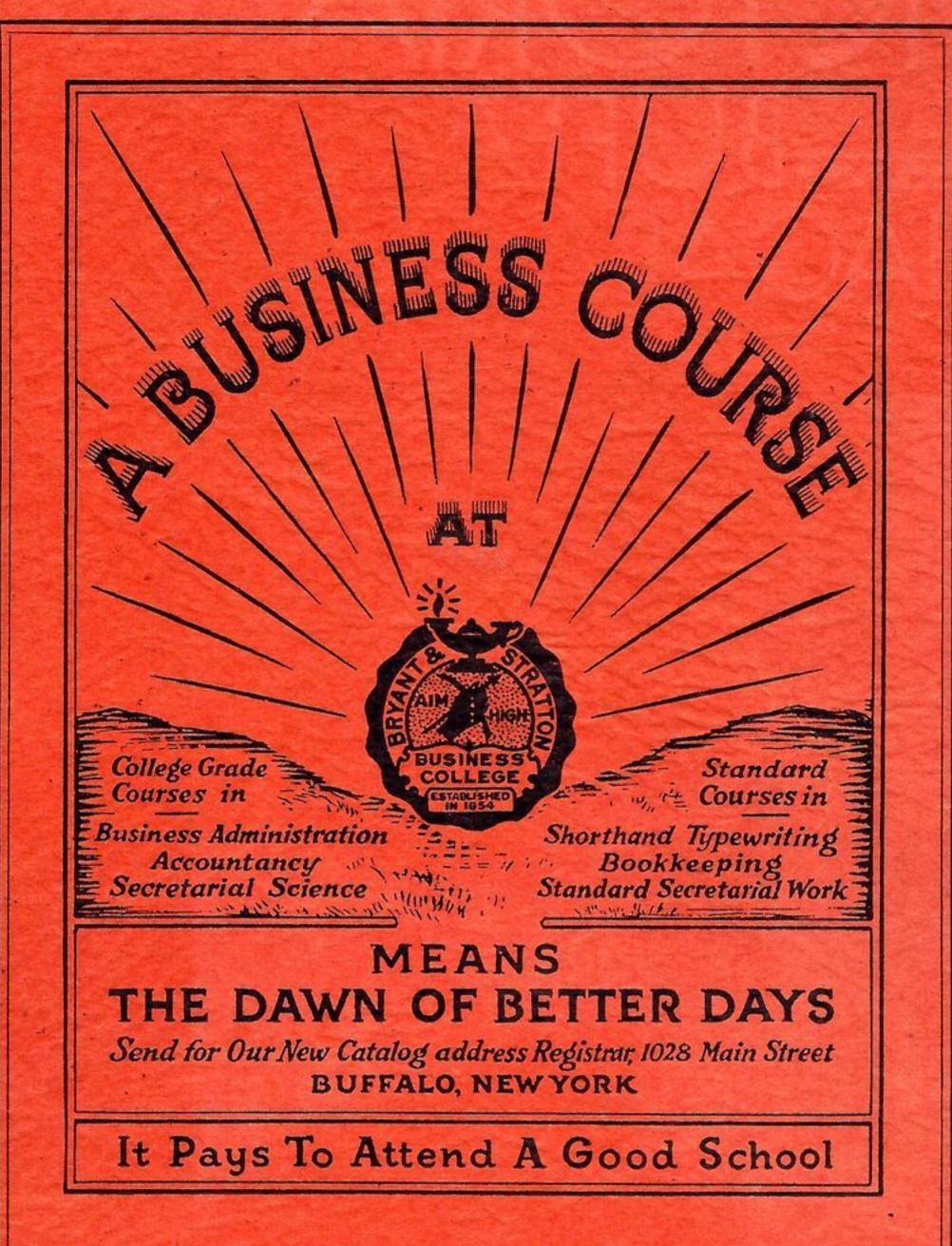
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The Niagara Frontier

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BUFFALO'S NEW CITY HALL

.. Introduction ...

ICTURES speak a universal language,—the one best understood. For that reason they are used here as the chief medium to present Buffalo's peculiarly attractive claims, together with those of its Vicinity, of Niagara Falls, and the adjoining International Area.

Visitors, Tourists and Natives,—when examining this book,—will be delighted by the story of Buffalo, proving its claims not only as a great center of population, of resources and wealth, power and industry, trade and commerce, but also as a seat of culture, social activities, humanitarian service and civic progress.

This, then, is more than a picture book, it is a convincing, gripping story that might well be made use of by individuals, as well as by organizations, clubs, civic bodies, conventions, etc.,—wherever Buffalo's importance needs to be impressively presented,—in order to spread the good news of the "Queen City of the Lakes."

Nor should the importance of the reading matter,—though necessarily condensed,—be minimized. The tremendously interesting introductory pages to the different chapters were written by prominent Buffalonians, authorities in their respective fields, whose words should carry much weight, and to whom we desire, at this point, to express our appreciation.

Last, but not least,—special attention is called to the various Maps, and particularly to the Chapter on Niagara Falls. You will find that part of the book most complete, serving both as a dependable guide and valuable souvenir.

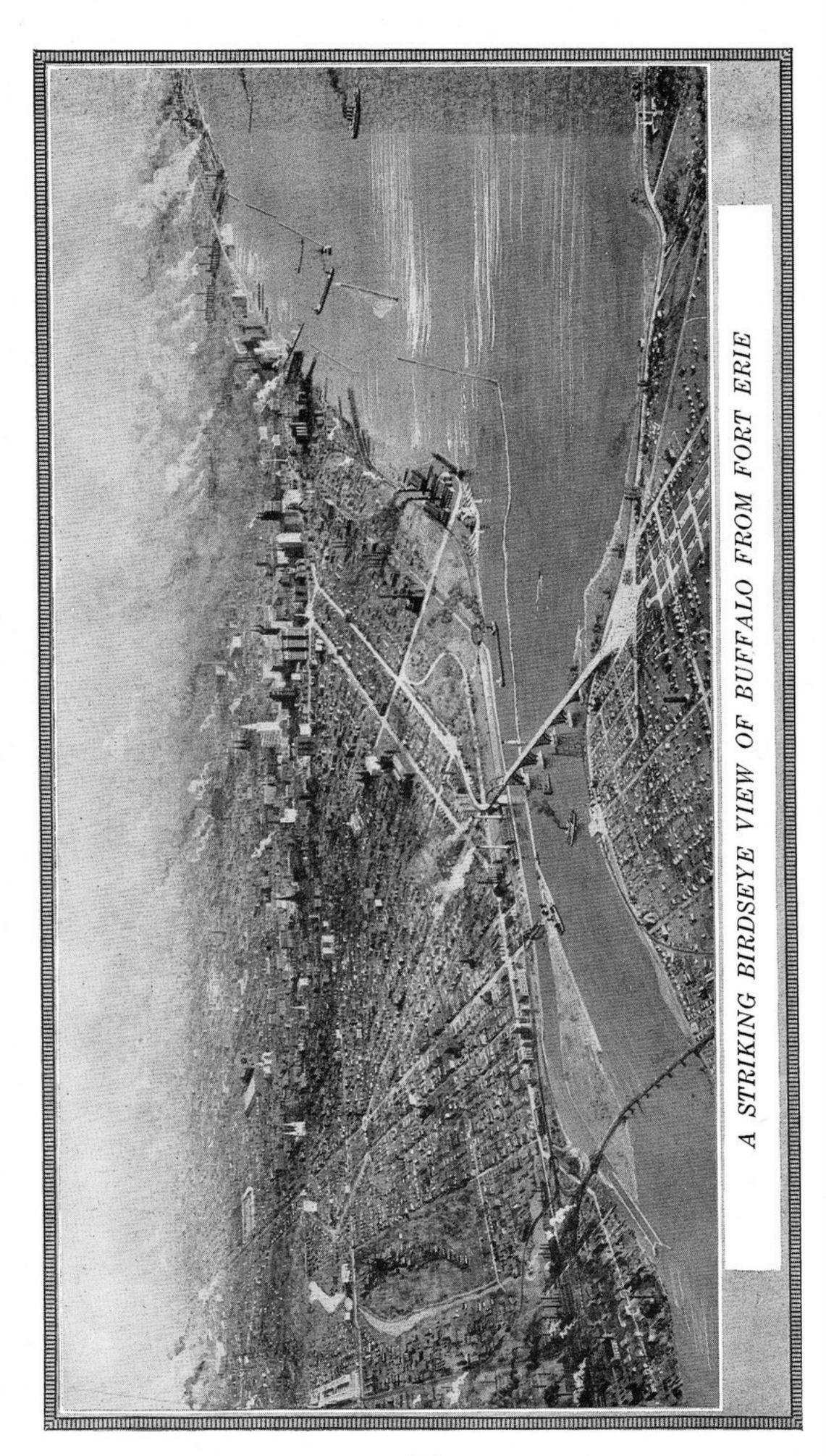
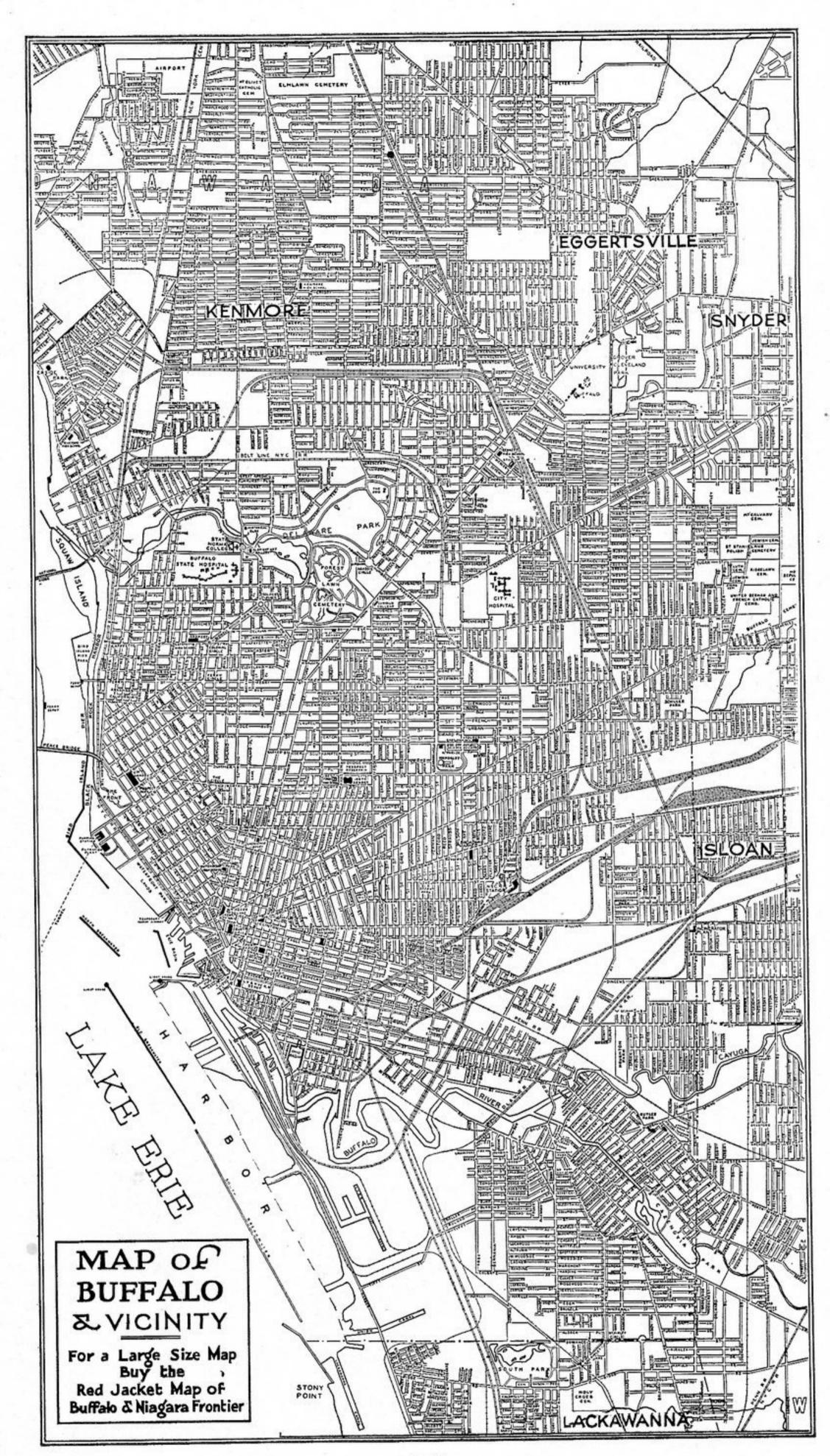


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By ROY W. NAGLE Historian and Lecturer

Buffalo!

What a strange name for a city!

On early maps of the Niagara Frontier, Buffalo Creek appears as "Beaver Creek." In error, an Indian interpreter referred to it as "Buffalo Creek." This was at Fort Stanwix, now Rome, N. Y., in 1784, when a memorable council convened between three United States commissioners and the chiefs of the Six Nations of the Iroquois.

The Indians never spoke of buffaloes. They seemed to be most anxious about their "beaver hunting grounds." They had no "Buffalo tribe," but they had a "Beaver tribe." It is far more probable that beavers were found on this creek than buffaloes.

Six years afterward, in 1790, Chief Corn Planter of the Senecas, appealed to President Washington on behalf of the Indians and referred to "Beaver Creek".

Buffalo's history is just as thrilling as any part of the North American continent. Here in 1679, Rene Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, a knight of the sword and cross, who sought to conquer this Indian land for king and church, sailed through the untried waters of Lake Erie in Le Griffon, a crudely constructed vessel of forty-five tons. It was built at the mouth of Cayuga Creek, about six miles above the Falls.

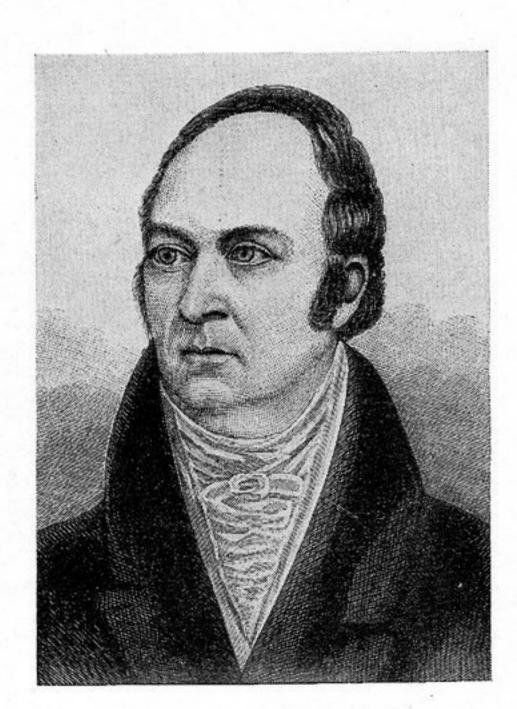
In his spirit of discovery La Salle was warmly encouraged by Louis XIV, then reigning monarch of France. His chief companions in these undertakings were the Chevalier Henry de Tonty, the Sieur la Motte de Lussiere and Father Louis Hennepin.

On August 7th, 1679, the vessel left her anchorage near the foot of Squaw Island, and with the aid of sails and a dozen men at tow lines conquered the swiftly flowing Niagara River and set sail on the untried waters of Lake Erie.

Indians stood on the bluff overlooking the water at the mouth of Buffalo Creek when this white-winged object sailed by with the voyagers singing their never-failing Te Deum, and thanking the Almighty for their safe voyage thus far.

First settlers in Buffalo included: Martin Middaugh, Dutch a cooper, and his son-inlaw, Ezekiel Lane, who built a log cabin on the south side of Buffalo Creek at the foot of Main Street; Cornelius Winne, who built a store at Main and Exchange streets; Joseph Palmer, who owned the first regular public tavcrn; Asa Ransom, father of the first white child born in Erie County; and William Robbins, first blacksmith.

The most prominent name that has figured in the early history of Buffalo is that of Joseph Ellicott. He was appointed in 1797 by General Agent Theopilus Cazenove of the Holland Land Company to survey the Western New York possessions



DR. EBENEZER JOHNSON First Mayor of Buffalo, 1832

of this company. Ellicott also was the first local agent of the Hollanders, who owned millions of acres in this section of the United States.

The City of Buffalo, originally called "New Amsterdam," was founded by Joseph Ellicott. He not only selected the site and laid out the town, but it was through his good judgment and special effort there was any town there. The first wagon track trail opened in Erie County was made under the direction of Mr. Ellicott.

Oliver Hazard Perry arrived in Buffalo on May 6th, 1813, and in due time he established a navy yard on the south bank of Scajaquada Creek, east of the present Niagara Street bridge. In the waters of this creek were fitted out five of the nine vessels that fought and won the Battle of Lake Erie.

On December 30th, 1813, the British and Indians invaded Buffalo and destroyed it by fire. The only dwelling house that was spared had been built by Gamaliel St. John on the west side of Main Street, between Mohawk and Court Streets.

Millard Fillmore, first of two presidents Buffalo has given the nation, arrived here on May 3rd, 1818. The village presented a straggling appearance. It was just rising from the ashes. There were many cellars and chimneys without houses. He returned to Canandaigua and came back to Buffalo in 1822 to teach at Cold Spring School on Main Street near Utica.

For several years preceding the construction of the Erie Canal the bitter rivalry between the villages of Buffalo and Black Rock attracted attention and sympathizers in all parts of New York State. Bad feeling was engendered between the citizens of the two ambitious villages, both of which strove to become the terminal point of the big canal.

In 1825 when the Erie Canal was opened, Buffalo was a village of 2,412 inhabitants and less than 500 buildings. The morning of October 26th was ushered in by an artillery salute, and at 9 o'clock a parade led by a band of music and Capt. Rathbun's rifle company, followed by a body of canal diggers with spades, sailors with their officers, militia officers in uniform, citizens, and then a carriage containing Governor De Witt Clinton and Senator Samuel Wilkeson.

At 10 o'clock the "Seneca Chief" started on its journey to New

Governor De Witt Clinton and Senator Samuel Wilkeson.

At 10 o'clock the "Seneca Chief" started on its journey to New York City. Shots were fired from cannon at Buffalo, and other cannon stationed along the canal repeated the shots. Thus, the news of the boat's departure was carried to Albany in one hour and forty minutes. Newspapers all over the world carried the account of this method of informing the villages along the canal of the news, and it was thought quite remarkable that transmission could be so rapid.

Changing of names of Buffalo's streets and avenues was the favorite pastime of our City Fathers in the olden days. Earliest of these changes is that of July 13, 1826, when the highway commissioners wiped off the village map the unwieldy Dutch names with which the Hollanders had christened the avenues and streets of the village. Names of their own manufacture were substituted by the commissioners.

Delaware, Huron, Mohawk, Eagle, Swan, Elk and Chippewa are the only names shown on the original map of Buffalo, or New Amsterdam, which have retained their original designations to the present day.

Red Jacket, the great Seneca orator, died January 20th, 1830, in his 78th year. His Indian name was Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, meaning "He keeps-them-awake." He had the provisions of every treaty between the Iroquois and the whites by heart. Red Jacket was buried in the old Mission Cemetery, and the final re-interment of his remains took place on October 9th, 1884, in the burial plot in Forest Lawn, near the Delavan Avenue gate.

In December, 1831, agitation toward incorporating Buffalo as a city was fostered by local newspapers. Millard Fillmore was a member of the committee which prepared the first city charter. Application to the legislature for an act of incorporation was made immediately and it was passed April 20th, 1832.

The charter divided the city into five wards. The city was bounded by North, High and Jefferson, Buffalo Creek and Niagara River. Dr. Ebenezer Johnson was elected first mayor of the city May 28th, 1832, by the Board of Aldermen.

The first municipal offices were on the second floor of the Market House, a long, cross-shaped building on The Terrace near Main Street. In the square belfry on top of the building was a great clanging bell which sounded all the fire alarms, and stores and shops closed while everyone went to the blaze.

Boats that sailed down the Eric Canal loaded with grain, came back crowded with immigrants. Many of them purchased farms within the present city limits. Groups of Yankees, Germans and Irish came to Buffalo.

From the pages of the first City Directory published on July 1st, 1832, it is learned that the population was estimated to be about 10,000. The entire book contains less than 60 pages, 30 of which are filled with names. It mentions about 40 manufacturing establishments, and 16 public and private schools. The Directory lists 10 storehouses for the transaction of lake and canal business, but gives no information as to the volume of that business.

Although most of the stirring events of the Civil War took place far from Buffalo, yet the city was destined, after all, to go down in history as an important military rendezvous of importance. Buffalo was chosen by the Fenians as their gathering place.

Here the Fenian soldiers, many of whom served with credit in the Federal Army, began to gather in May, 1866. Nearly 1,000 of the troops crossed the Niagara River on June 1st. They were defeated at Ridgeway on June 2nd, and with the arrest of their leaders in Buffalo, there was depressing effect upon the Fenians and they soon left for their homes in the States.

Buffalo's semi-centennial celebration was held July 3rd and 4th, 1882, in connection with the cornerstone laying of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Lafayette Square. Grover Cleveland, then mayor, was Chairman of the Executive C

ligiously performed our parts, in our day and generation, toward making our city not only prosperous, but truly great."

Monday, May 20th, 1901, was a red letter day in the history of Buffalo. At 10 o'clock in the morning on that day the Pan American Exposition was formally dedicated. Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt, by his presence, made the day more notable.

The assassination of President William McKinley was the tragic side of the Pan American Exposition. The President, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, arrived in Buffalo at 6 o'clock in the evening on September 4th, 1901, to spend three days.

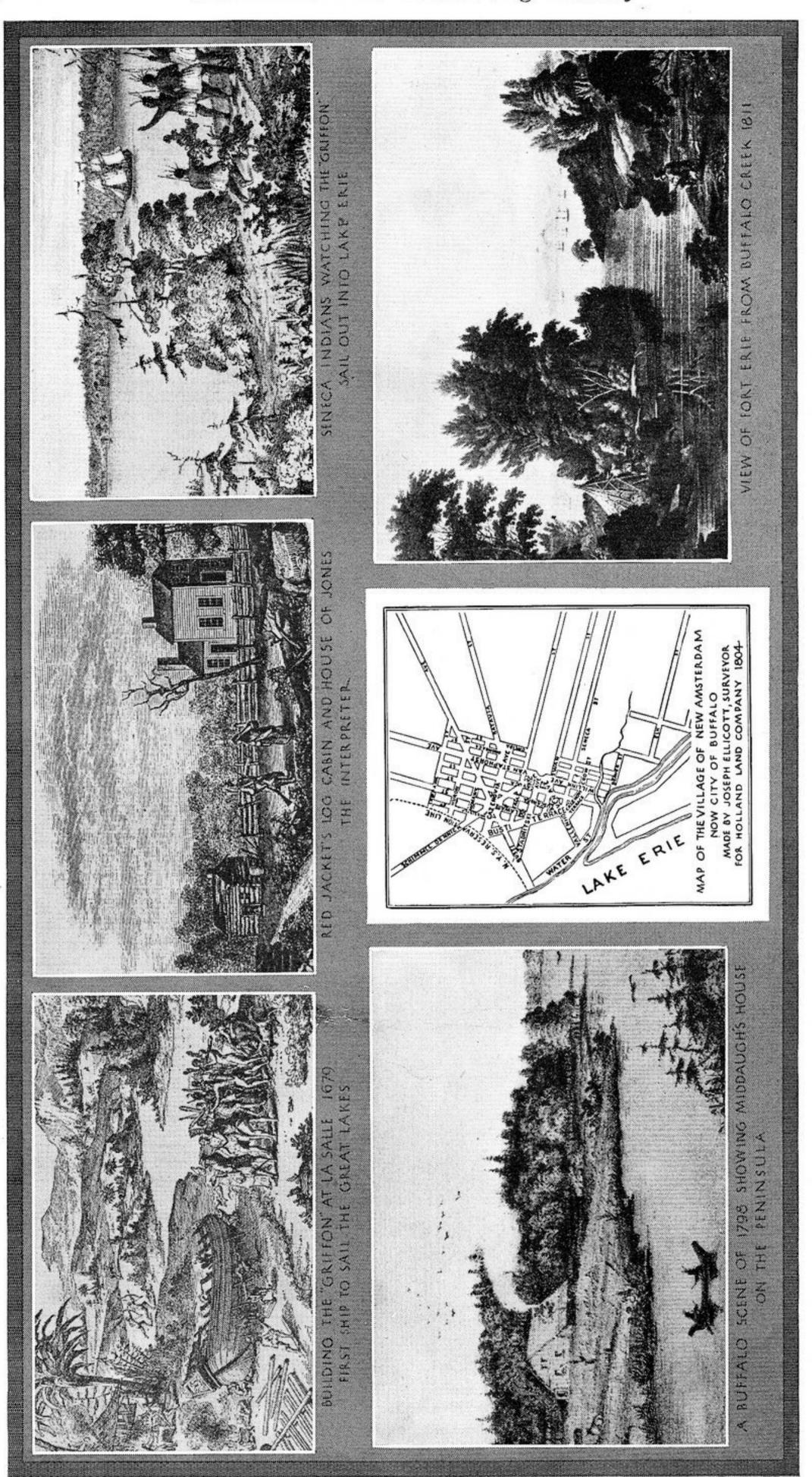
Thursday, September 5th, was President's Day at the Exposition. The attendance was 116,660, the biggest day of the fair. On the esplanade of the "Pan" on that day the President made his last great speech.

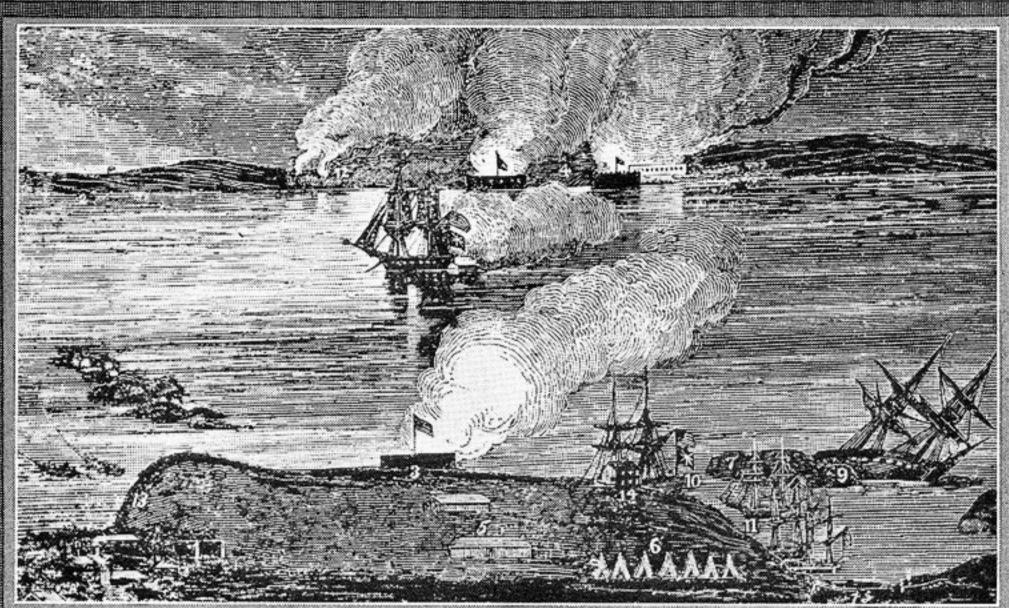
At six minutes after four on the 6th of September, President McKinley fell a martyr, a victim of the black structure of anarchy. He passed away at 2:14 o'clock on the morning of September 14th, in the home of the late John G. Milburn, 1168 Delaware Avenue. that day Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States in the home of the late Ansley Wilcox, 641 Delaware Avenue.

Buffalo is a city of skyscrapers today. One hundred years ago it was a community of log cabins.

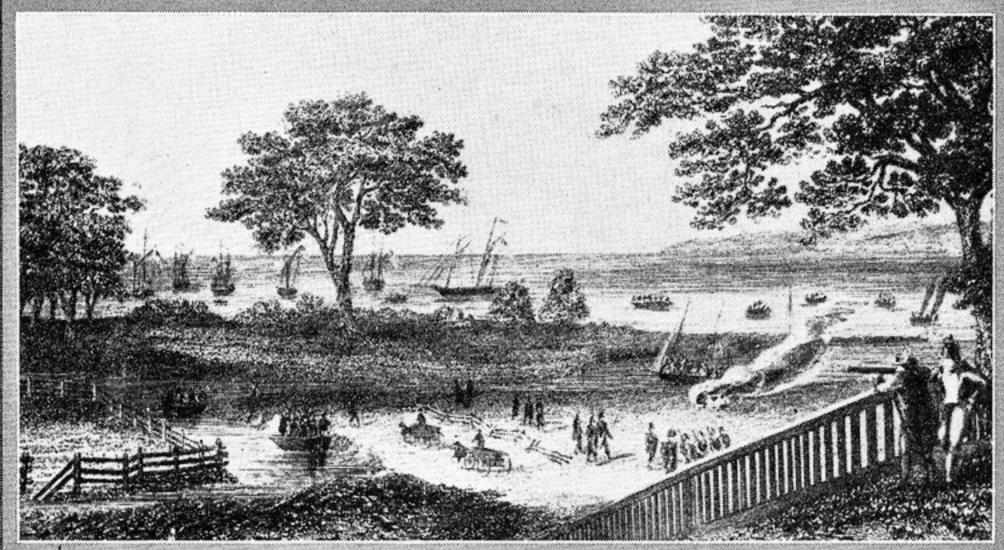
Buffalo is being built . . . nobly, courageously, significantly, fulfilling the dreams of men who have found dreams good, and sometimes, true.

Buffalo is a good city. The world lives there. It has long been a challenge. It is now an invitation.





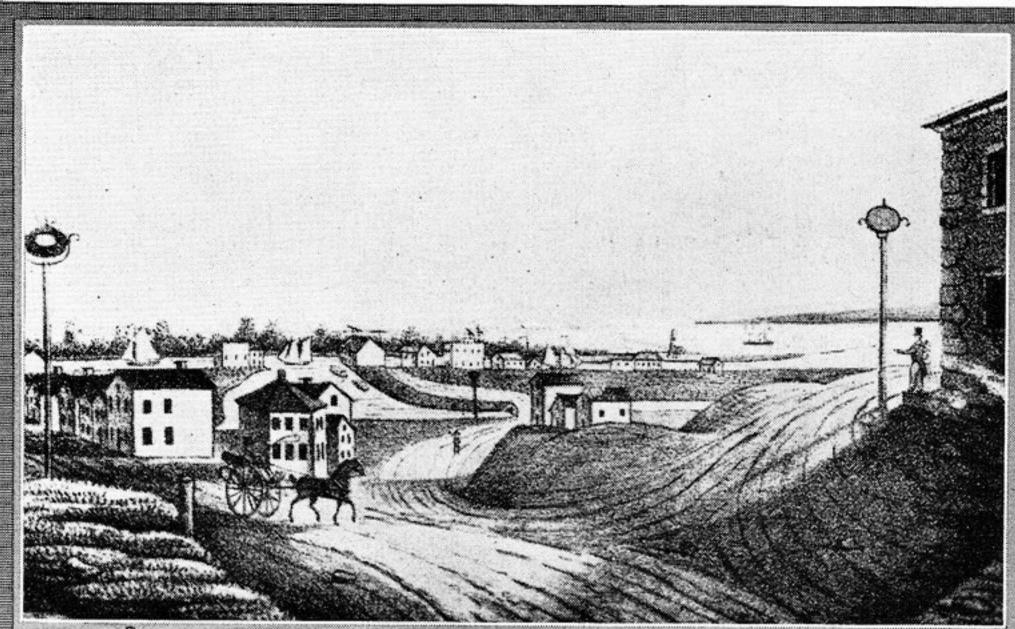
THE CAPTURE OF THE "DETROIT" AND "CALEDONIA" IN 1812



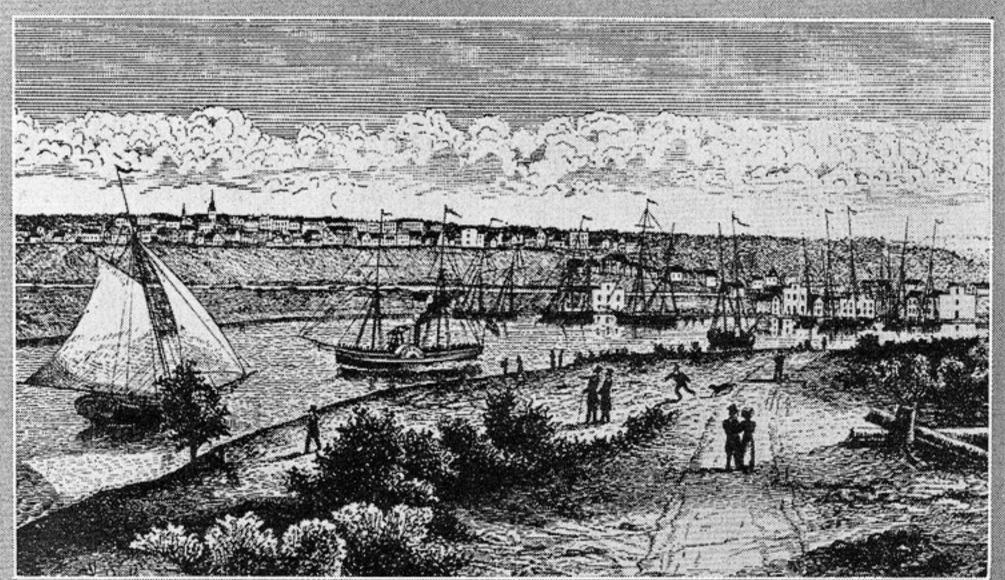
LANDING OF HARRISON'S TROOPS AT BUFFALO CREEK IN 1813



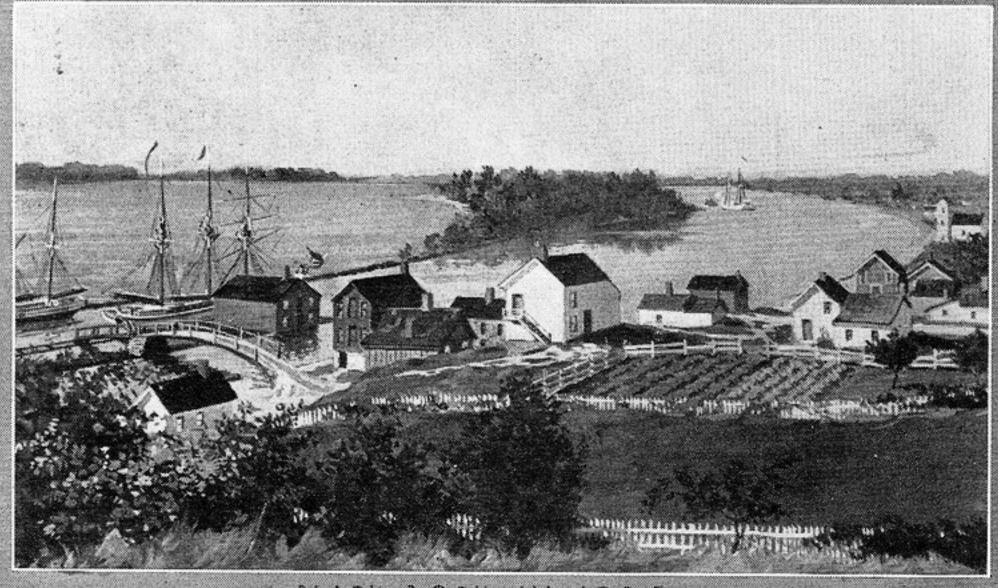
BURNING OF BUFFALO IN 1812



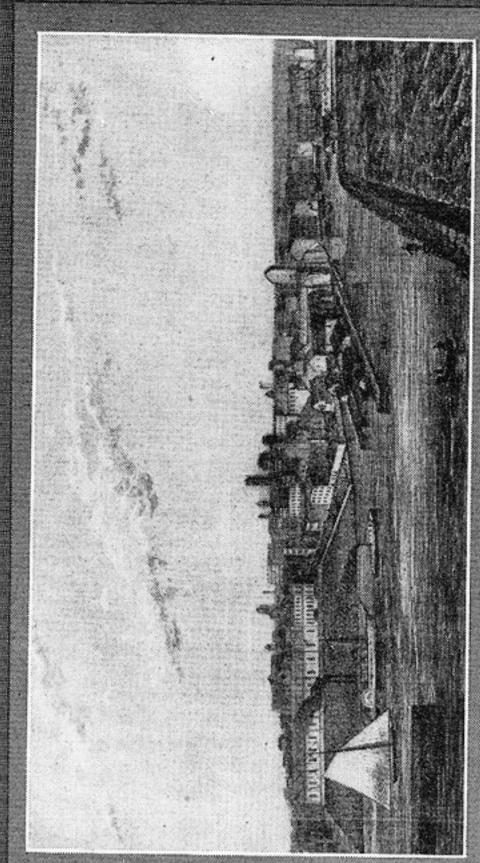
BUFFALO HARBOR FROM THE VILLAGE IN 1825



VILLAGE OF BUFFALO FROM THE HARBOR IN 1825



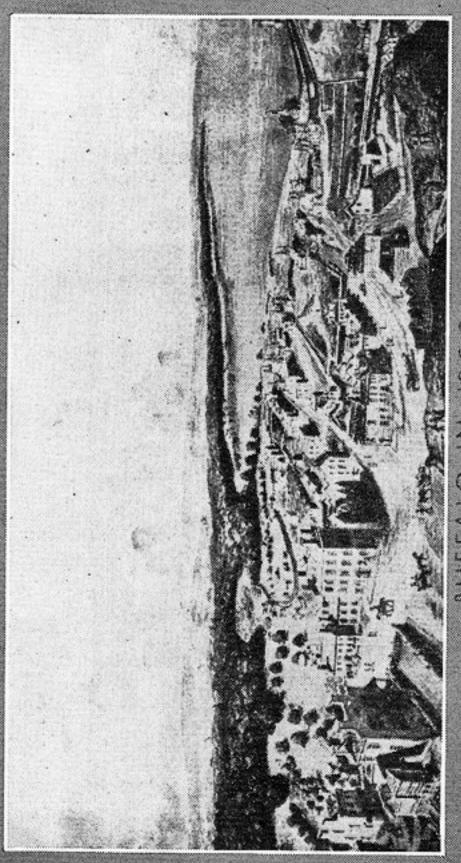
BLACK ROCK IN 1825

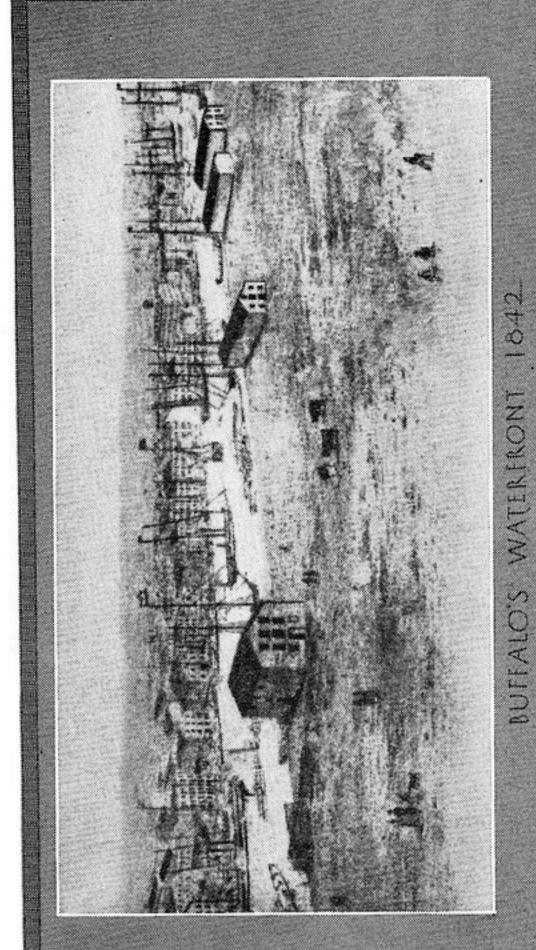


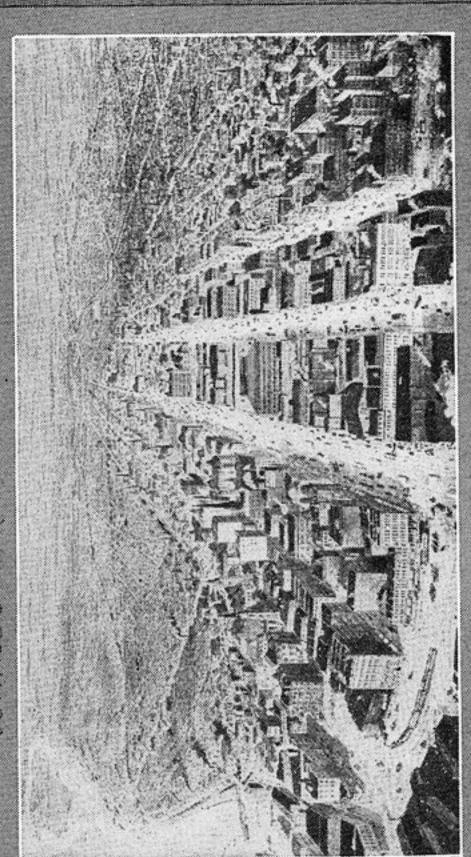
"AND THEN A STEAMBOAT CAME TO

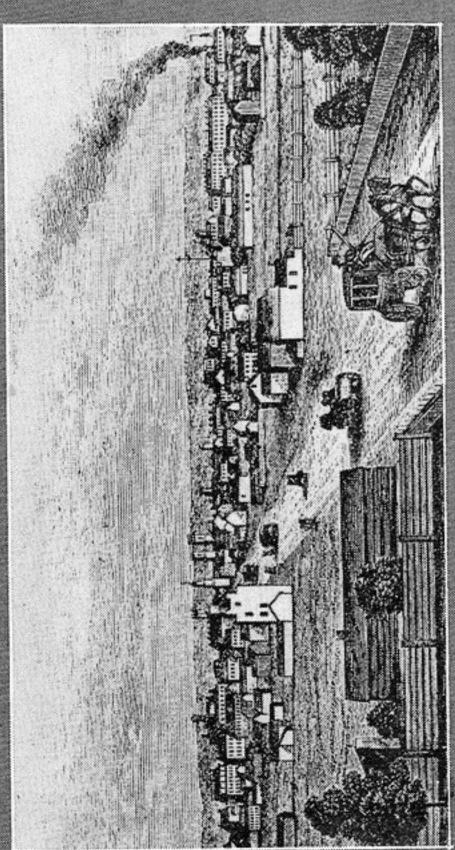


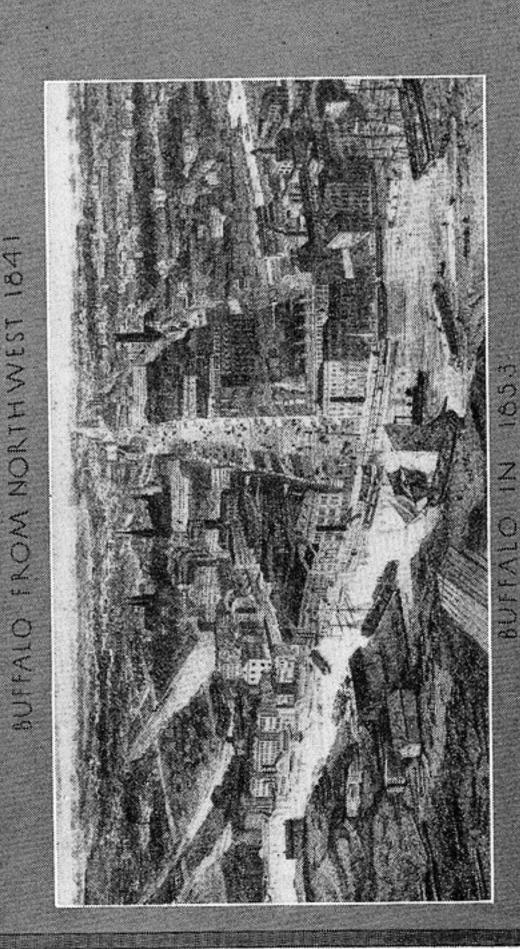
THE WALK-ON-THE WATER" -FIRST STEAMBOAT ON LAKE ERIE



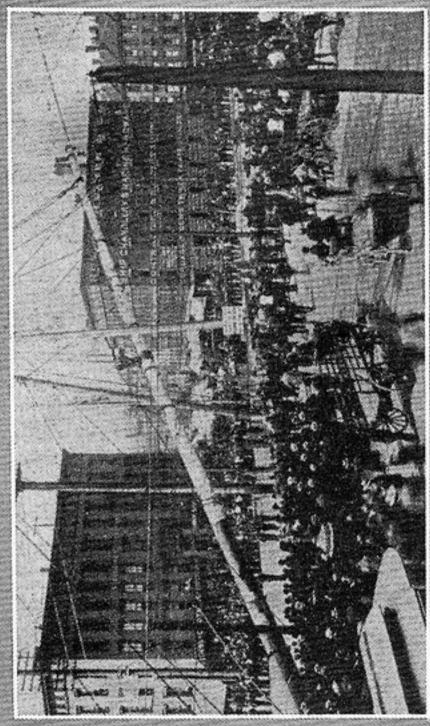


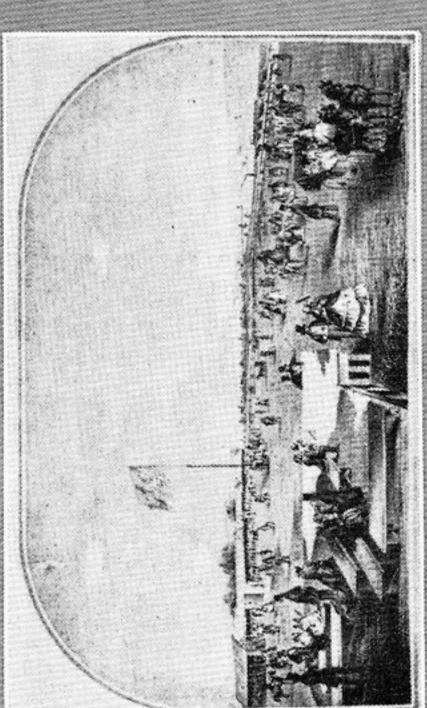




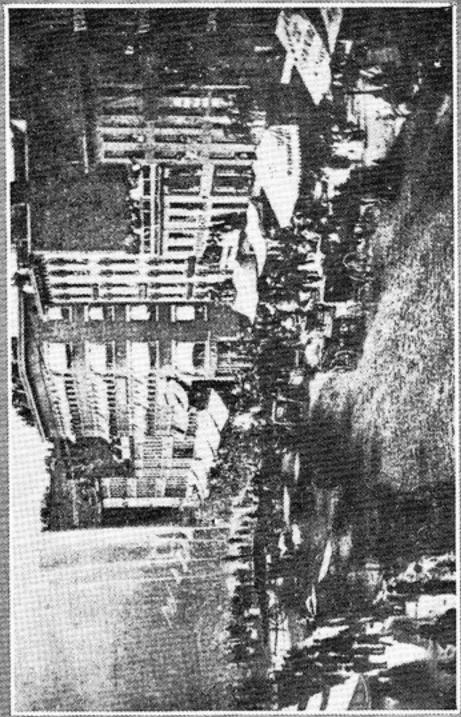


LIBERTY POLE
ON THE TERRACE





STATE GRICULTURAL FAIR AT THE TRONT 1857



YOUNTEER VOLUNTEER

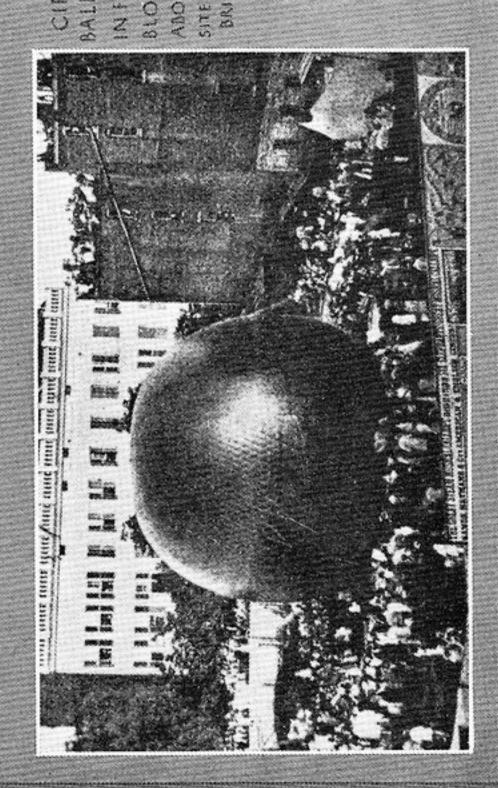
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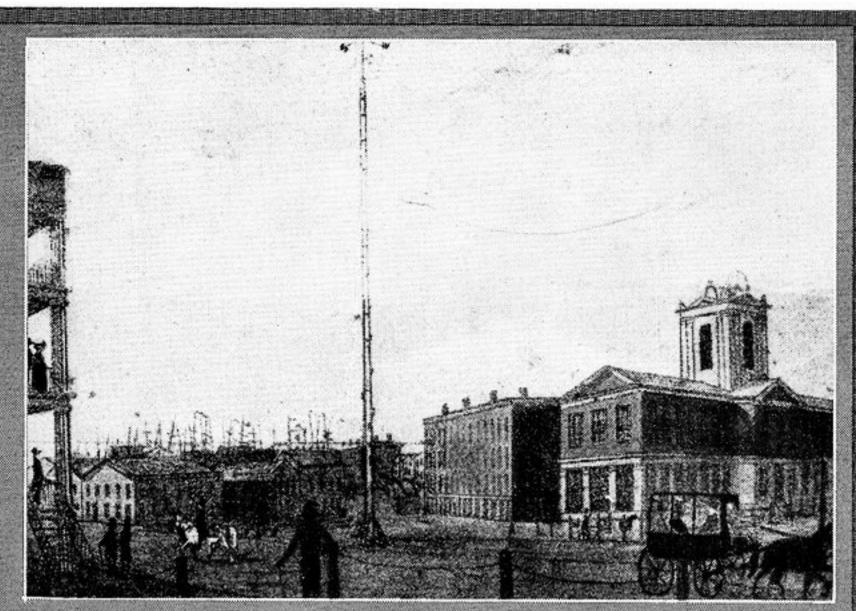
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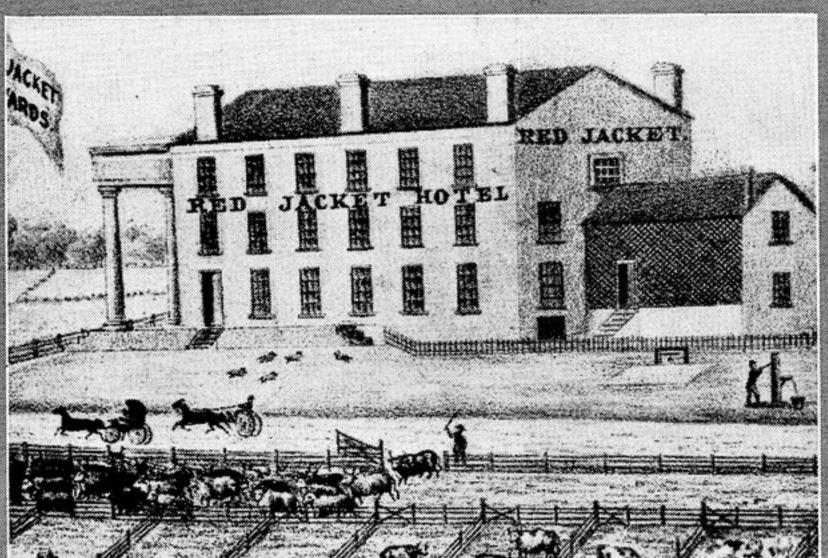
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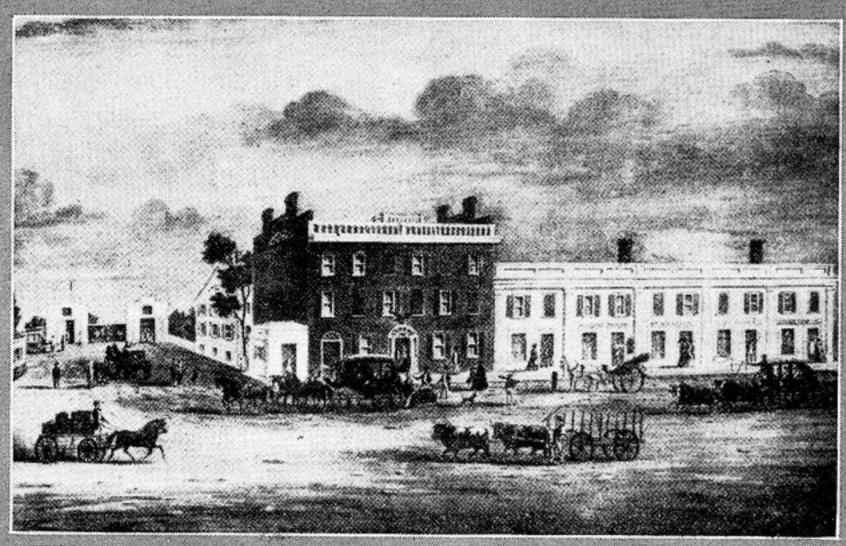




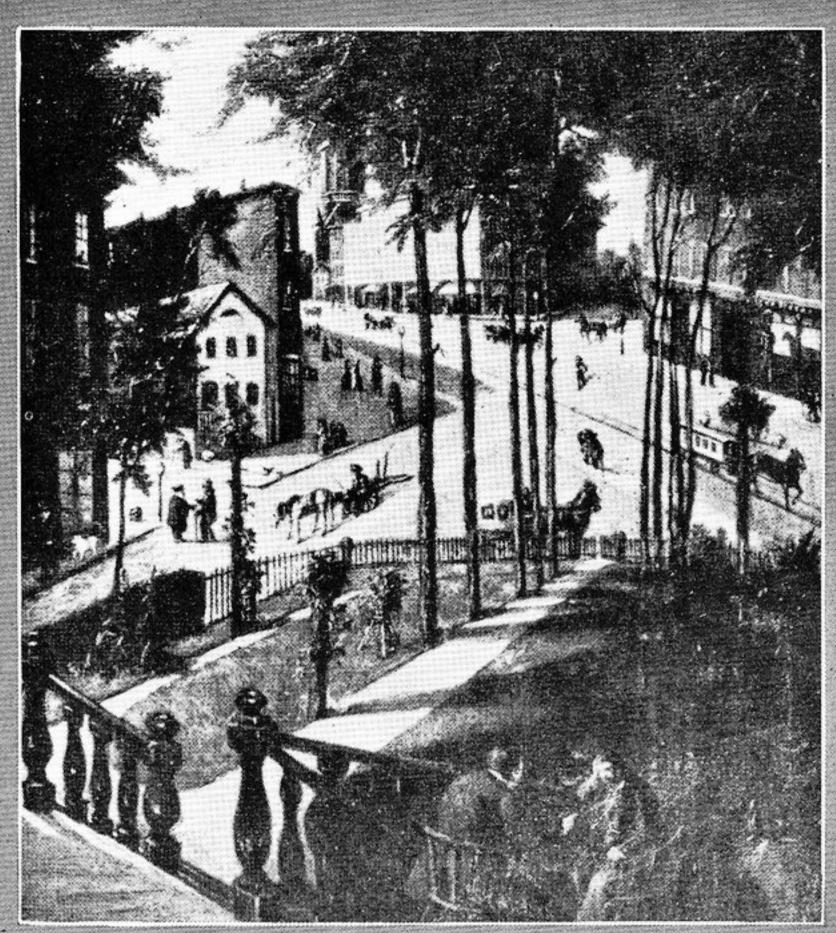
OLD MARKET HOUSE ON TERRACE



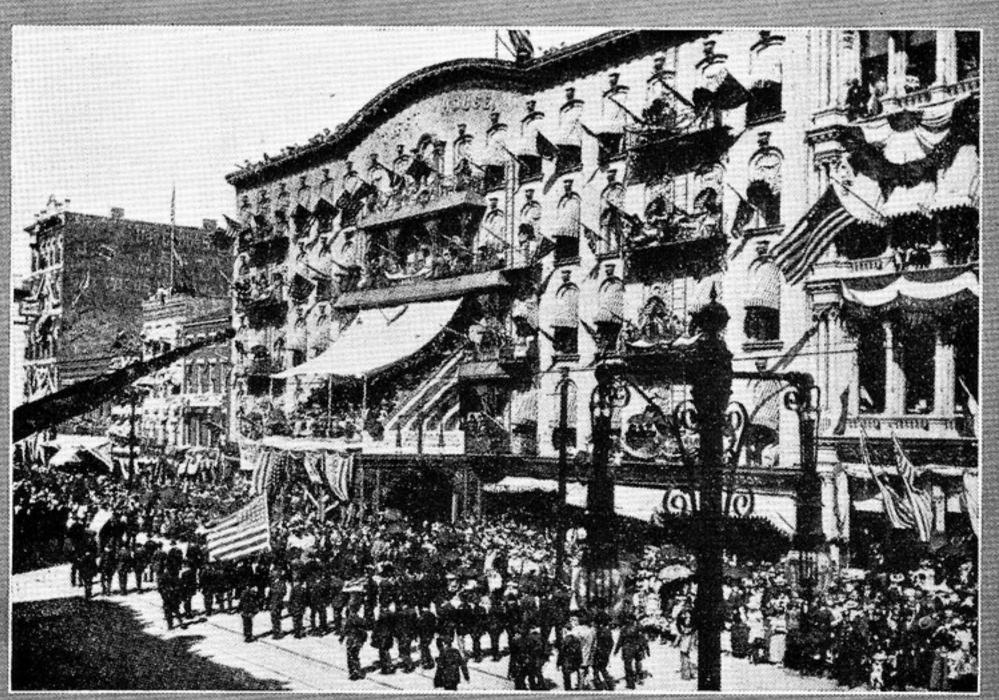
THE RED JACKET HOTEL



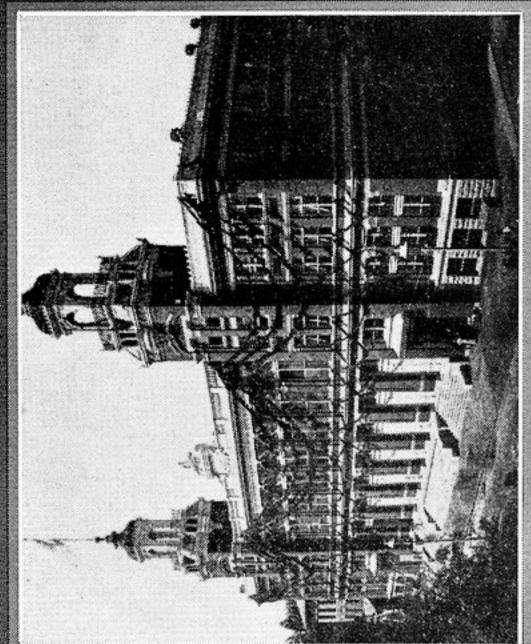
THE EAGLE TAVERN AND ADJOINING BUILDINGS ON WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET. SOUTH OF COURT ST.



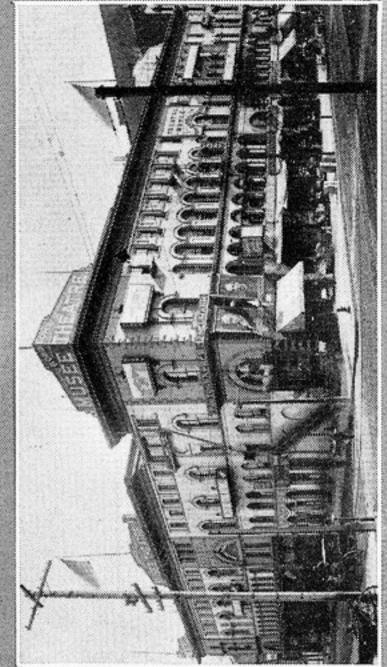
GRUENER'S GARDEN GENESEE AND HURON STREETS SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY ELECTRIC BUILDING. IN BACKGROUND OLD GENESEE HOTEL & CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



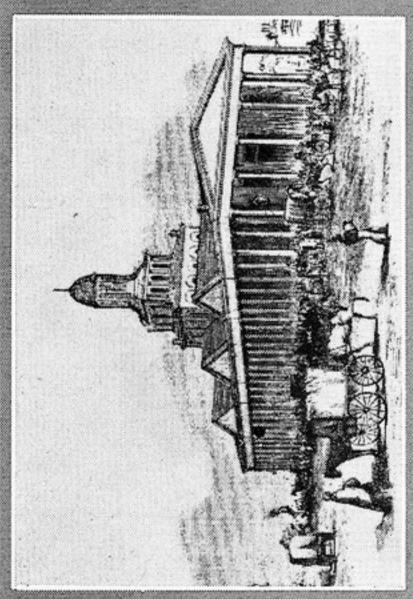
THE TIFFT HOUSE, SHOWING G.A.R. PARADE AUGUST 1897
PRESENT SITE OF THE WM HENGERER CO. STORES ---



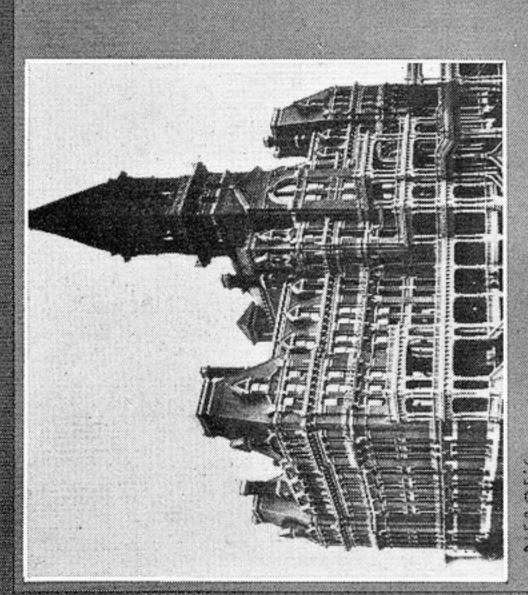
FIRST
MUSIC
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BURNED 1885
PREDECESSOR

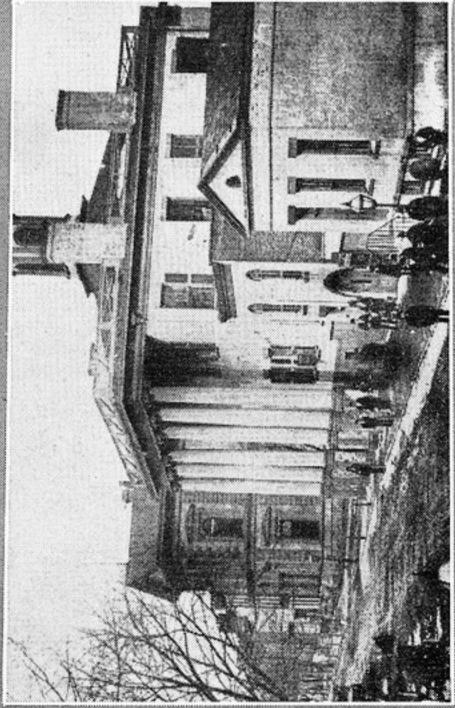


PRESENT SITE OF BRISBANE BUILDING



OLD ELK ST. MARKET 1655





PALACE
HOTEL
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BY D'YOUVILLE
COLLEGE

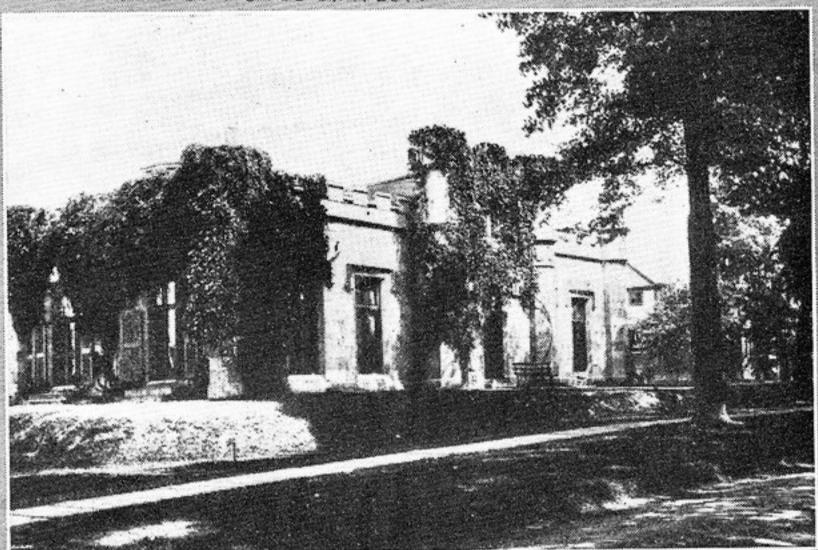
RESENT LOCATION SUFFATO

ENGLE HOSE HOUSE NO.2.

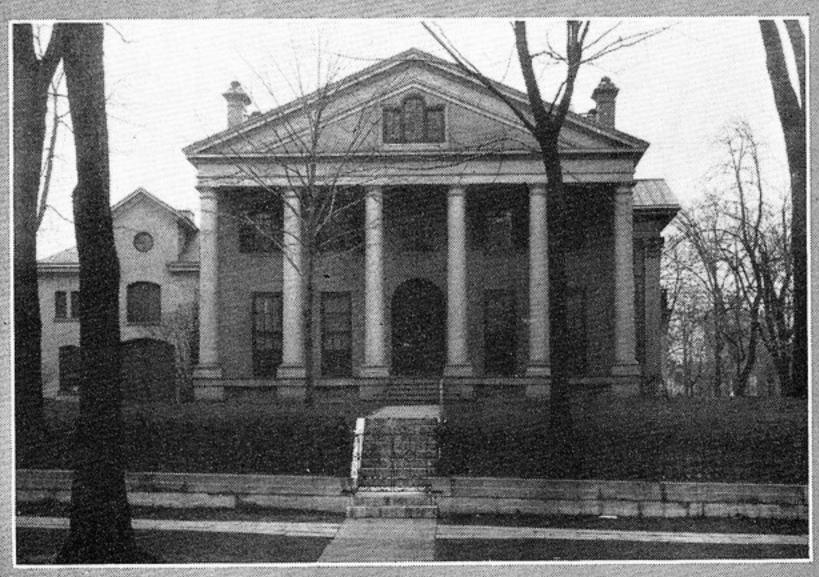
OLD COURT HOUSE,



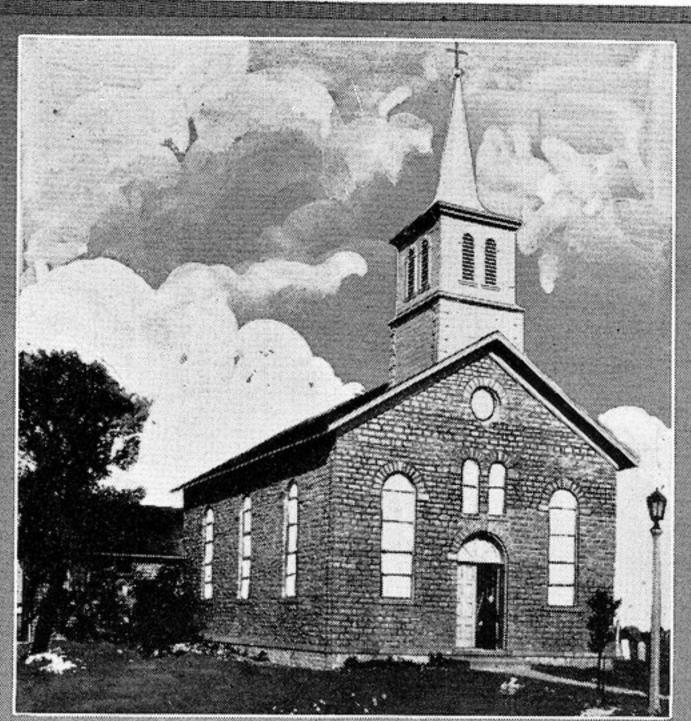
MANSION OCCUPIED BY MILLARD FILLMORE PRESENT SITE OF HOTEL STATLER



THE CASTLE - COMMANDANT'S HOUSE AT FORT PORTER

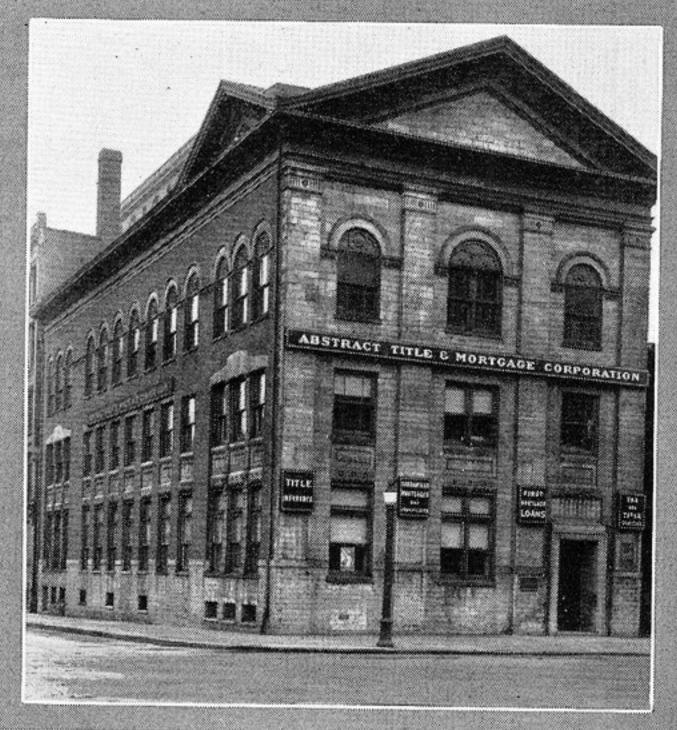


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THEODORE ROOSEVELT TOOK OATH OF OFFICE AS PRESIDENT HERE SEPT 14 1901



OLDEST CHURCH
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NEW YORK
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CHAPEL,
ENGLEWOOD AVE.

ANOTHER ONE
OF BUFFALO'S
HISTORIC
LANDMARKS



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Of Those Persons who are narrow-minded enough to try and belittle Buffalo. If they will "knock" our city, they will likewise "knock" their best friends. Beware of them! If they won't "boost" Buffalo, tell them to go back to wherever they came. And while on the subject, let us go back 100 years when Buffalo first became an incorporated settlement. Supposing those strong and hearty men who founded Buffalo had "knocked" their city? Where would we be now? Probably a suburb of Fredonia or Angola. Let's all start boosting, as they must have done, so our children's children 100 years hence will be able to say the same good things about us that we are saying about our forefathers....the pioneers of a Great City.....Buffalo.

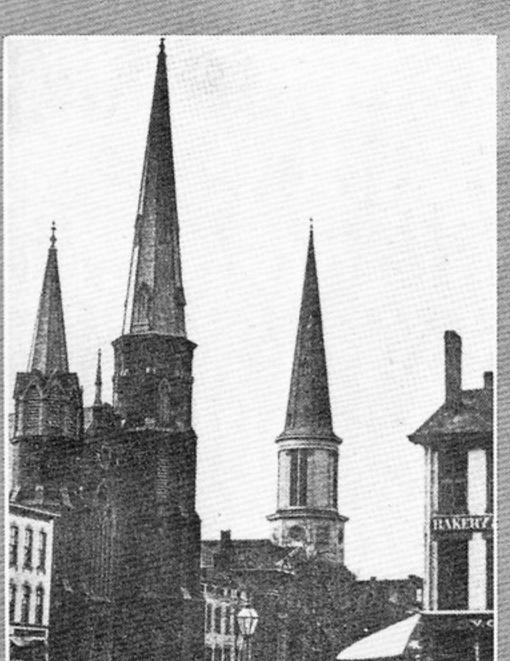
TOWN TIDINGS

The Magazine of Western New York

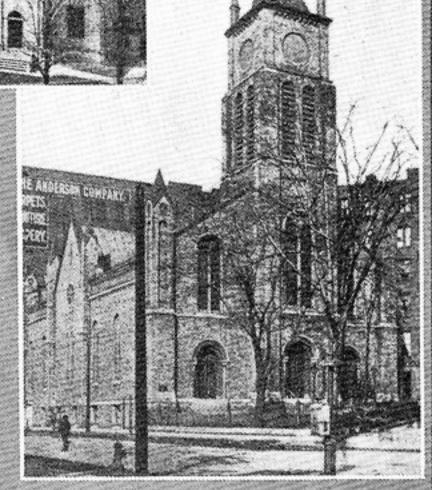
Established During the First Hundred Years



"THE CHURCHES" IN EARLY '80'S
ST. PAUL'S AT LEFT, THE OLD FIRST AT RIGHT
ST. JOSEPH'S IN DISTANCE



CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH
AND NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
MAIN ST ABOVE HURON-1870

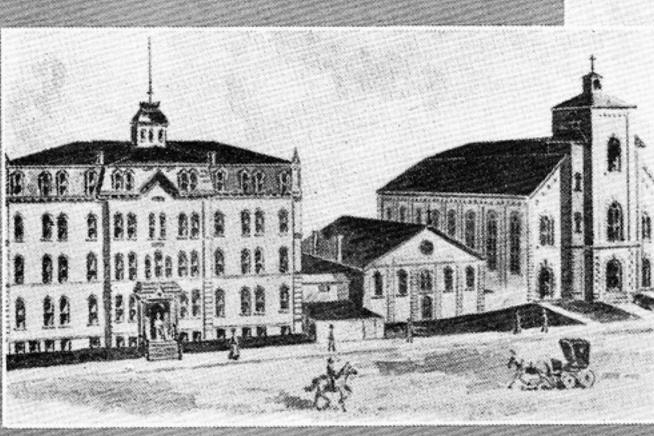


CENTRAL PRESBY TERIAN

GENESEE AND PEARL ST.

SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY

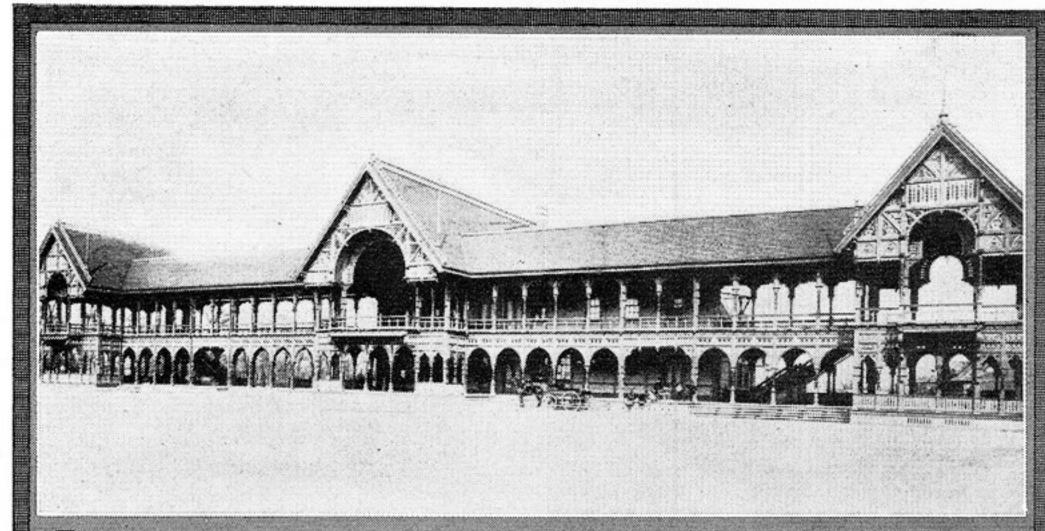
A. VICTOR & CO.



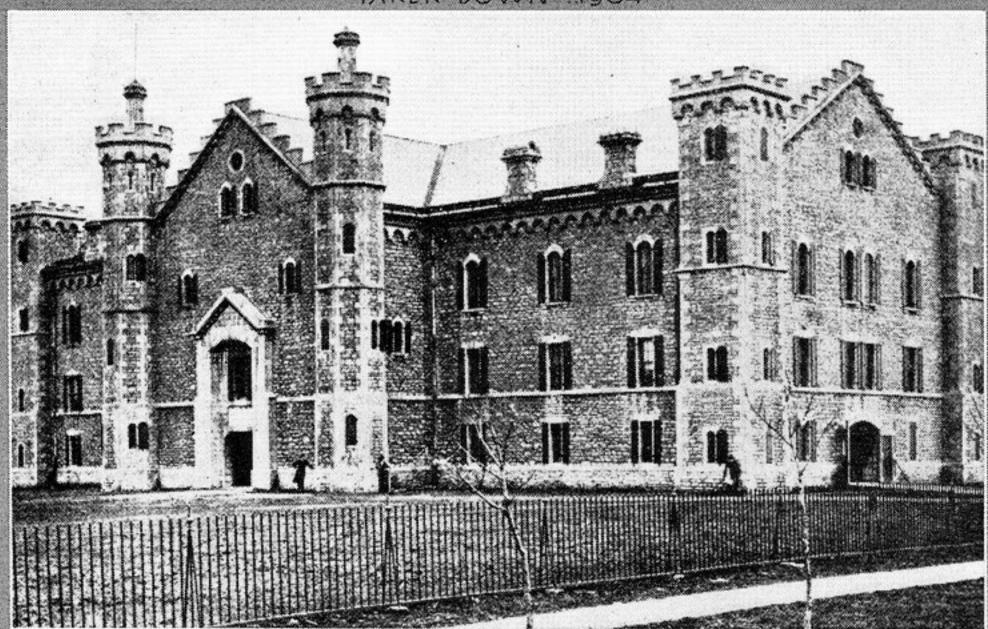
AN EARLY VIEW OF CANISIUS COLLEGE AND ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH - 1867



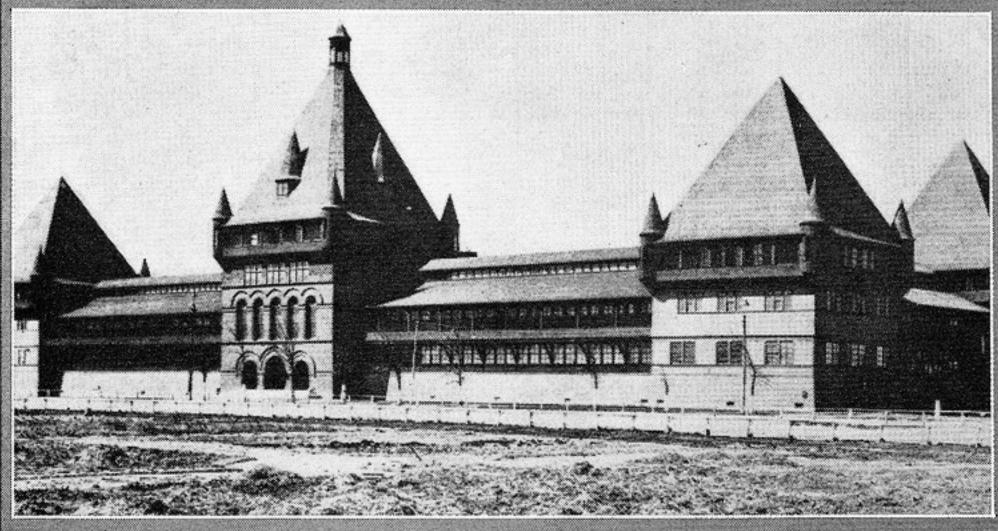
ST JOHN'S EPISCOPAL
CHURCH
WASHINGTON AND SWAN ST
PRESENT SITE OF
HOTEL BUFFALO



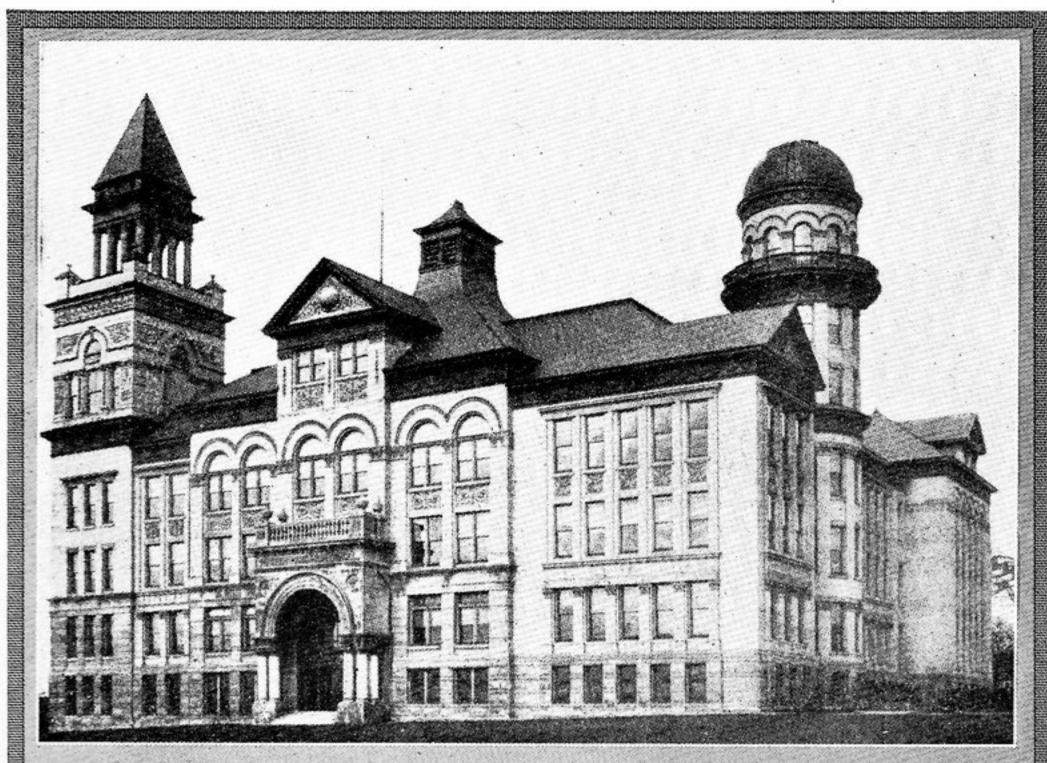
THE PARADE HOUSE AT PRESENT HUMBOLDT PARK



THE STATE ARSENAL ON BROADWAY MERGED WITH PRESENT BROADWAY AUDITORIUM



MAIN EXPOSITION BUILDING OF BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL FAIR
EAST FERRY ST. 1868



FIRST MASTEN PARK HIGH SCHOOL

MASTEN AND BEST STS.

OPENED SEPT. 1st 1897 -- BURNED MARCH 27th 1912



OLD CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

FRANKLIN AND COURT STS.

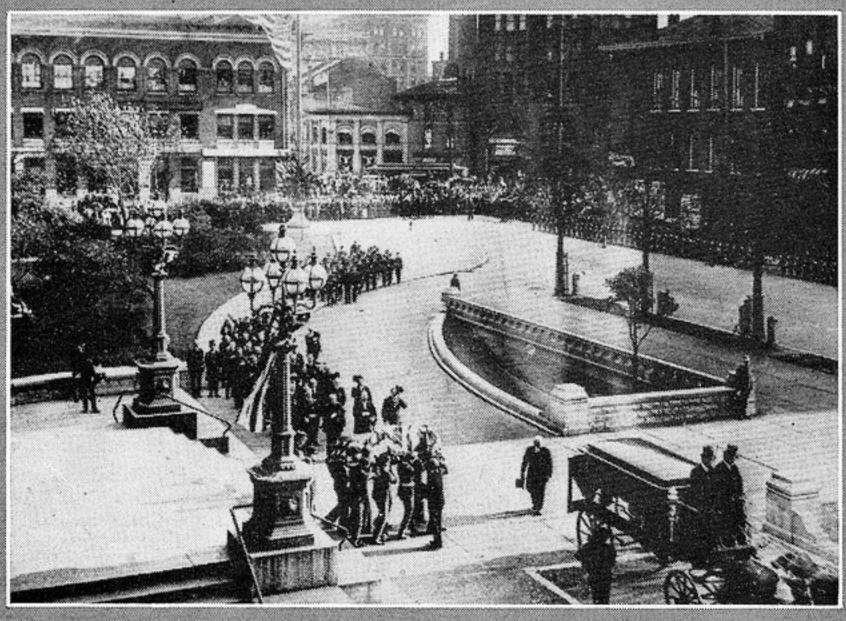
SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY NEW YORK STATE BUILDING—



PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN BUFFALO IN 1861



FUNERAL CORTEGE OF PRES. LINCOLN PASSING THROUGH BUFFALO



PRESIDENT MEKINLEY'S BODY BEING TAKEN FROM CITY HALL 1901



AT THE DEDICATION OF SOLDIER'S MONUMENT



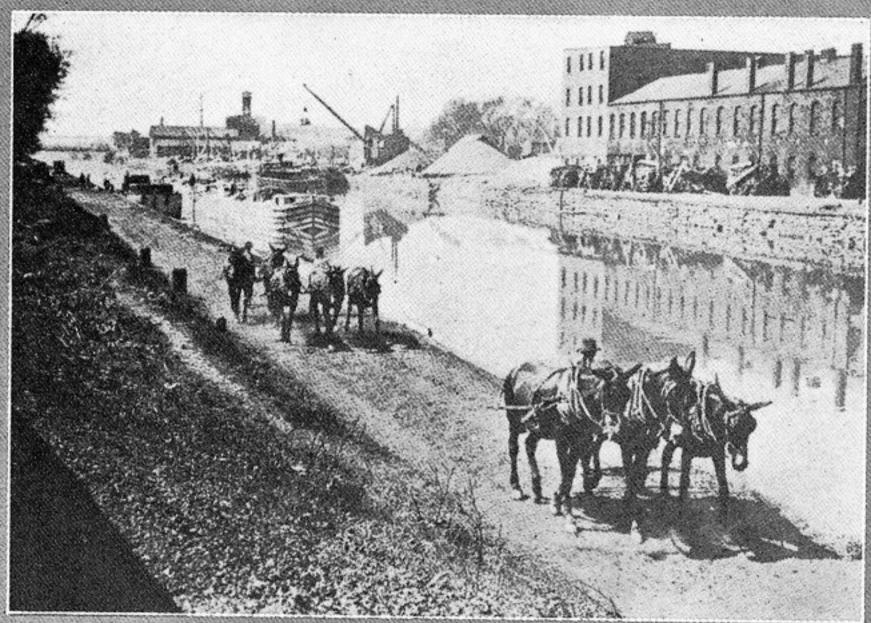
PARADE AT DEDICATION OF SOLDIER'S MONUMENT



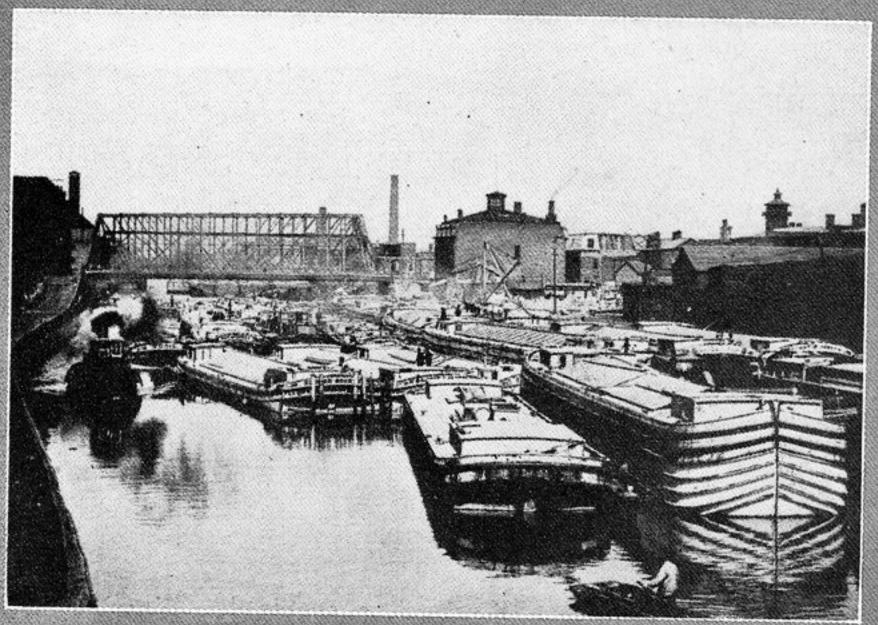
G.A.R. PARADE PASSING THROUGH TRIUMPHAL ARCH ENCAMPMENT 1897



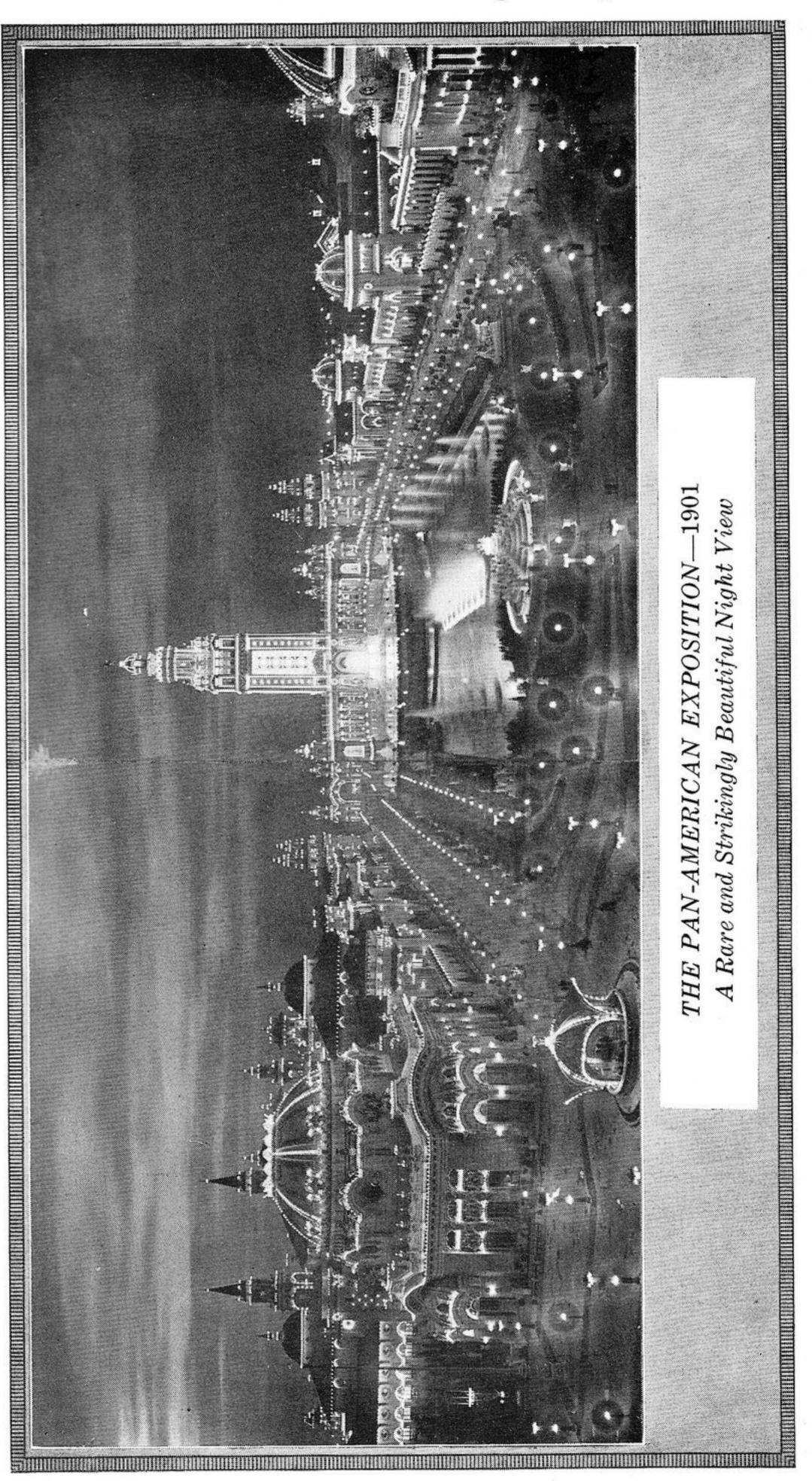
TRAVEL ON THE ERIE CANAL IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS



MULE TEAMS PULLING BOATS ALONG THE TOW PATH OF THE OLD ERIE CANAL



SCENE ON THE OLD ERIE CANAL FROM THE GRAND TRUNK DEPOT





PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901 ELECTRIC TOWER



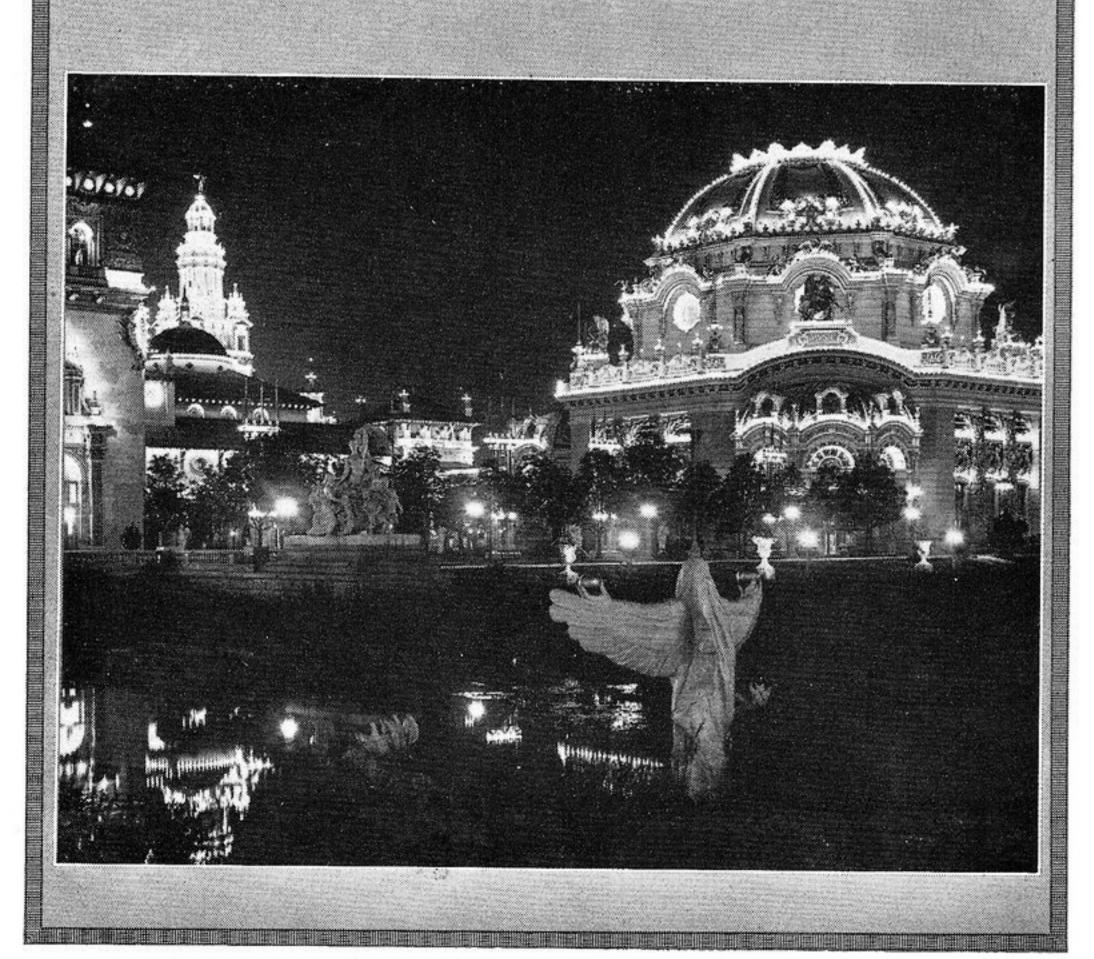


PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901
TRIUMPHAL BRIDGE





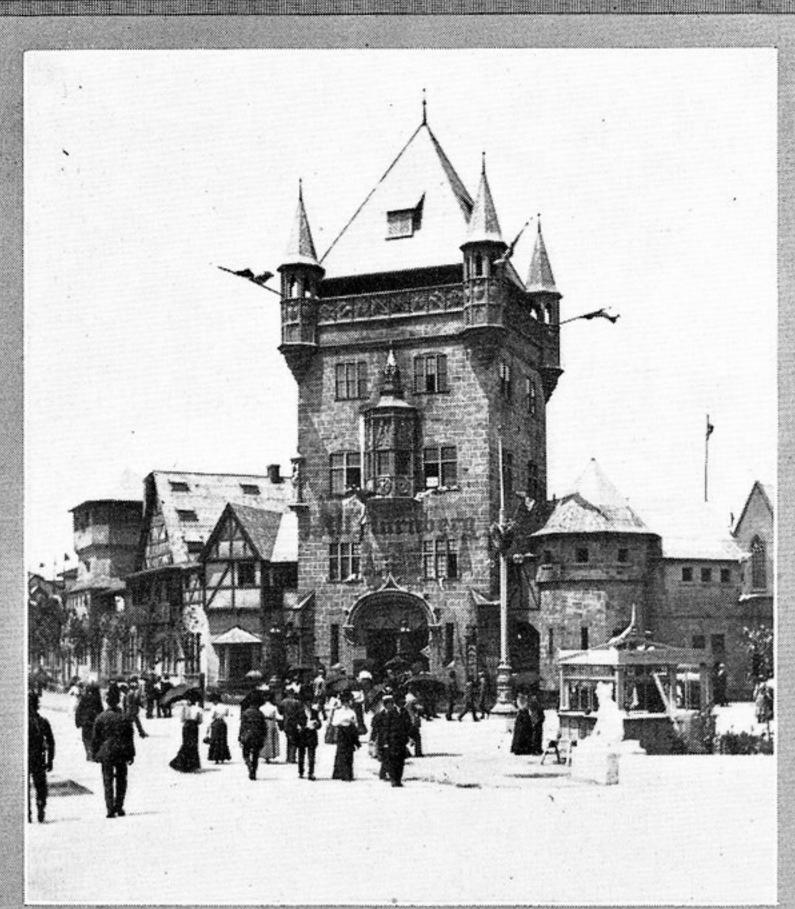
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901
TEMPLE OF MUSIC





PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901
HORTICULTURAL BUILDING





PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION 1901



VENICE IN AMERICA



OUR SOLDIER BOYS
RETURNING FROM
WORLD WAR 1919

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159-167 WEST UTICA STREET BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Established October 1909

First building was an old two-story house, twenty-five feet wide by forty feet long.

In June 1910 a new frame building was erected, thirty-six feet by fifty feet long and two stories high.

In 1912 a brick one-story dye-house and boiler room, seventy feet by sixty feet, was erected.

In 1925 a brick building, one hundred and twenty-five feet by fifty feet was erected, as per picture above.

The delivery equipment has grown from one horse and wagon to eight delivery trucks. It has always been the policy of this company to render the highest class service possible, always keeping equipment in first class condition.

The growth enumerated above indicates that the public appreciates the effort this company has made and is making in their behalf.

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.

159-167 West Utica Street Buffalo, New York



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Y. M. C. A. Cafeteria

Franklin & Mohawk

Men's Hotel Cafeteria

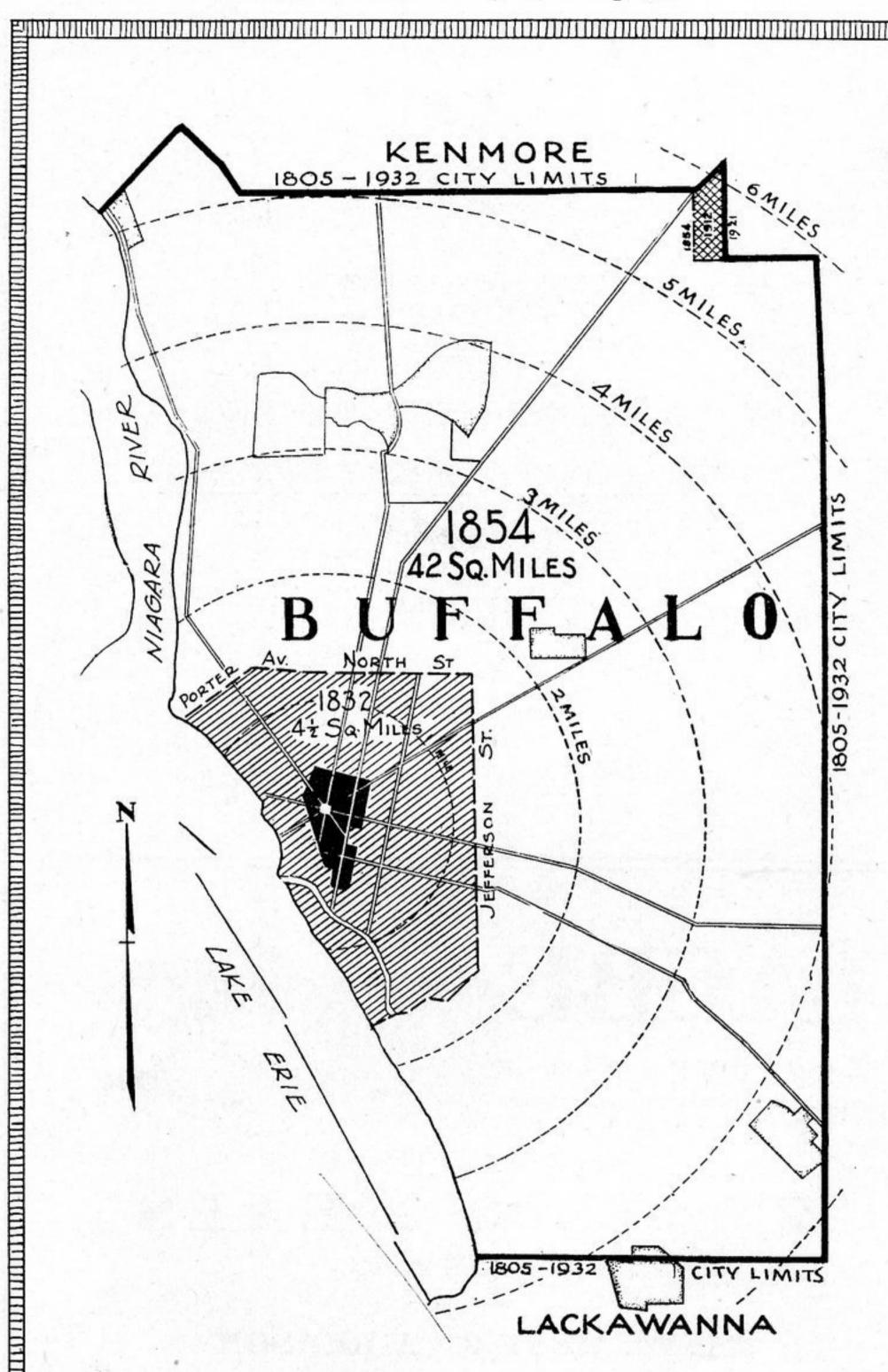
Pearl & Genesee

Laube's Old Spain 658-662 Main St.

Laube's Old Spain

Rochester, N. Y.

Red Triangle Cafe
Washington & Carroll Sts.



ORIGINAL CITY LIMITS OF 1805 SHOWN IN BLACK

EXTENSION OF BUFFALO CITY LIMITS 1805 - 1932

By GEORGE S. BUCK

Former Mayor of the City of Buffalo

Managing Director, Buffalo City Planning Association

In its earliest days, Buffaio gave promise that it would be a city of progress. Left in ashes by the British and Indians in the War of 1812, it was entirely rebuilt within three years.

Buffalo has always backed the Erie Canal—at the time of its beginning a far greater undertaking in proportion to the resources of New York State than was the Panama Canal.

The accompanying map shows how Buffalo has extended its boundaries, but it will never do so again, because the adjoining municipalities wish to keep their identities. The time will come, however, when some kind of a borough system for this metropolitan area will have to be devised to handle its common problems of municipal government. When that time arrives, Buffalo's progressive spirit will make it the leading factor.

The Pan-American Exposition in 1901 was one of the finest this country has seen and was so well managed that if it had not been for the unfortunate death of President McKinley it would have proved a financial success, and we know of no exposition that has been.

Buffalo has given two presidents to the United States—far more than its share. One of these, Millard Fillmore, was the first Chancellor of the University of Buffalo and the leader in putting Buffalo into the field of higher education. The other, Grover Cleveland, was the first great champion of civil service reform. Plainly, they both were exemplars of the spirit of progress.

Buffalo has had no single benefactor to push its work in the field of education, but, by popular subscription in support of its University, has shown a wider interest and more genuine support for higher education than any other place of its size.

It was Buffalo's progressive spirit which lead it to adventure in the field of government upon a commission charter. This government,

through its direct nonpartisan primary, was the most democratic ever tried in so large a city. The commission charter government, at first, fulfilled the hopes of its advocates, by securing action on a number of problems in the solution of which the former government was unable to reach decisions.

As time went by, it began to be understood that the commission charter was too democratic. Again it was the spirit of progress in Buffalo which lead the citizens to adopt strong centralized mayor and council government. It is safe to prophecy that this same spirit, seeking betterment, will, in time, lead to further venturing in the forms of city government.

Buffalo promptly entered the city planning field when the automo-



GROVER CLEVELAND

Buffalonian, 22nd and 24th President of the United States 1885-1889; 1893-1897. Mayor of Buffalo 1881; Sheriff of Erie County 1870; Governor of New York 1882.

bile began to show that our cities must be rearranged for life based on transportation such as the world had never dreamed of. Its citizens decided to be in line with modern progress and settled upon a civic center and soon followed that with a zoning ordinance. Progress has been made in the development of the civic center with the erection of a city hall which worthily reflects the inner dignity and modern spirit of the citizens, and a state office building will conveniently concentrate the many activities of the State of New York.

It is only a question of time until the University of Buffalo will erect upon the civic center a building worthy of its activities in adult education in the evening classes.

There must also be a new federal building and a county hall of The first is not far away and the second will come in time.

The present Erie County Hall, which was the former city and county hall, is a splendid monument to the civic spirit of the people of Buffalo of nearly sixty years ago and, at the time of its erection, it was as progressive a move in proportion to the resources of the community as is the new city hall.

Buffalo was early in aviation and its citizens are determined to keep in step with the developments in that great field.

Buffalo has shown so consistent a spirit of progress in the past that it is plain it will appear again and again in the future. cannot help speculating to what it will lead.

We have only recently discovered that the same management can run two separate manufacturing plants on each side of Niagara River and thereby secure the benefit of the tariff arrangements of both the United States and the British Empire. Considering our water and rail facilities for transportation there is no other spot in the world with this unique advantage.

Some day the Erie Canal is going to be deepened to twelve and one-half feet, and its capacity increased by a third.

When the bridges to Grand Island are in operation it will become apparent that one must be built from Grand Island to the Canadian Shore. At the rate at which traffic is growing over the

come apparent that one must be built from Grand Island to the Canadian Shore. At the rate at which traffic is growing over the Peace Bridge one can almost count upon the fingers of one's hand the number of years when the congestion there will call for the construction of another bridge not far away.

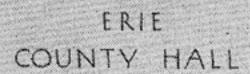
Within a few years the methods of generating electricity by steam have so improved that now it is almost as cheap as hydro-electric power. One cannot say that improvements in this field are forever over, and it may even be that steam power will be the cheaper. At any rate, within four years the consumption of coal for the generation of electricity on Niagara River has risen from 200,000 to 1,000,000 tons per year. Electric power will never be generated at the mine's mouth because, for its cheap production, large quantities of water are necessary for cooling purposes. Right on the Niagara River we have cheap coal from Pennsylvania and the necessary water.

Dispatches from New York indicate that engineers are planning to connect the metropolis with Niagara Power and who can say that we shall not, within a few years, be generating power for a vast industrial area. A beginning has been made in the use of electricity for heating, and it is not beyond reasonable hope that the smelting of iron ore may be accomplished by electrical processes. With ore from Minnesota, limestone and power, plus unequalled water and rail transportation, our frontier may easily become the greatest producer of iron and steel in the world.

Some day we shall have a city planning board filled with the spirit of progress, which will feel the inspiration of all these factors. It will study Buffalo and will decide that it cannot be treated apart from the region of which it is the center. It will employ the best of talent to work out a master plan for Buffalo and the Niagara Area. It will be adopted and our growth will be along lines of greater utility, comfort, beauty and economy than was ever possible in the past.



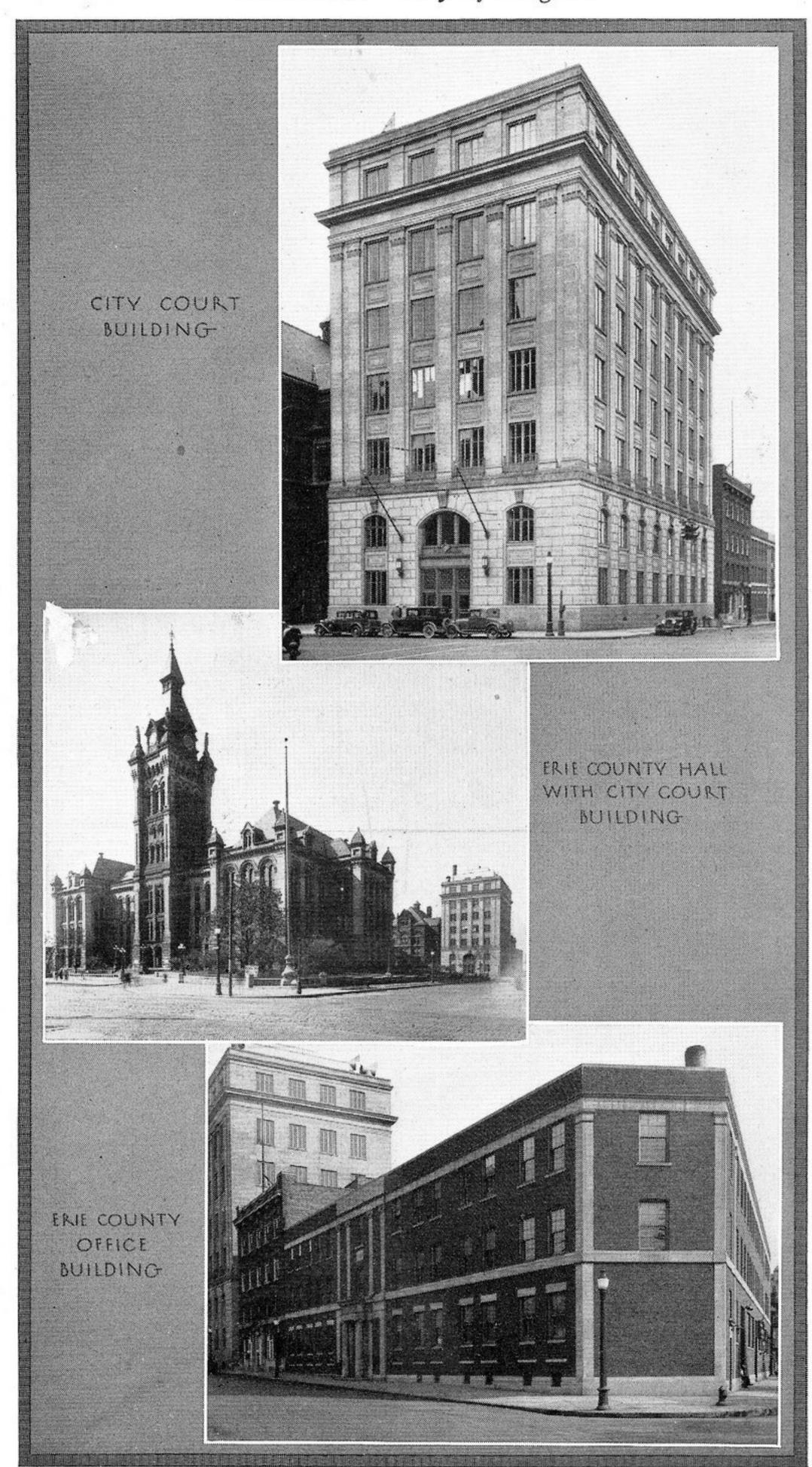
BUFFALO'S
NEW CITY
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AMONUMENT
TO PROGRESS

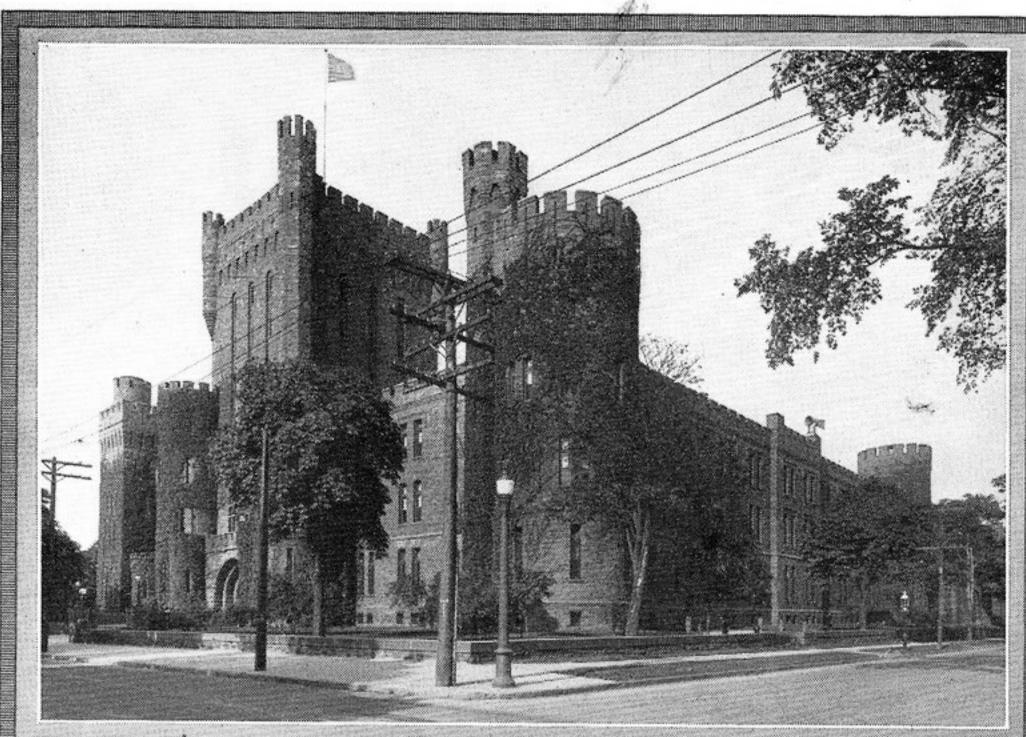






STATE OF NEW YORK BUILDING

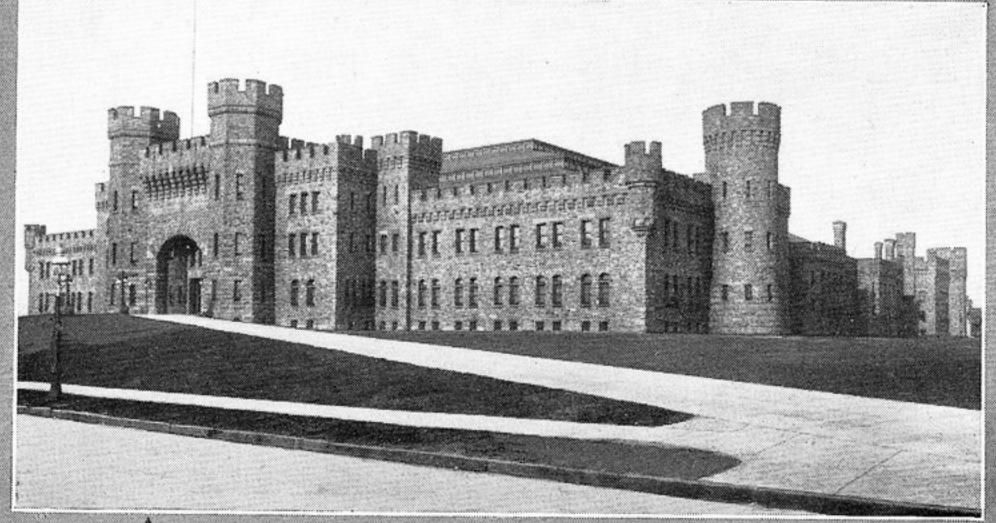




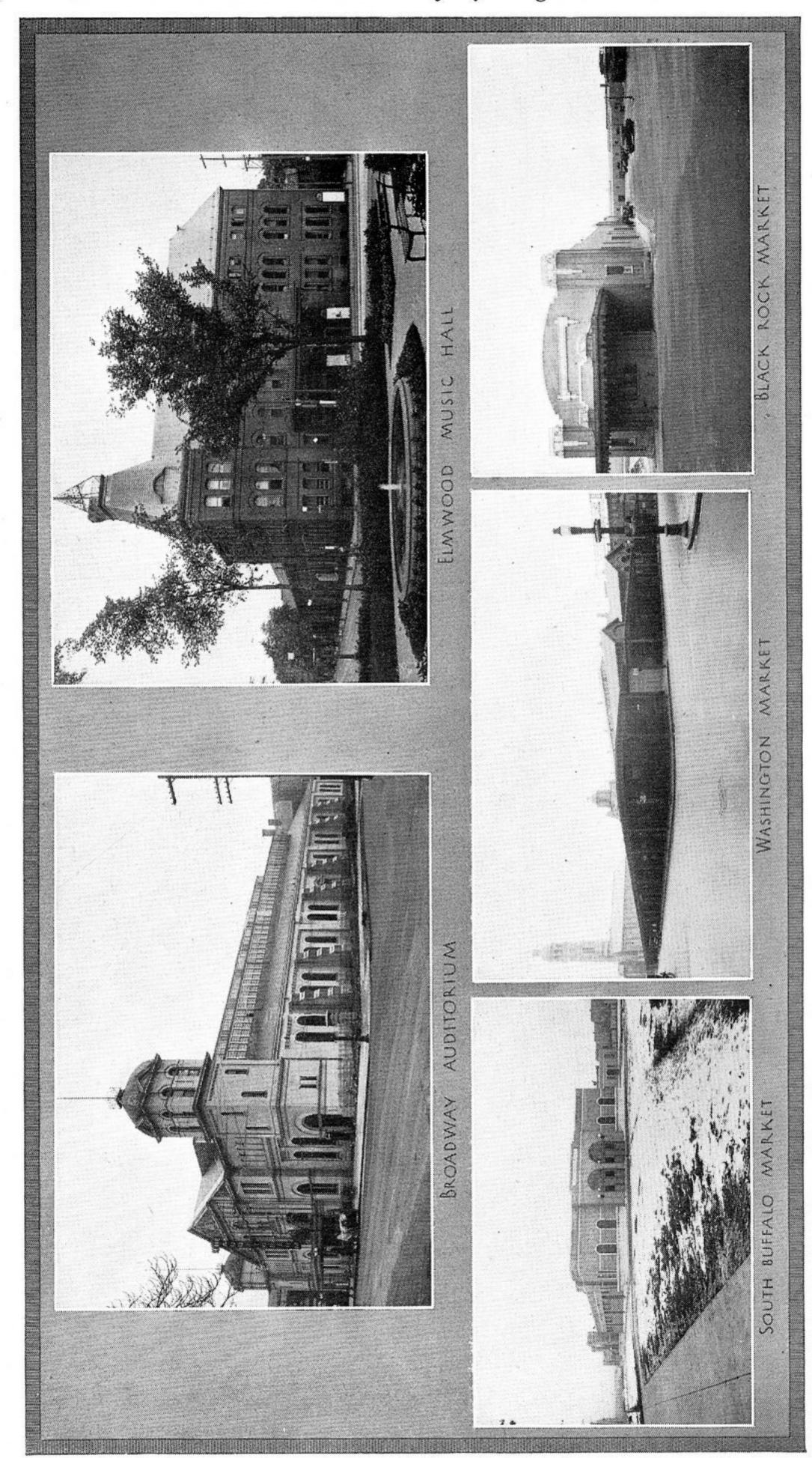
ARMORY OF 174TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

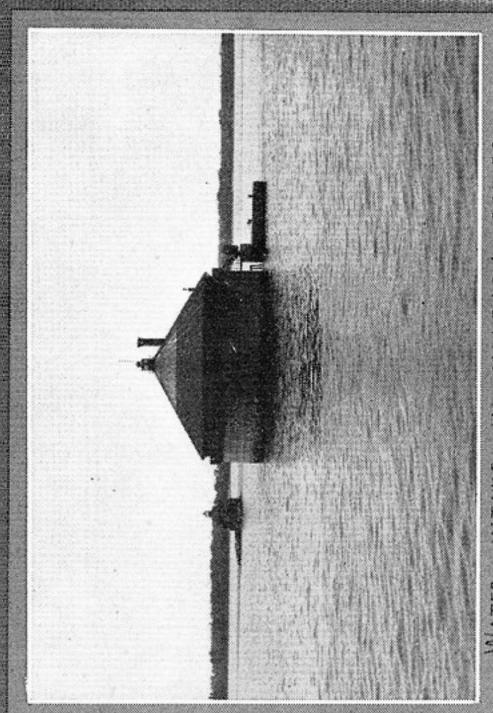


ARMORY OF 101ST CALVARY.

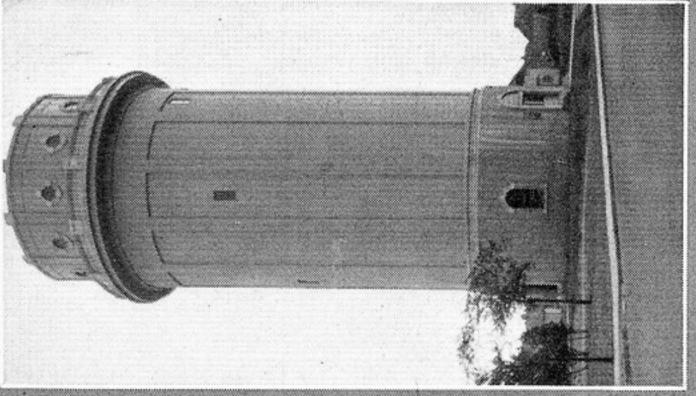


ARMORY OF 106TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT

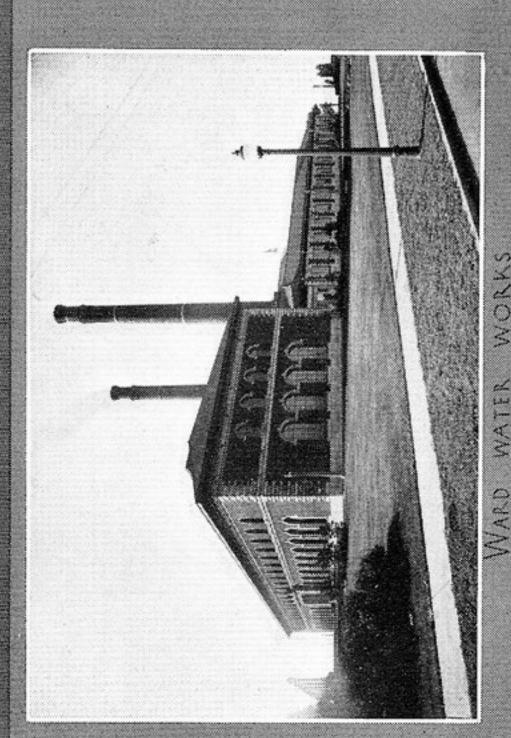


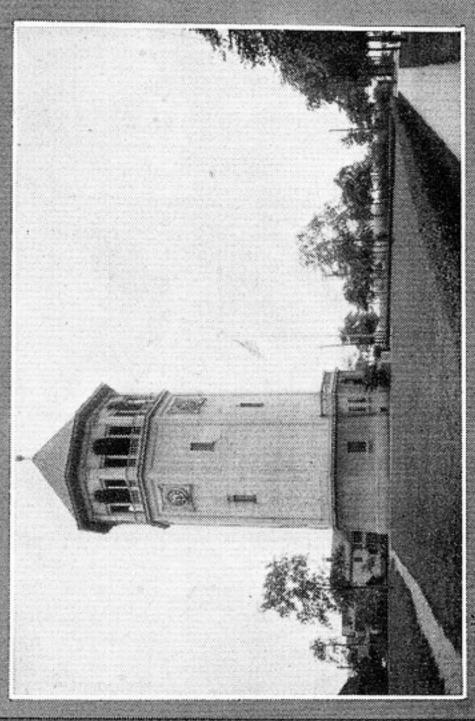


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SHOVER CLEVELAND WATER TOWER





KENSINGTON WATER TOWER

RESERVOIR

PROSPICT

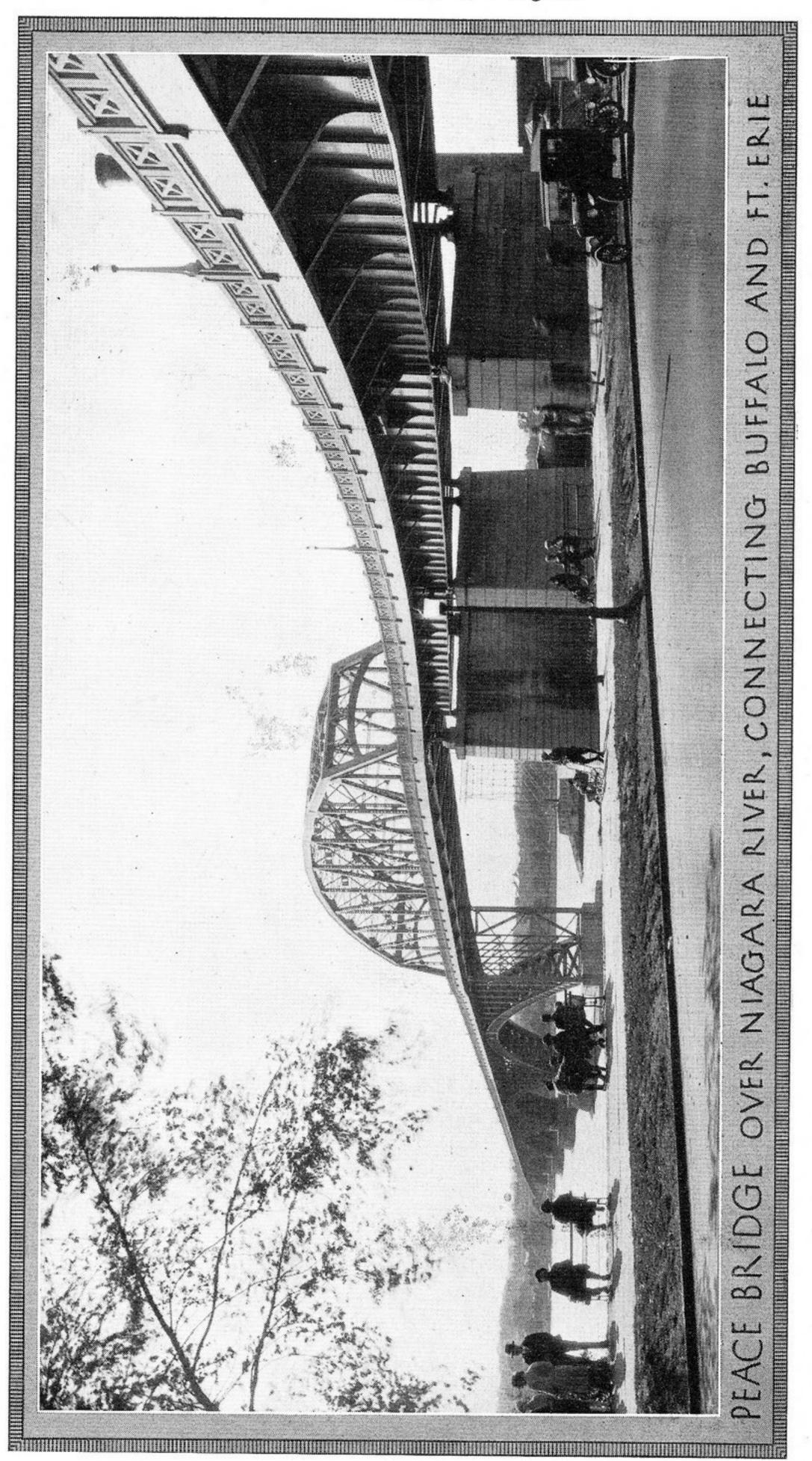
ENTRANCE TO

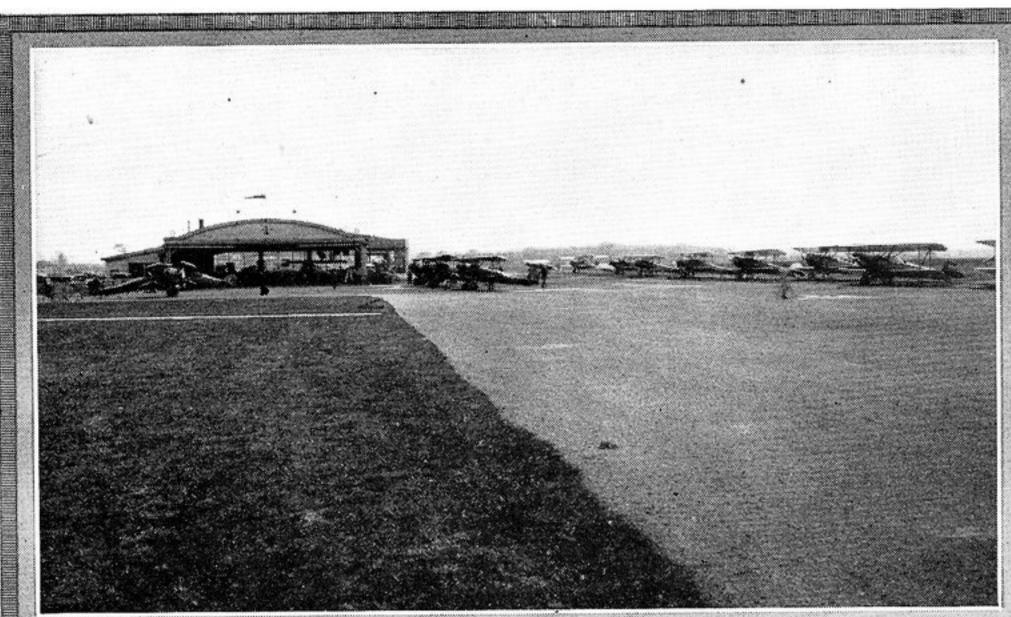


J. N. ADAM HOSPITAL
AT PERRYSBURG, N.Y.

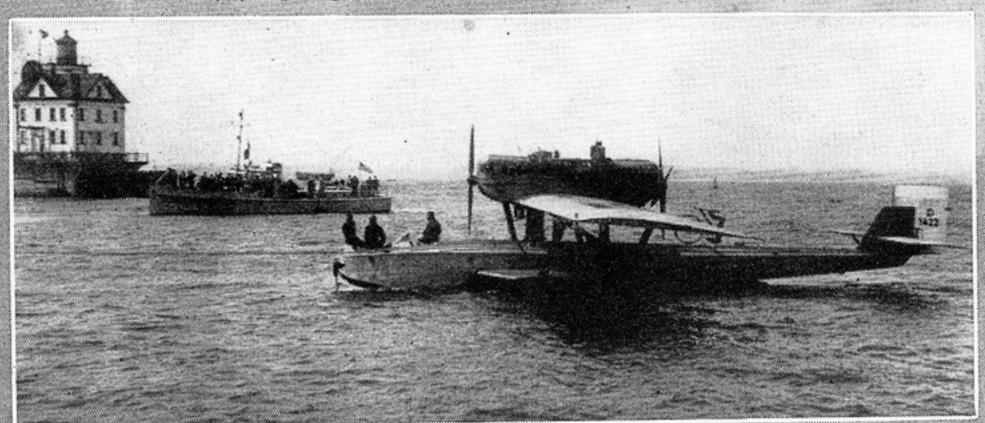


BUFFALO CITY HOSPITAL

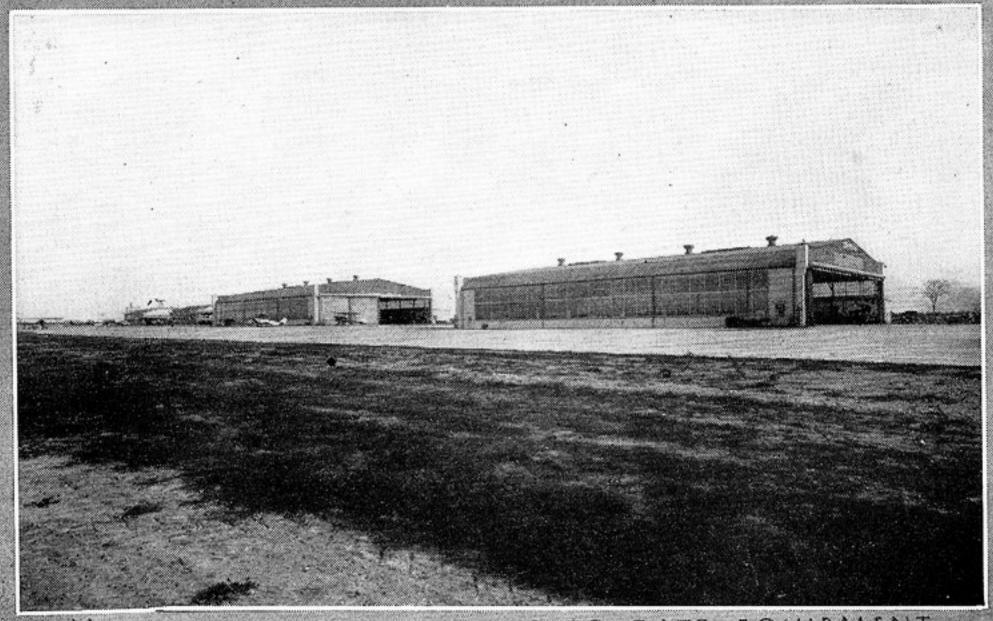




BUFFALO'S AIRPORT IS IN THE FRONT RANK AMONG AMERICA'S AIRPORTS



CAPTAIN VON GRONAU LANDS THE "WHALE" IN
BUFFALO HARBOR ---- BUFFALO IS BOUND TO
BE THE CENTER OF HYDROPLANE AND AEROPLANE FLYING



MODERN HANGARS AND UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT ARE FOUND AT BUFFALO'S AIRPORT



LINDBERGH ARRIVES IN BUFFALO IN THE

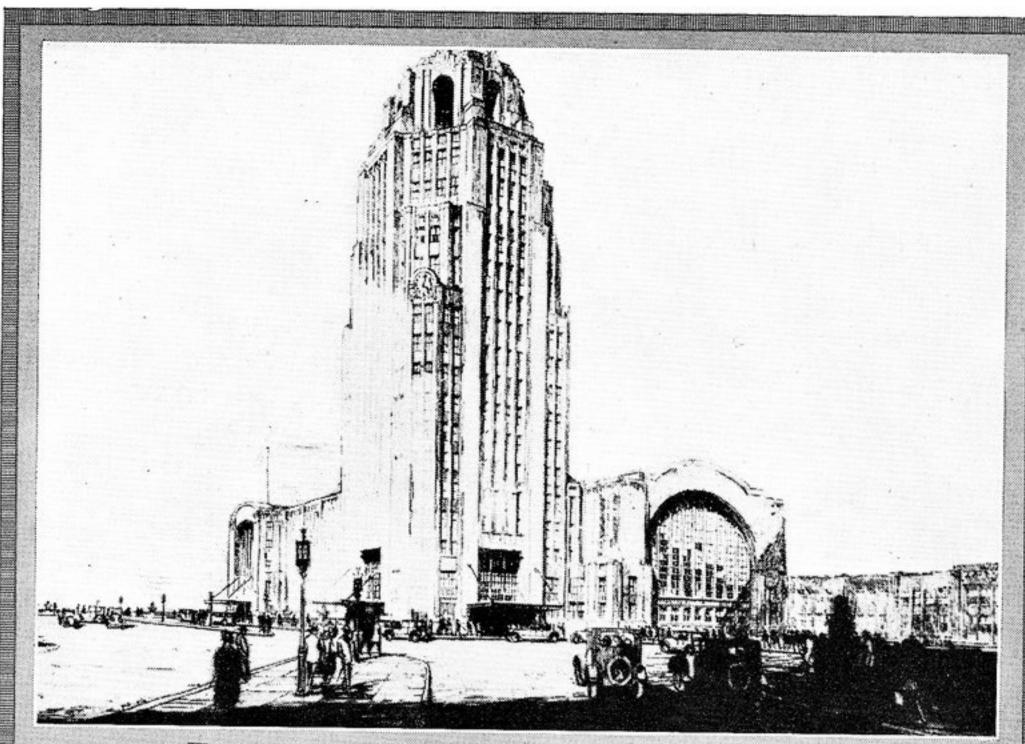


BIRD'S POLAR EXPEDITION PLANE-THE JOSEPHINE FORD"

15 LOOKED OVER BY BUFFALONIANS



CHAMBERLAIN WELCOMED IN BUFFALO



THE NEW CENTRAL TERMINAL



LEHIGH VALLEY TERMINAL



LACKAWANNA RAILROAD STATION

By W. T. BUCKLEY

Secretary-Manager Buffalo Convention & Tourist Bureau.

Buffalo is regarded as one of the outstanding convention and tourist cities on the North American continent and it is obvious as to why the Queen City of the Lakes is so popular with the outside visitor, when you take into consideration the location, the features and the facilities that the city has to offer.

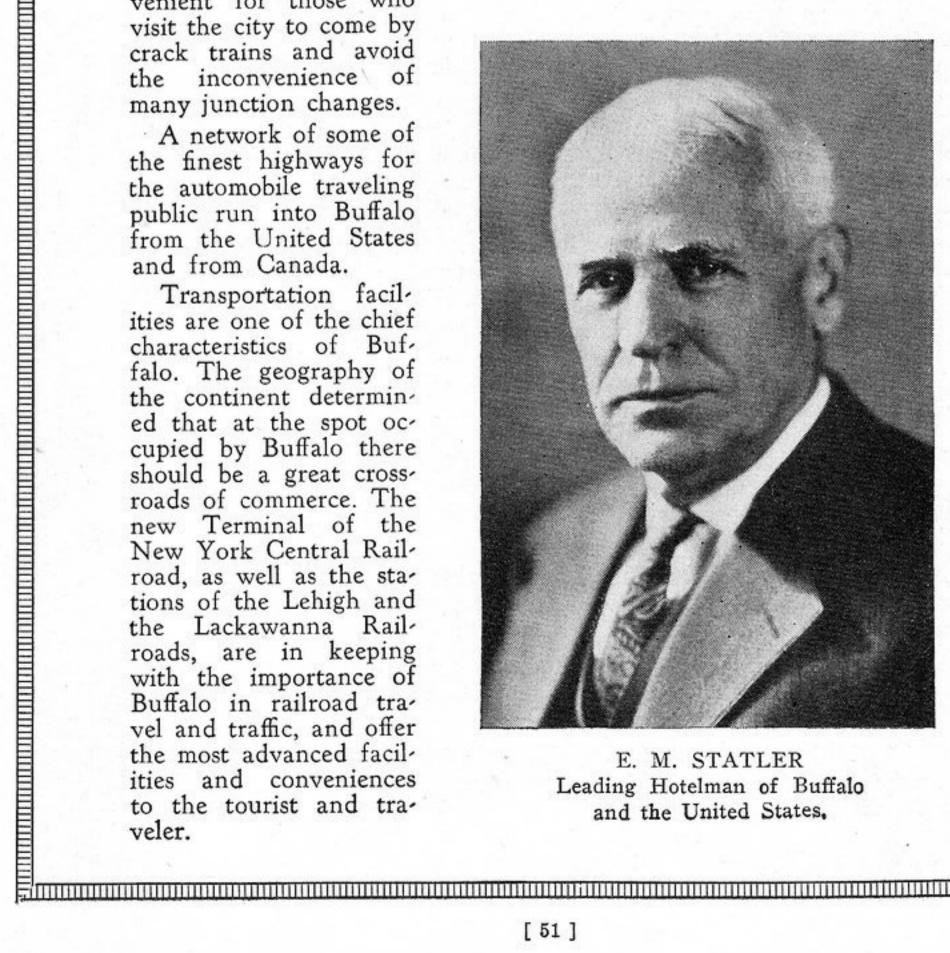
While it is true that Buffalo is one of the outstanding metropolitan cities of the country, having a very large population within its forty-two square miles, it can rightfully be termed, insofar as the spring, summer and fall months are concerned, a recreation or resort city.

There is no city in the country east of the Rocky Mountains whose climate can compare with that of Buffalo, particularly in the summer months. Lying at the mouth of the Niagara River it receives the cool refreshing winds from the low lands of the Canadian border, and the winter weather of Buffalo is not severe. Seldom does it go below zero.

Buffalo is a very friendly city. It is a home city. It is a city where people call each other by their first name. Perhaps one of the greatest tributes paid to Buffalo was one given by B. C. Forbes, Publisher of Forbes Magazine, in a speech that he made at the Greater Buffalo Advertising Club. He stated that Buffalo was destined to become one of the greatest cities in the country and stood on the threshold of a wonderful industrial development. He said that in the evolution of this development there was one thing he wanted to firmly impress upon the minds of the citizens of Buffalo and that is, never to sacrifice the calling of each other by their first name, which stamps Buffalo as one of the friendliest cities in the country.

Within a night's train ride of Buffalo there lives over sixty percent of the population of the United States, and seventy percent of the population of the Dominion of Canada. There are eleven railroad trunk lines running into Buffalo, thereby making it very con-

venient for those who visit the city to come by crack trains and avoid



There are many interesting places to see in and around Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier.

Within twenty miles of Buffalo the greatest of the Seven Wonders of the World exists, Niagara Falls. Millions of tourists visit this Mighty Cataract yearly. Some have seen it many times, but come again to marvel at its splendor. The night illumination of the Falls, through the medium of colored lights, is a spectacle that words are inadequate to aptly describe. It must be seen to be appreciated.

The Peace Bridge connecting Buffalo with Canada perhaps is one of the most heavily traveled of pleasure bridges in the country. Three million cars passed from Buffalo into Canada over the bridge last year, and by the way, Buffalo is the principal border city to Canada, and the gateway to the Georgian Bay, Muskoka and the North Country of the Dominion.

Other interesting drives to make in and around Buffalo are through the wonderful Pekin Fruit Valley, the Lewiston Valley, old Fort Niagara, Emery and Chestnut Ridge Parks, the Boston Hills, Olcott Beach and many other beautiful places of interest too numerous to mention.

Buffalo is also the starting point to scenic New England, the Alleghenies and the Adirondack Mountains.

Up the Lakes cruises, on palatial passenger boats, connect Buffalo with Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Mackinac Island, Duluth, etc. There is nothing finer, more comfortable and restful, than a trip on one of these steamers.

Fresh water bathing, water sports and recreations, at nearby beaches, on Lake Erie's long stretches of white sand, are among the constant delights that attract thousands to Buffalo annually from less favored places. Situated at the eastern end of Lake Erie, and as it were, but a stone's throw from Lake Ontario, Buffalo enjoys the Great Lakes at their best.

Buffalo is noted for its beautiful parks, in which there are municipal golf links, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, lakes, equestrian paths, all controlled and operated by the city for the benefit of its citizens and visiting friends, and we particularly call your attention to the fact that you will never see any signs in the Buffalo parks "keep off the grass".

Some of the interesting sights to visit in Buffalo are the Albright Art Gallery, the Historical Building, the new Museum of Natural Science, beautiful Delaware Avenue, Gates Circle, Chapin Parkway, Lincoln Boulevard, and other thoroughfares.

The hotels of Buffalo are first class. The rates are graduated to fit almost any pocketbook, and furthermore the rates are never raised. They are the same the year round, therefore making it a pleasure to the outside visitors to come to Buffalo and spend their vacations.

Buffalo theatres offer at all times to our visiting friends a variety of leading attractions in the spoken drama, talking pictures and vaude ville. Our theatres are outstanding, insofar as beauty is concerned, and are noted throughout the land for the courteous attendants selected by the management to serve the public's comfort. The principal downtown theatres are: Erlanger, Teck, Shea's Buffalo, Shea's Hippodrome, Shea's Century, Great Lakes Theatre and Lafayette.

You will find Buffalo's stores a delight to shop in. They are up to date in all methods. They have as fine a selection of goods as can be found in any section of the country, and are always happy to give the outside visitor particular attention.

Buffalo bids you welcome. At every season of the year you will find this metropolitan city, and its international environment, a scene of refreshing enjoyment.

The Buffalo Convention and Tourist Bureau, Inc., at 1103-1105 Genesee Building, is only too happy at all times to place themselves at the disposal of the stranger within the city gates.





HOTEL

LAFAYETTE HOTEL

HOTEL BUFFALO

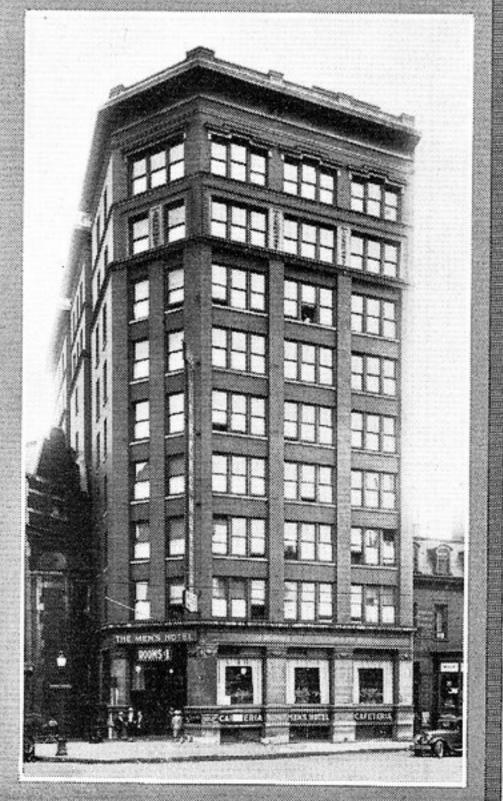








HOTEL



MEN'S HOTEL

GOOD HOTELS of BUFFALO

HOTEL ARLINGTON Exchange and Wells Duncan McLeod, Manager HOTEL BUFFALO John Daniels, Manager Swan and Washington HOTEL CHELTENHAM E. E. Spangenberg, Manager Franklin near Chippewa HOTEL FAIRFAX L. W. Johnson, Manager 715 Delaware Avenue HOTEL FORD Hardy P. Kieffer, Manager Delaware near Chippewa HOTEL GRAYSTONE William P. Luigart, Manager Johnson Park near Delaware HOTEL LAFAYETTE Dan J. Reilley, Jr., Manager Lafayette Square HOTEL LENOX North Street near Delaware C. A. Miner, Manager HOTEL MARKEEN Geo. H. Muegel, Manager Main at Utica HOTEL STATLER Delaware Avenue and Niagara Square E. C. Green, Manager HOTEL STUYVESANT M. F. Bartlett, Manager Elmwood at North HOTEL TOURAINE A. A. Rohrer, Manager Delaware at Johnson Park The MEN'S HOTEL Genesee and Pearl The PARK LANE Mandel Lurie, Manager Gates Circle The WESTBROOK A. T. Murray, Manager Delaware Avenue at North The AVENUE APARTMENTS S. B. Eagan, Manager Delaware and Allen

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Polish
Everybody's
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The Company of which I am the president, wish to acknowledge thru this medium the many obligations that they are under to the insuring public of this city for the past sixty years.

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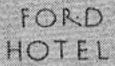
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FAMILY RE-UNIONS

11 West Tupper Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Phone, Washington 7627



MARKEEN HOTEL

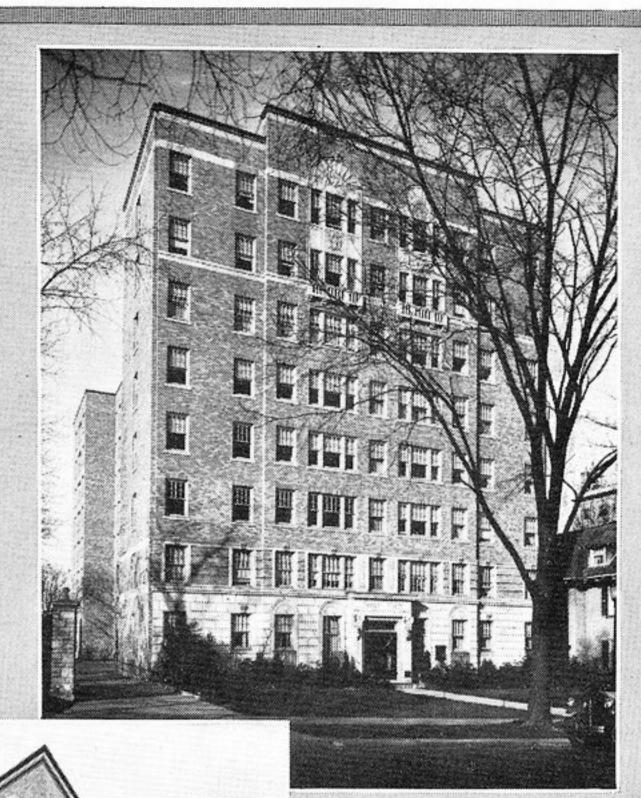






HOTEL

TWELVE-NINETY DELAWARE AVENUE
APARTMENTS



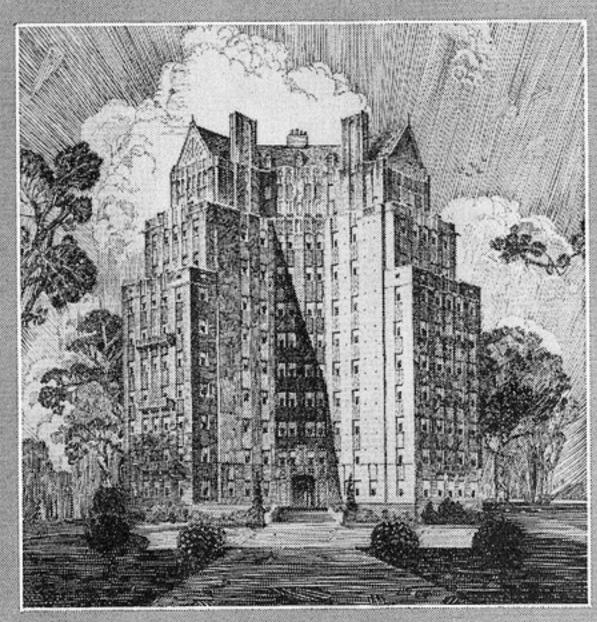


THE CAMPANILLE
APARTMENTS

THE COMMODORE APARTMENTS



GATES CIRCLE APARTMENTS



EIGHT HUNDRED WEST FERRY STREET APARTMENTS



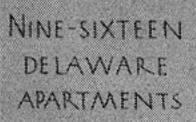




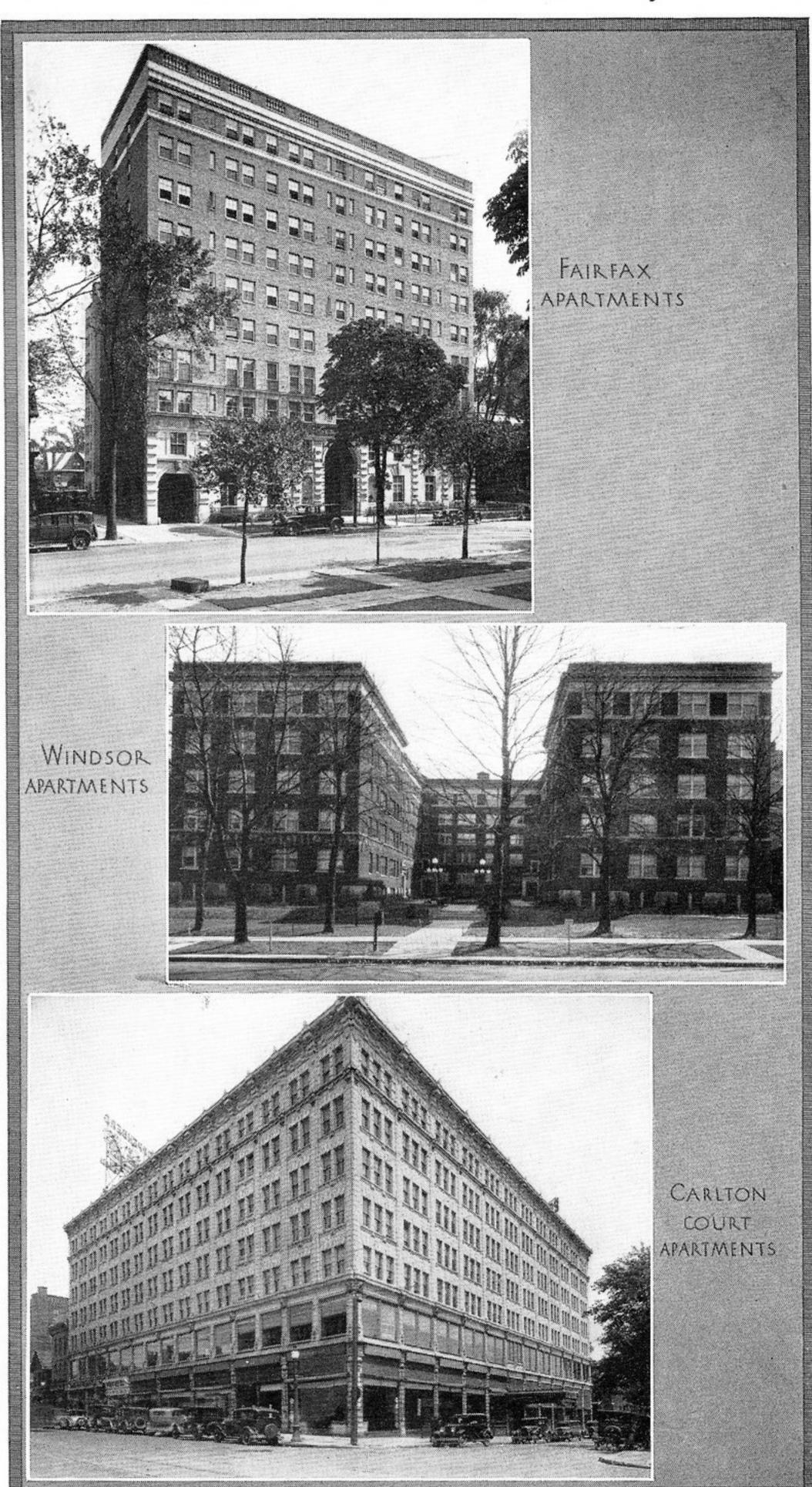
SOVEREIGN APARTMENTS

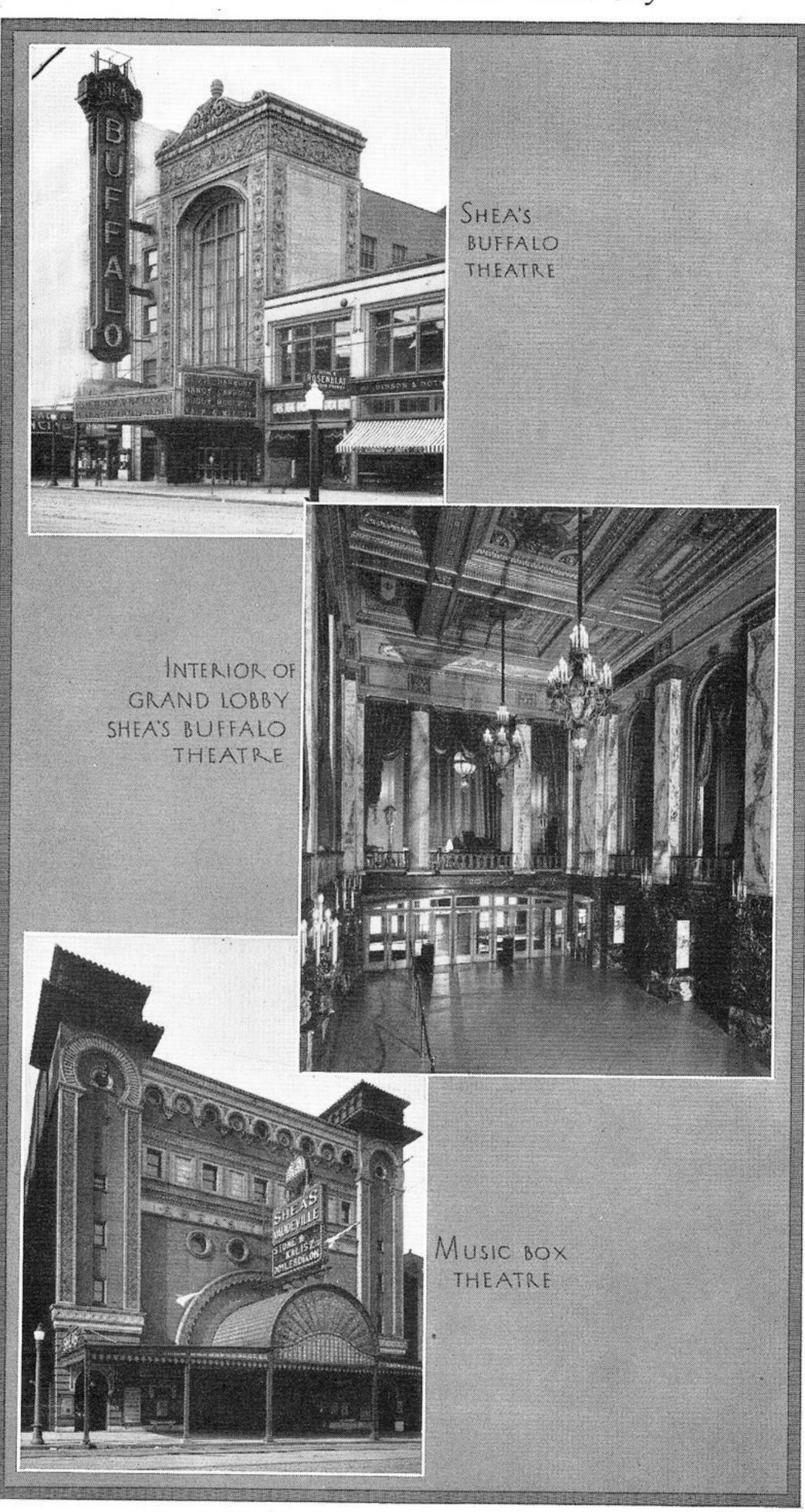


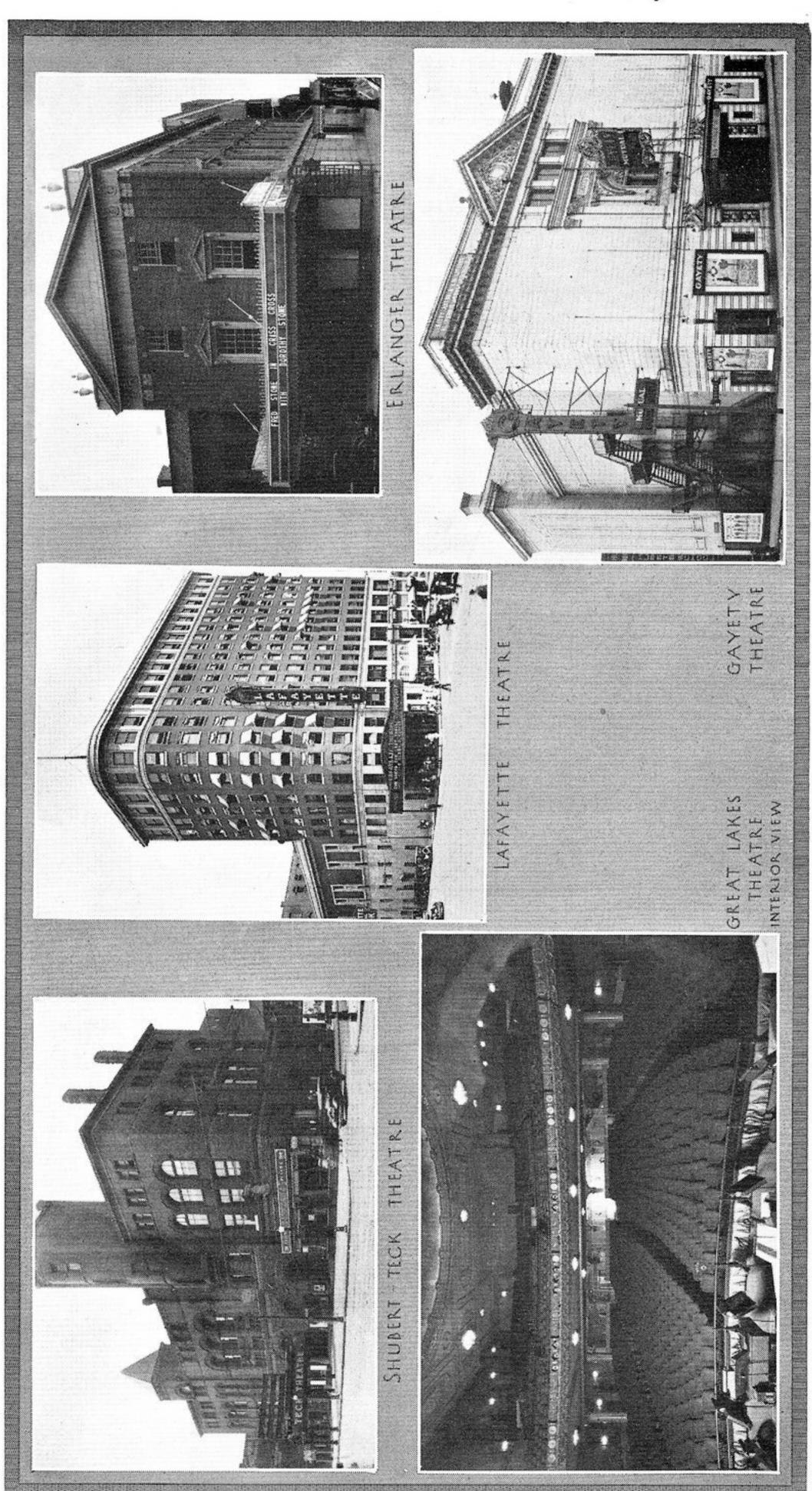
WESTBROOK APARTMENTS



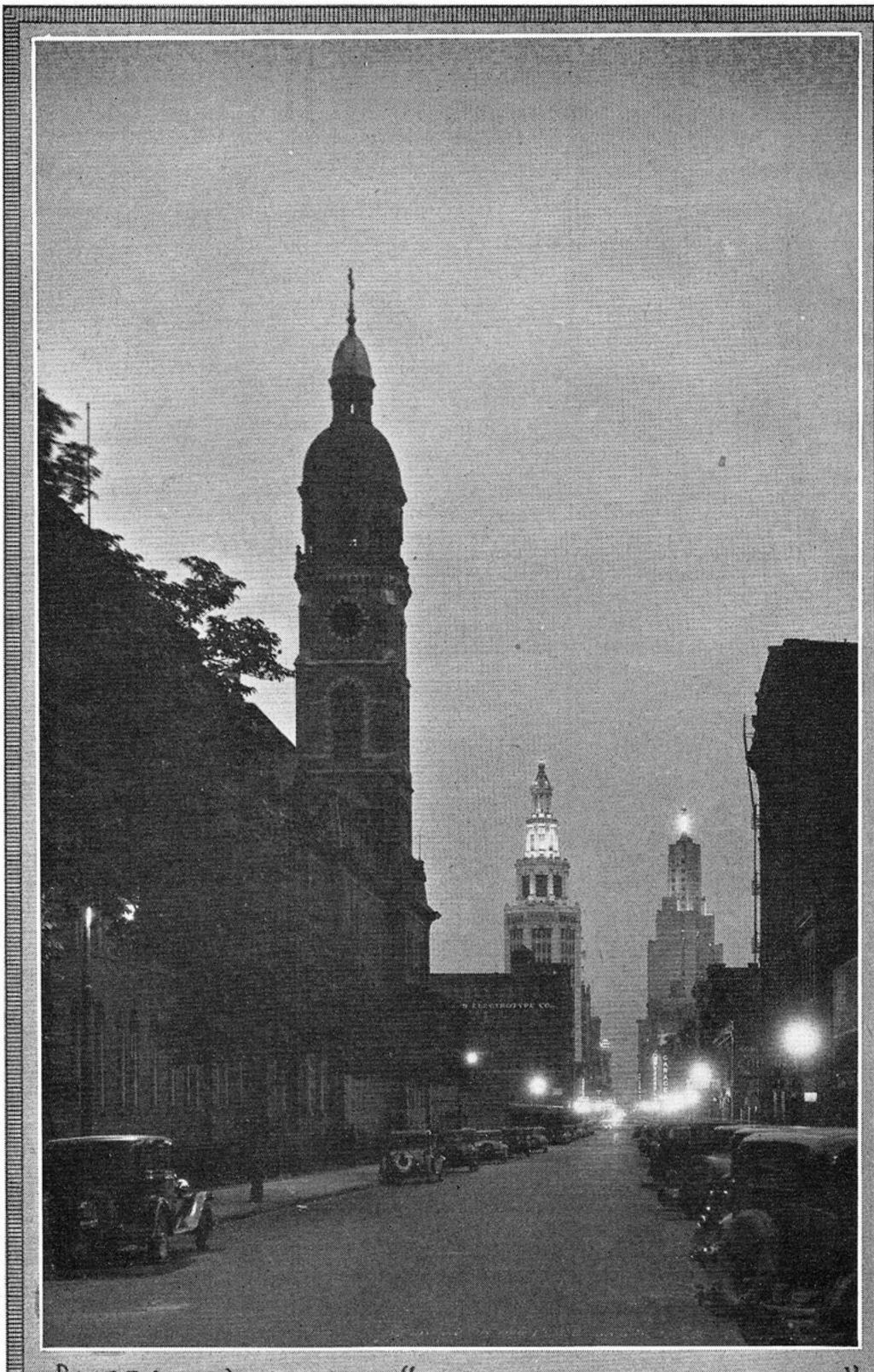








BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



BUFFALO'S THREE "TOWERS OF POWER"

SPIRITUAL - ELECTRICAL - FINANCIAL

ST. MICHAELS ELECTRIC RAND

CHURCH BLDG. BLDG.

By A. EDMERE CABANA

Member Board of Directors Buffalo City Planning Association

"There's a beauty of the sun and a beauty of the moon," a beauty of the seasons and of the product of man's skill. But after all, true beauty lies in the eye that sees it, and we see things differently in varying moods. No matter what the mood of the hour Buffalo offers citizen and visitor a cup of beauty—heaped up, pressed down, and running over. This book glimpses some of the beauty that will greet him as he explores the city.

Buffalo prides itself upon being a city of homes. Along its shaded streets are many residences of distinction, each in its setting of green grass, shrubbery, and seasonal flowers. Indeed gardens are a feature to which much attention is given by home owners. Whether they are modest or pretentious gardens is beside the point; the fact of their existence indicates a love of natural beauty deeply imbedded.

The ever-present desire to beautify the city dates back many years when the City Fathers planted small elms along Richmond Avenue, Elmwood Avenue, Linwood Avenue, Main Street, and along Bidwell and Chapin, as well as other streets and parkways. While the necessities of modern life have removed some, thousands of these stately trees continue to delight visitors and Buffalonians as they drive or walk beneath these natural cathedral arches.

The large parks, comprising upwards of nine hundred acres, offer opportunities for the city-dweller to enjoy the beauty, peace, and restfulness found in the country. Roadways and bridle paths lead one close to woodlands, lakes, formal gardens, and informal plantings. There are intimate corners in the rock gardens, pleasantly located picnic tables and benches, vistas across a lake or leading the eye to plumes of fountain water. There are many landscaped focal points found in circles where streets meet each other. Graceful watercraft are seen on Gala Water in Delaware Park and on the creek in Cazenovia Park. Children and adults enjoy the several outdoor swimming pools within the city as well as the facilities at the City's bathing beach twenty-five miles out the lake shore. Boat racing on the Niagara

River and bait casting on Gala Water have a genuine appeal for enthusiasts of those sports.

Areas are set aside for all kind of games. Fine public golf courses are found in several large parks; baseball, football, cricket, and lacrosse fields are laid out with care; tennis courts, archery courses, and bowling greens attract their devotees. Large parks and the smaller neighborhood parks all have their part to play. Public playgrounds for child of school age provide opportunities for supervised play after school and during the summer months. An increasingly greater interest is being shown in home backyard playgrounds, particularly with the pre-school child in mind.



JOSEPH ELLICOTT
Surveyor and Agent of the Holland Land Co.
Prominently connected with Buffalo's earliest history.

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful

On summer nights thousands go to large or neighborhood parks to enjoy the beauty of melody, rhythm, and harmony given them by the frequent band concerts held throughout the city. In some instances the pleasure is increased because the listeners, in gliding canoes, hear the music across magic waters.

Found also in Delaware Park, South Park, and Humboldt Park are the conservatories with their local and tropical plants, interesting through the four seasons but annually drawing their tens of thousands upon the occasions of the chrysanthemum displays. Then beauty-loving Buffalonians and visitors from varying distances flock to the conservatories and to the Buffalo Museum of Science to see the gorgeous blooms so carefully tended in order that they may be at the height of their perfection during the show days.

Winter, with its blanket of snow and bracing air, brings us into the open as well as summer days do. The large parks again invite us; on the sweep of ice thousands enjoy the rhythm of skating. Ice hockey games and skating carnivals are important. Down the hills come toboggans laden with merry crews, and skiers easily take the snow drifts in their stride. Every fresh fall of snow makes a sparkling fairyland of the landscape with its gaunt-armed trees. A drive or walk through the parks and along the broad avenues delights the eye.

The culture of a community is expressed by its museums. for many years has recognized its need of such institutions, and both private citizens and municipality have fostered the growth of the three now serving this community. The Buffalo Museum of Science, with its beginnings in 1859, and the Buffalo Historical Society and the Albright Art Gallery, both a part of Buffalo's life since 1862, cover the three fields of science, history, and art. The buildings housing these institutions each have delightful surroundings, located, as they are, in park areas. The Buffalo Historical Society's building is founded on Greek Doric architecture, the Albright Art Gallery is based on Greek Ionic, while the Buffalo Museum of Science is a modern adaptation of classical architecture. Each has a beauty of its own which also varies with the seasons. The leafing trees and flowering shrubs of spring, the green trees and inviting shadows of summer, the parti-colored foliage of autumn, and the brown simplicity of barren trees provide different backgrounds for their beauty of line, proportion, and mass. Beauty lies over the threshold of these institutions as well.

Scattered about the city are memorial monuments and statues to bring to mind at frequent intervals memories of events and people. The Columbus Monument reminds us of him who discovered America; the Indian Hunter and Red Jacket's monument call up the colorful frontier days when Buffalo was known as "the place of the basswood trees"; Perry's Monument, fittingly located in the park nearest Lake Erie, contrasts thoughts of the famous Peace Bridge in that same park commemorating a hundred years of peace with our neighbor. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Lafayette Square is erected to Civil War veterans; The Hiker appropriately recalls the Spanish War. The shaft of white marble in McKinley's Monument records the sorrow of a city upon the loss of a distinguished President; a monument to President Millard Fillmore is erected in Forest Lawn, one of the city's beautiful cemeteries. Music lovers especially enjoy the monuments dedicated to Chopin, Mozart, and Verdi. A reproduction of Michel Angelo's famous David is a bit of Florence in Buffalo-a bit that stands for the rich storehouse of Florentine treasures.

Towers symbolize growth and achievement. There are two groups in Buffalo with special significance. One, in the heart of the downtown district, includes St. Michael's Church, standing for spiritual development; the Electric Building indicating industrial growth; and the Rand Building, housing a powerful banking institution and with its beacon guiding air visitors from afar, signifying financial achievement. The other group, near the city line, presents educational and spiritual factors. It comprises the University of Buffalo, St. Joseph's Church, and the University Presbyterian Church.

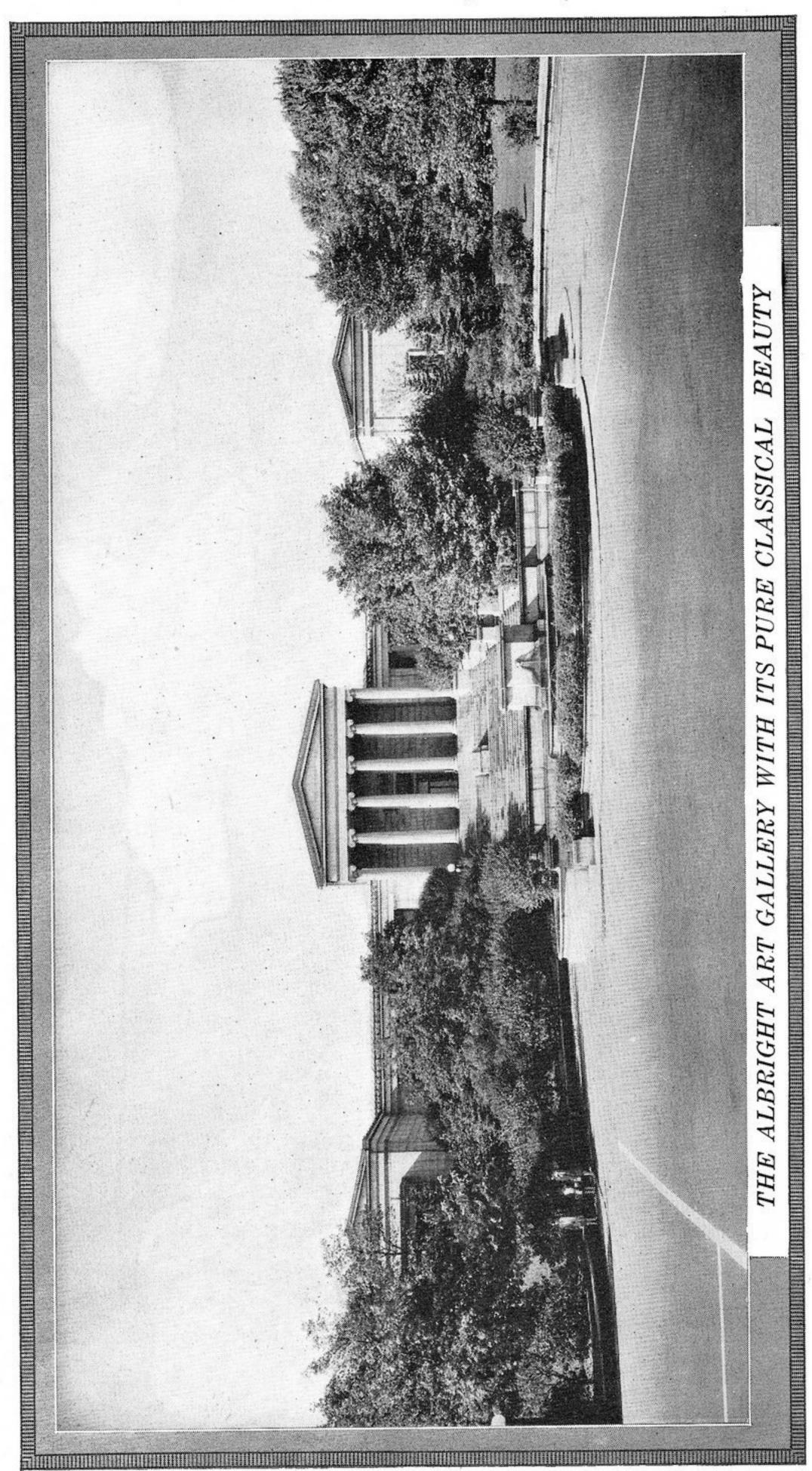
Beauty, tangible and intangible, lies within the city of Buffalo; one has only to open his eyes and ears and let it become a part of him.

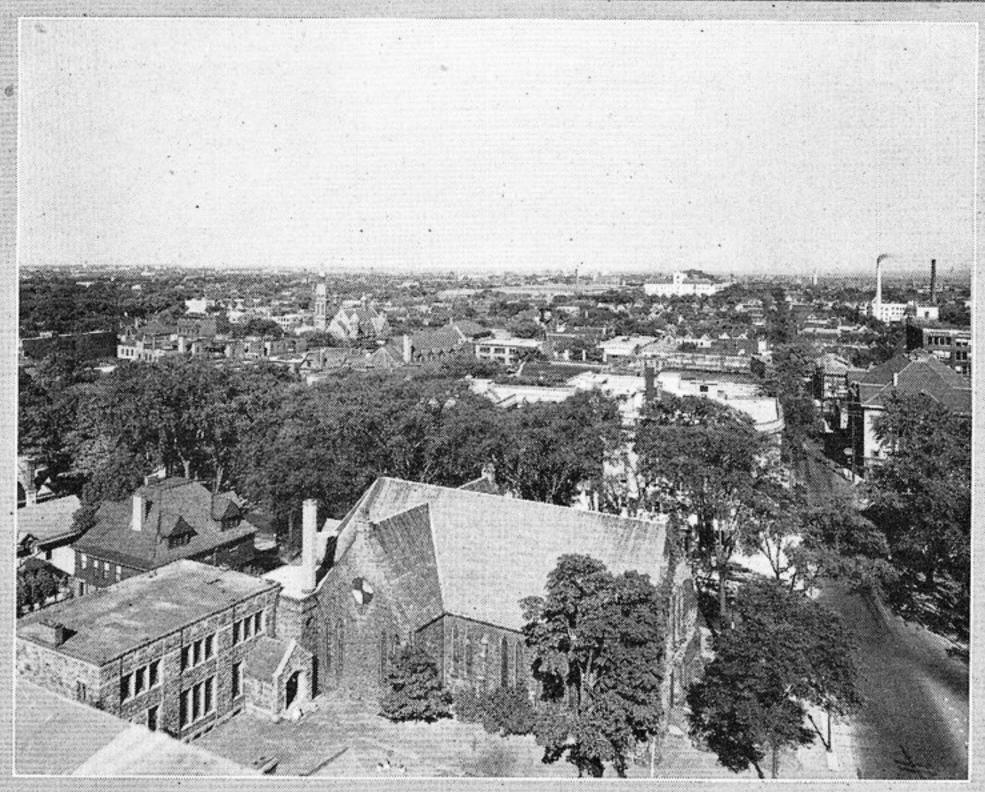


AERIAL VIEW OF BUFFALO

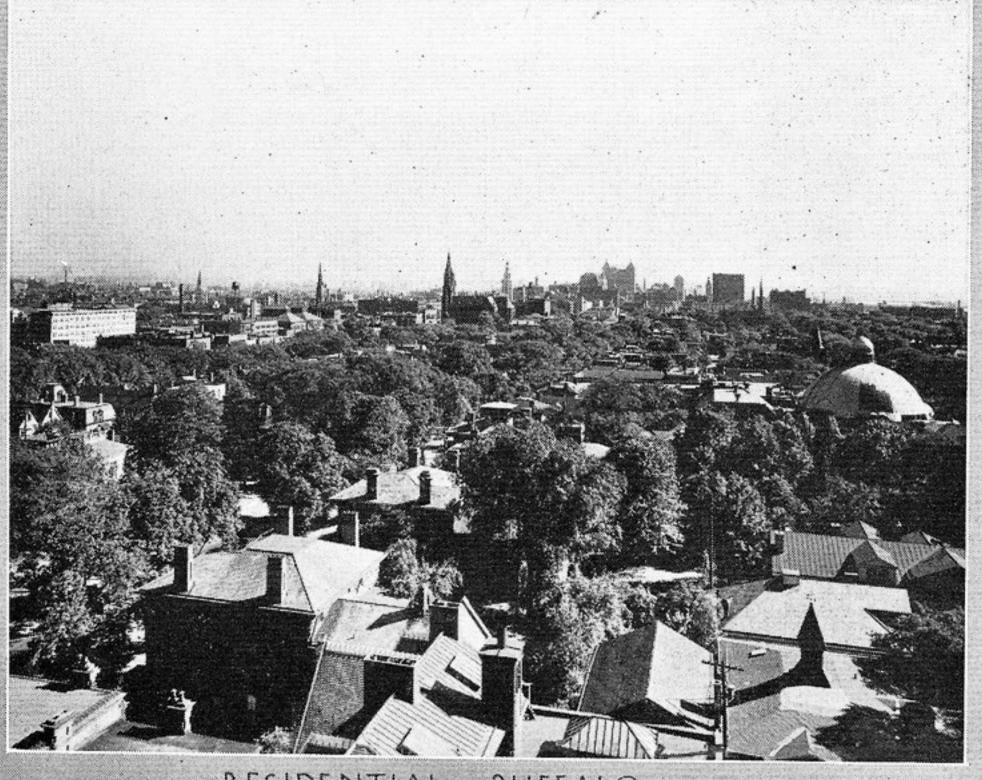


BUFFALO HARBOR AND WATERFRONT
SHOWING THE MIGHTY NIAGARA RIVER
LEAVING LAKE ERIE AND ROLLING ON TOWARD
GRAND ISLAND IN THE DISTANCE





BUFFALO -- CITY OF GARDENS AND TREES AS SEEN FROM MAIN AND BEST ST.



RESIDENTIAL BUFFALO-

BUFFALO—The City Beautiful



"THREE TOWERS OF POWER"

ST. MICHAELS

— SPIRITUAL POWER

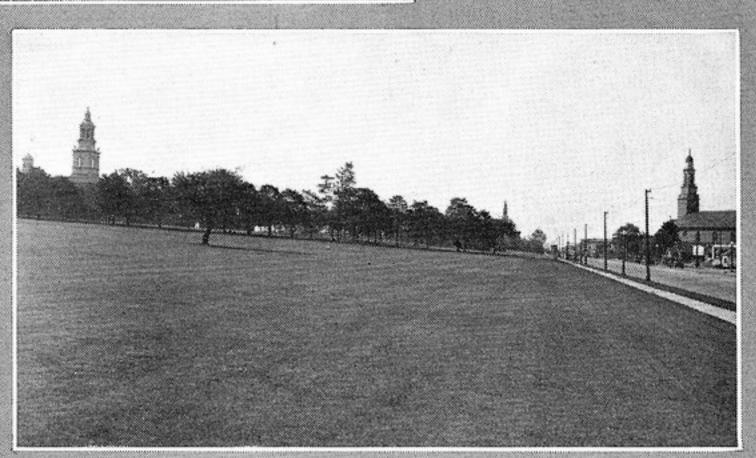
ELECTRIC BUILDING

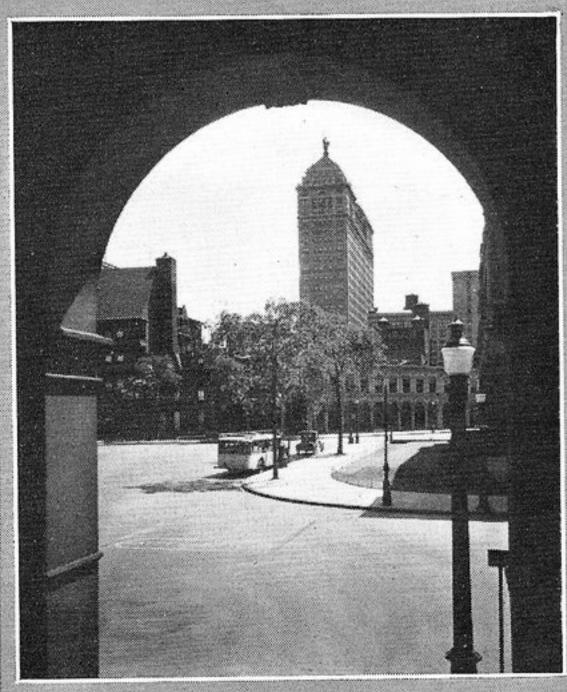
— ELECTRIC POWER

RAND BUILDING

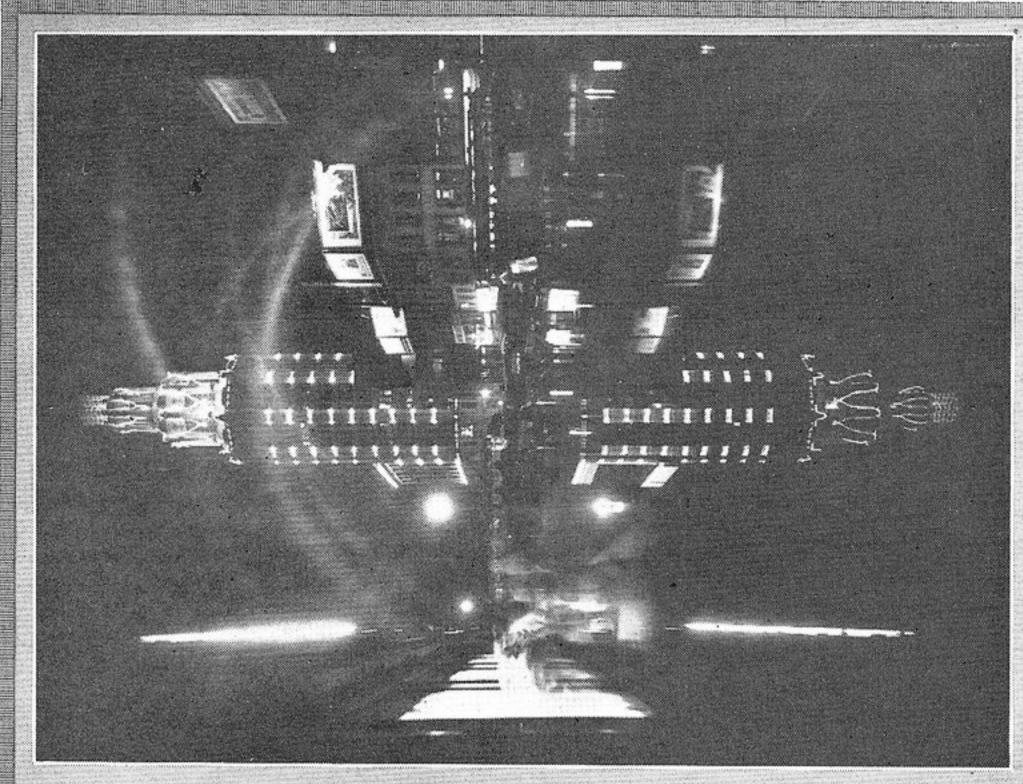
— FINANCIAL POWER

BEAUTIFUL
VISTA ACROSS
THE UNIVERSITY
CAMPUS

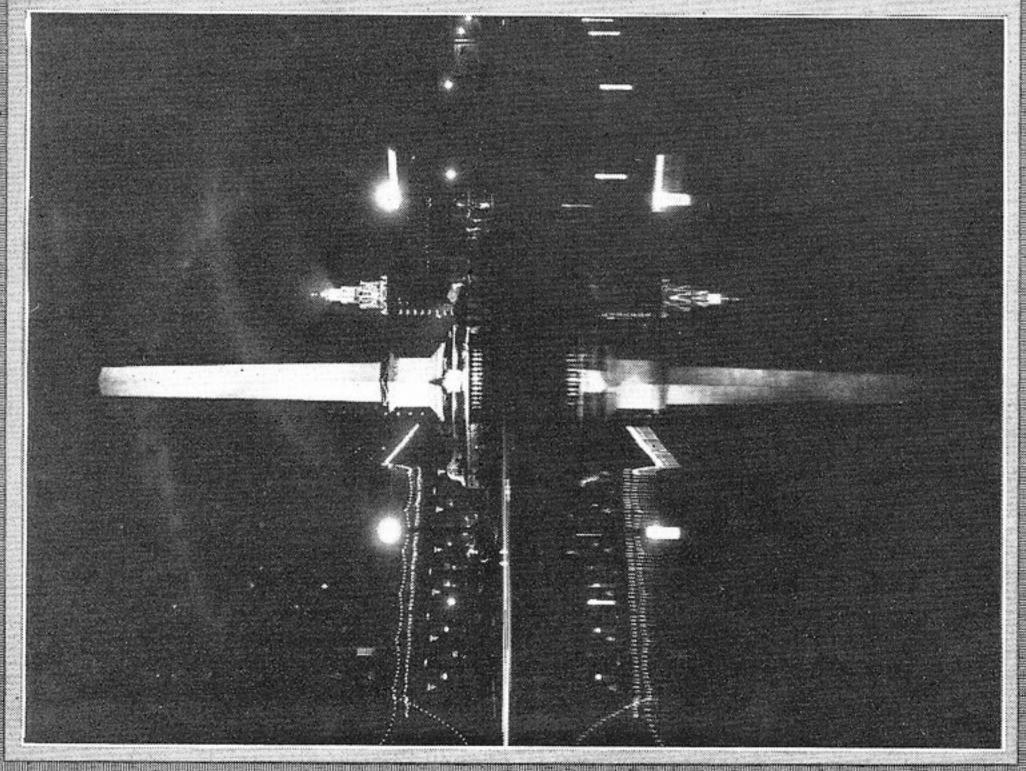


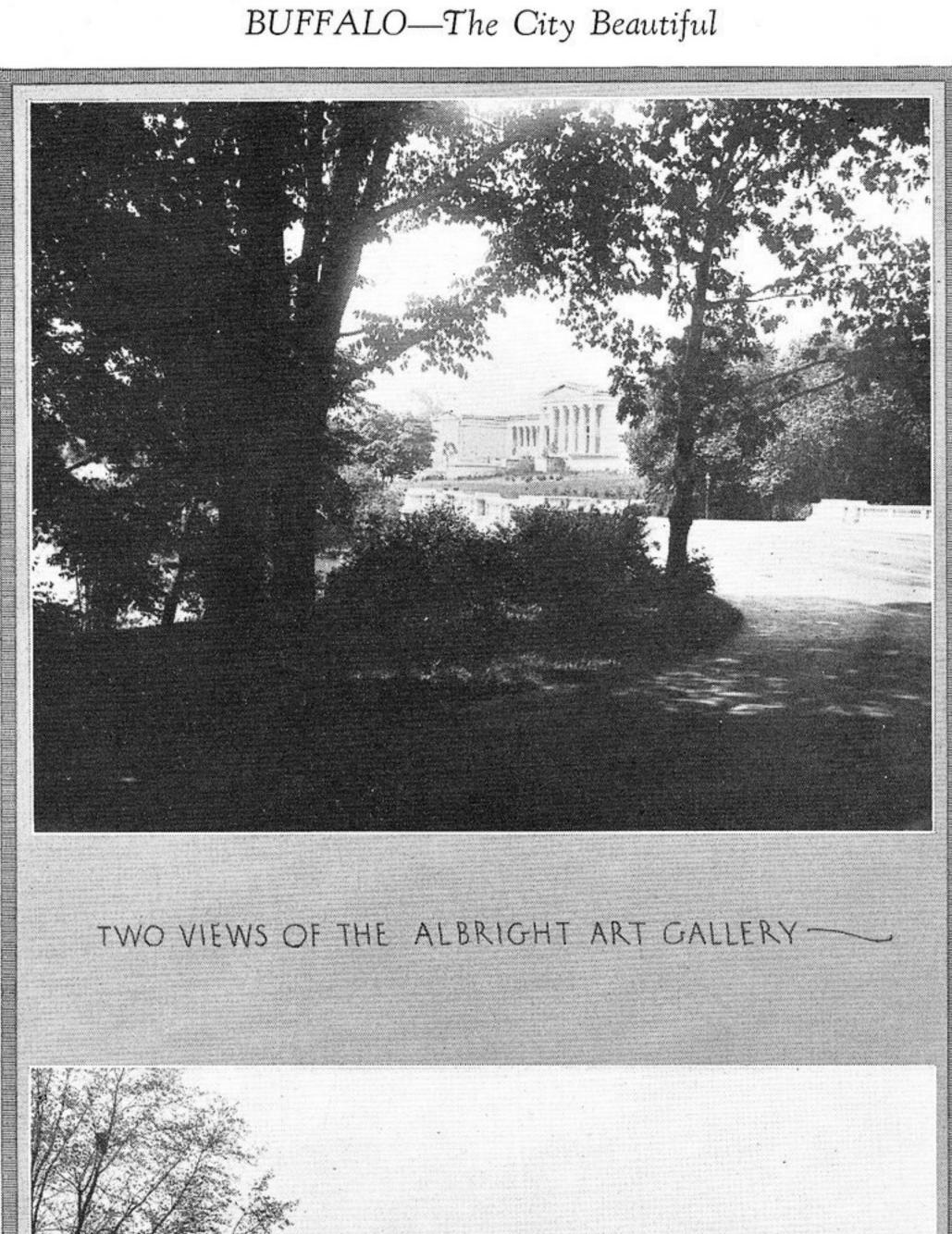


VIEW OF LIBERTY BANK
THROUGH THE ARCHED
ENTRANCE OF
TOWNSEND HALL

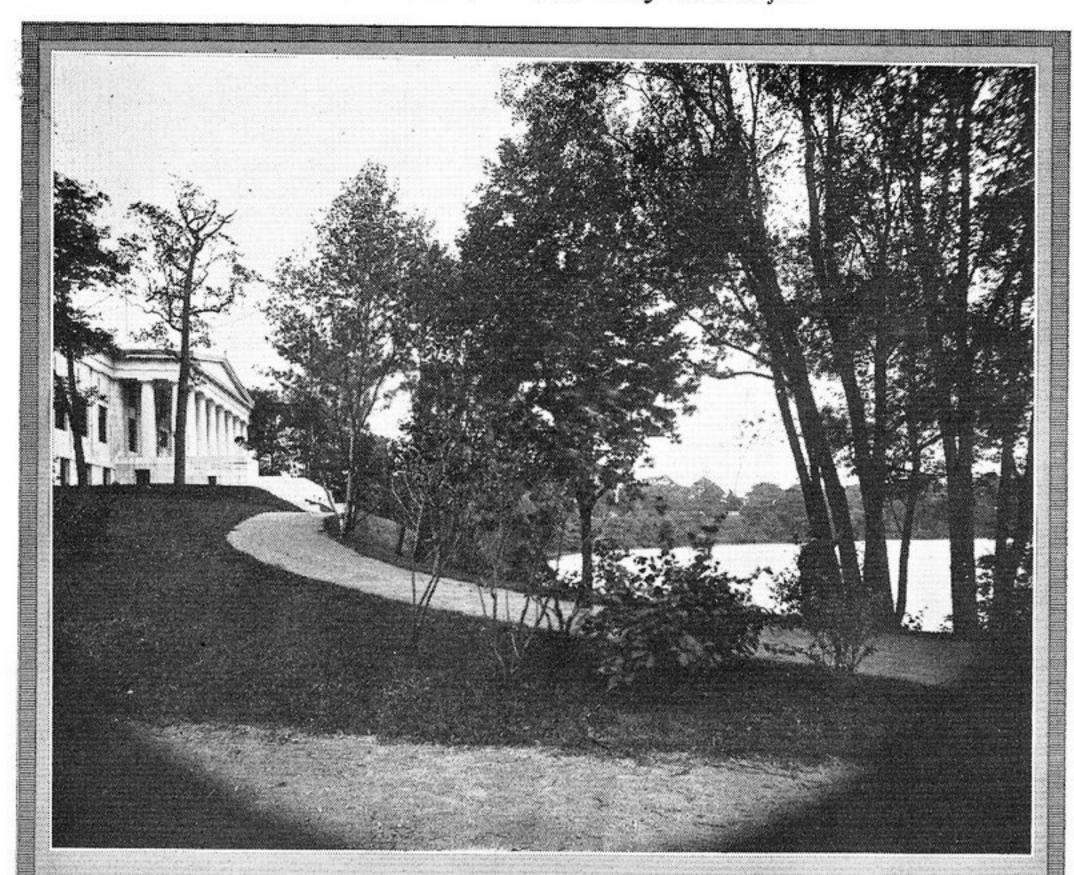


THE MEKINLEY
AND THE ELECTRIC
BUILDING
IN AN
SETTING OF
ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS

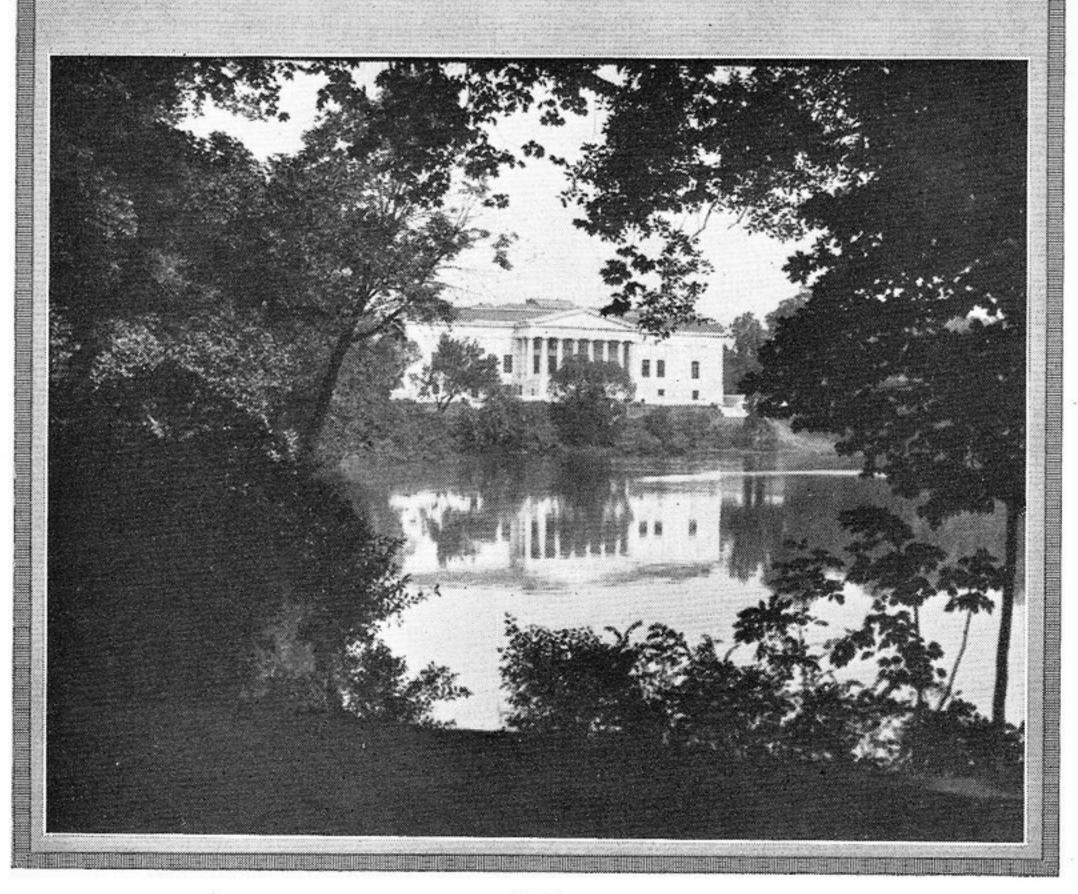


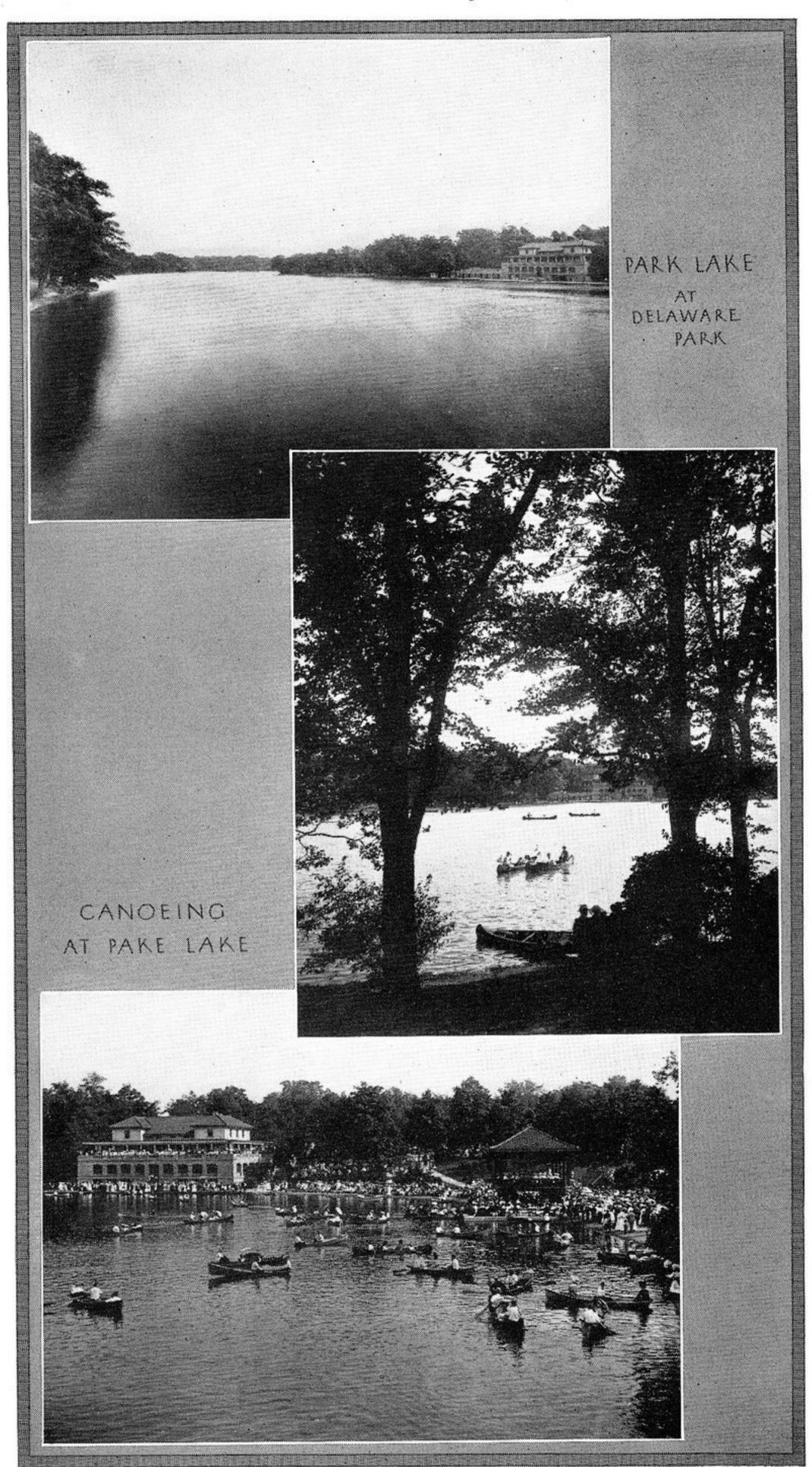






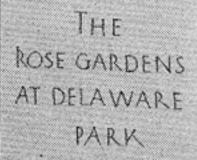
TWO VIEWS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
BUILDING WITH PARK LAKE



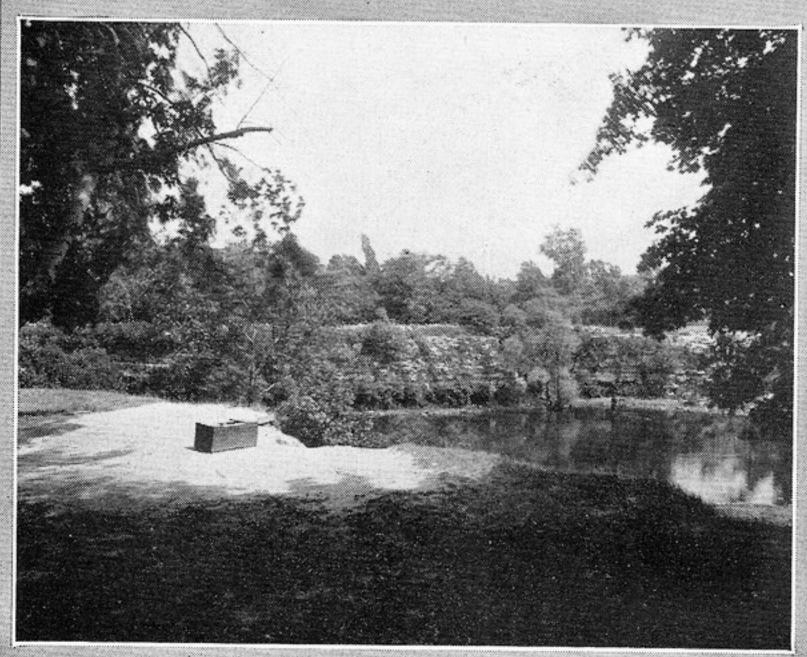




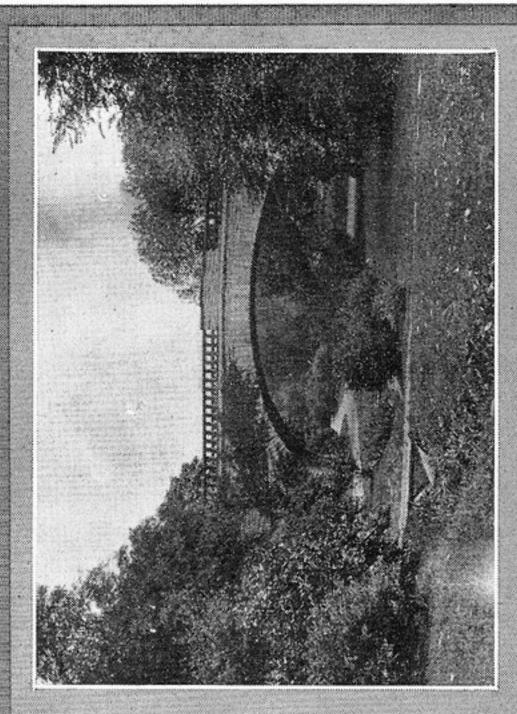
FOUNTAIN
AT DELAWARE
PARK
MEADOW



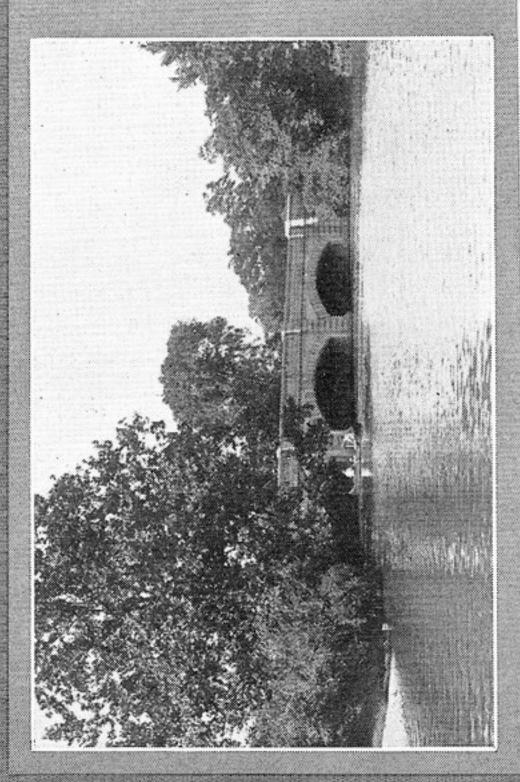


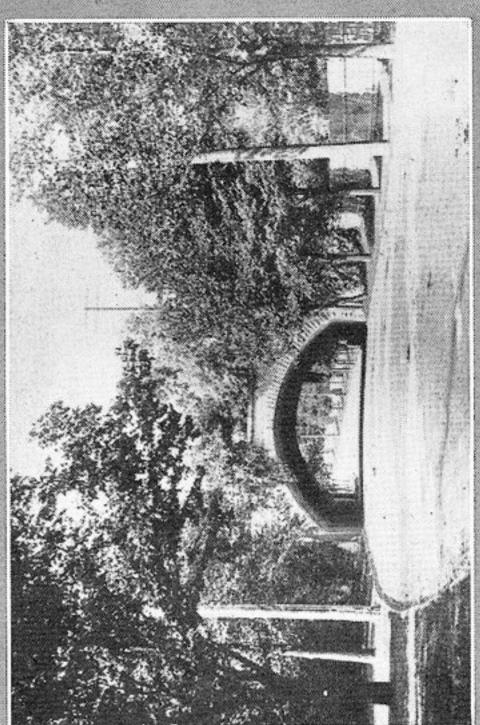


THE ROCK GARDEN AT DELAWARE PARK

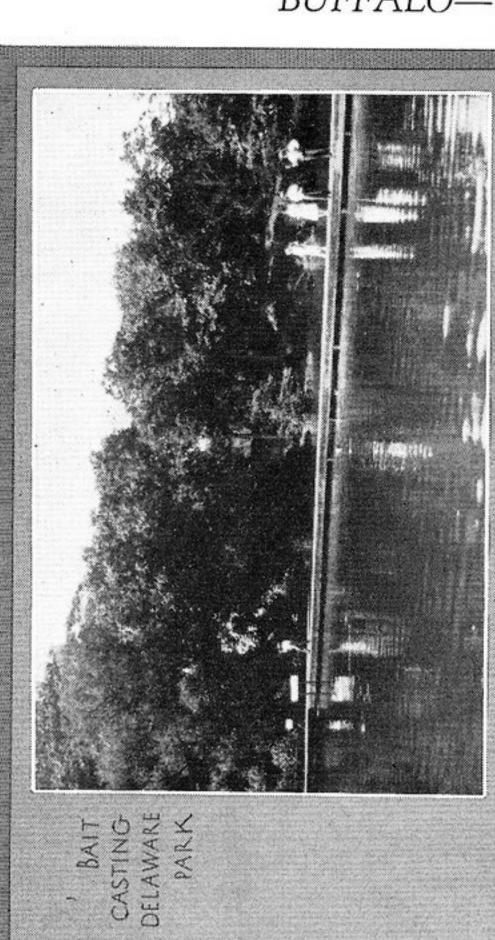


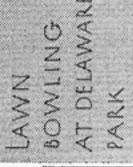
THE BRIDGES IN
DELAWARE PARK
FURNISH ARTISTIC
SETTINGS

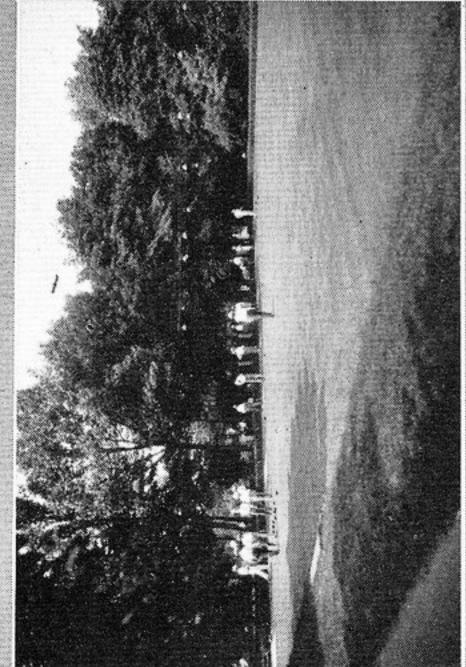


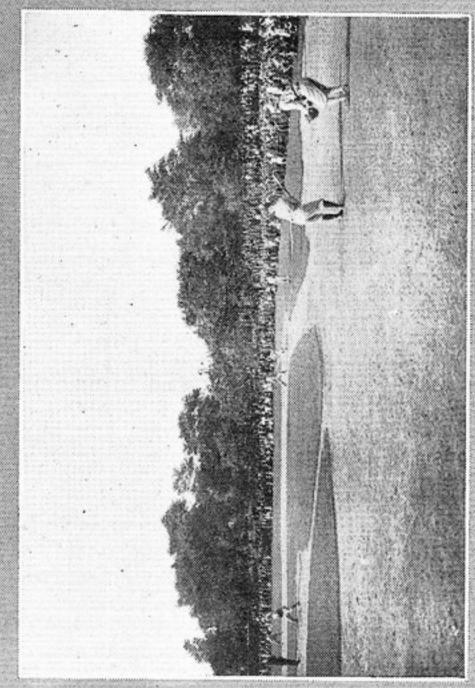


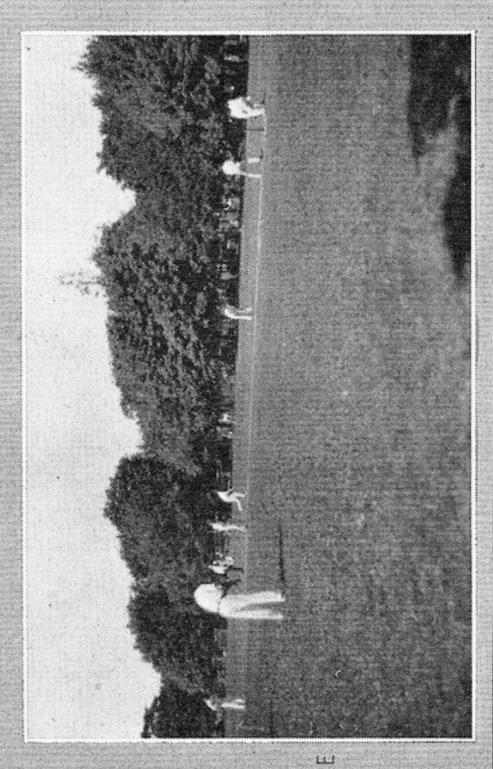










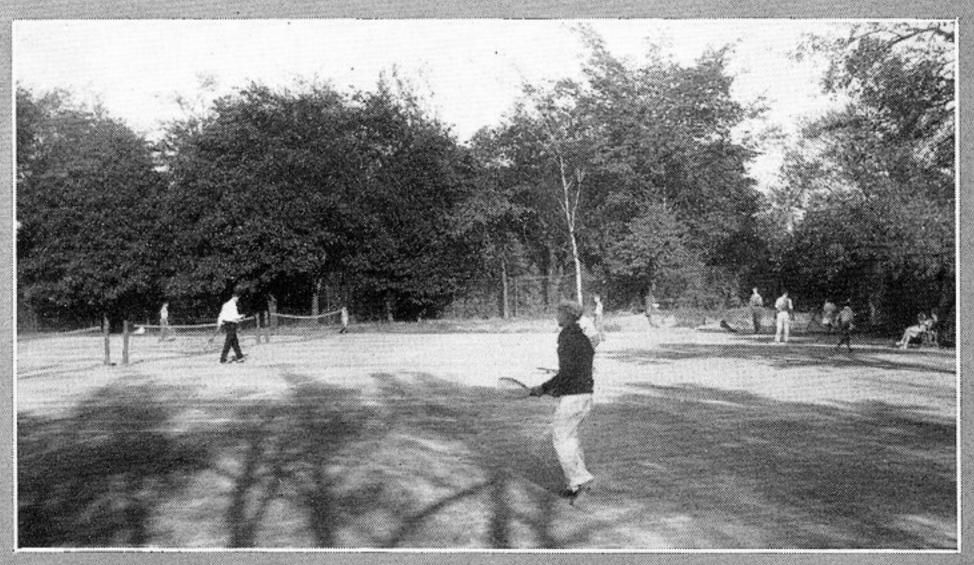




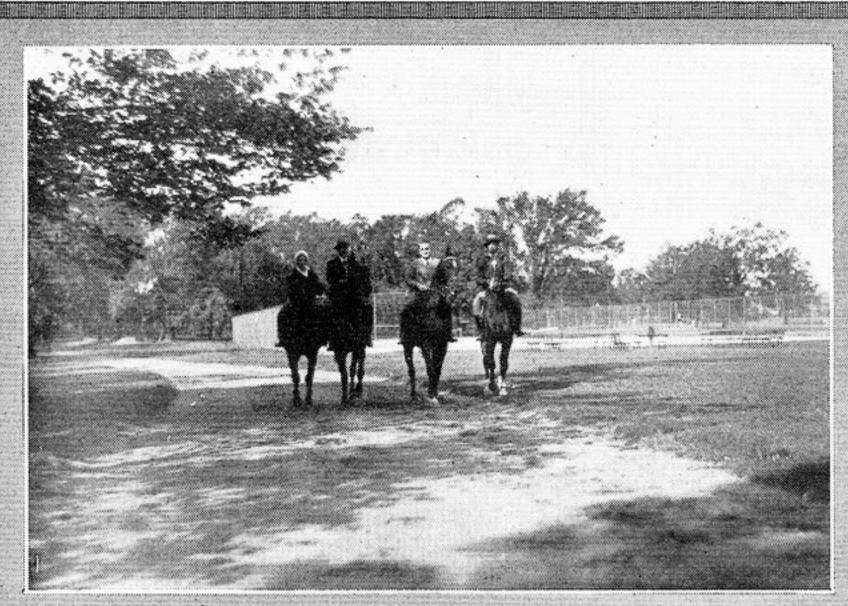
GOLF AT DELAWARE PARK



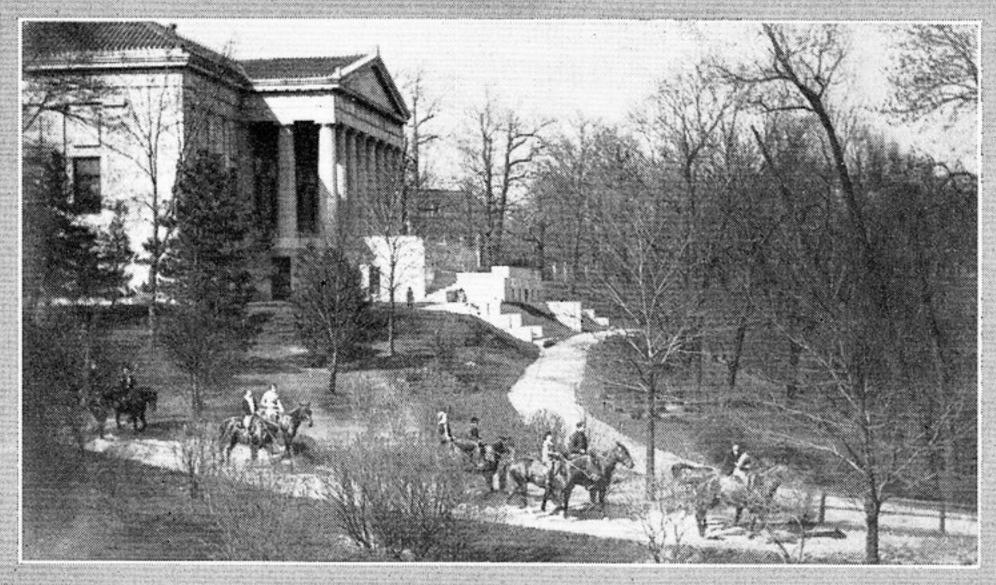
THE FIRST "TEE" AT DELAWARE PARK GOLF LINKS



TENNIS IS PLAYED ON MANY COURTS AT DELAWARE PARK



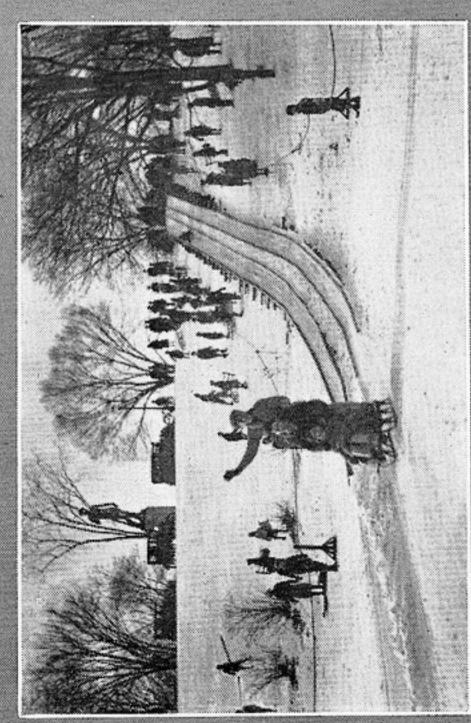
HORSE BACK RIDING THROUGH
DELAWARE PARK IS A FAVORITE SPORT
SUMMER AND WINTER

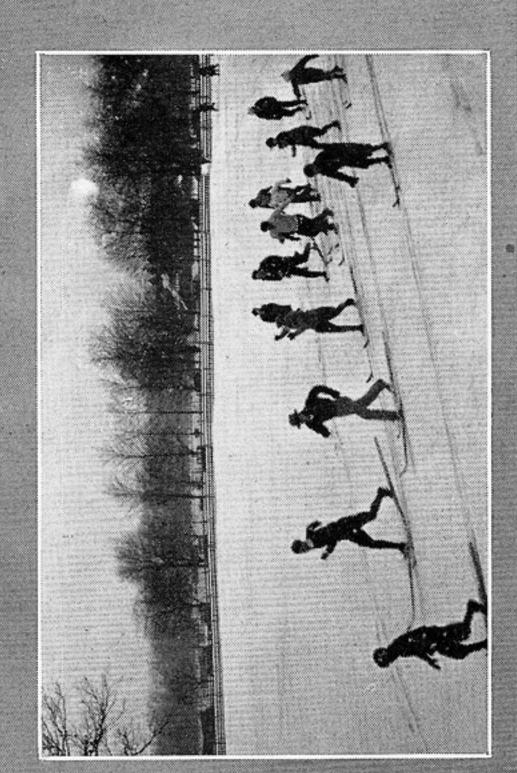


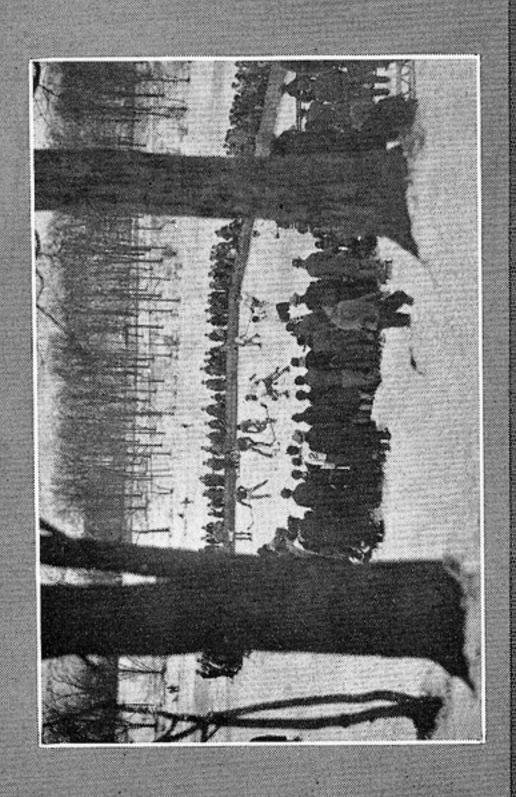


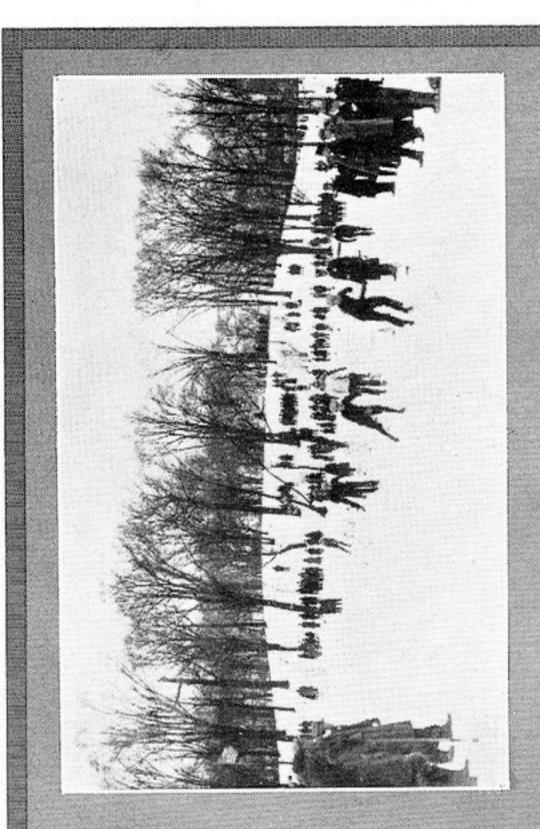


AND TOBOGGANING FURNISH MANY THRILLS AND SPILLS AT DELAWARE PARK





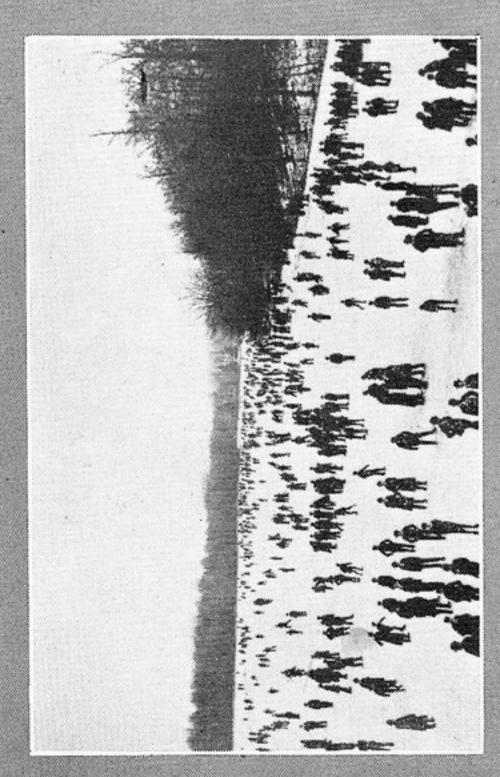




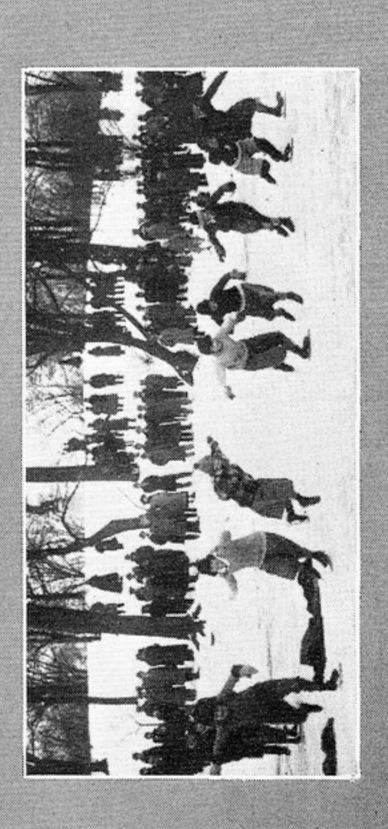
WINTER SPORTS

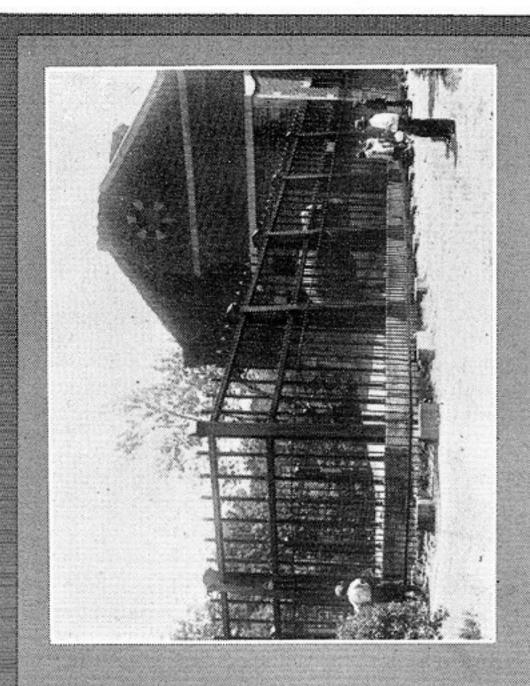
AT

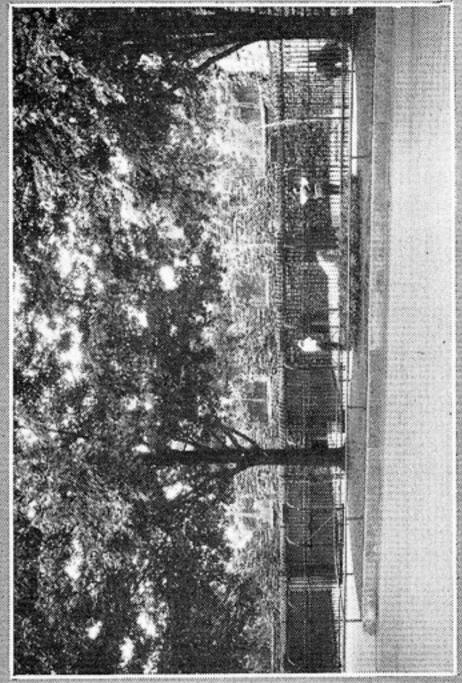
DELAWARE PARK









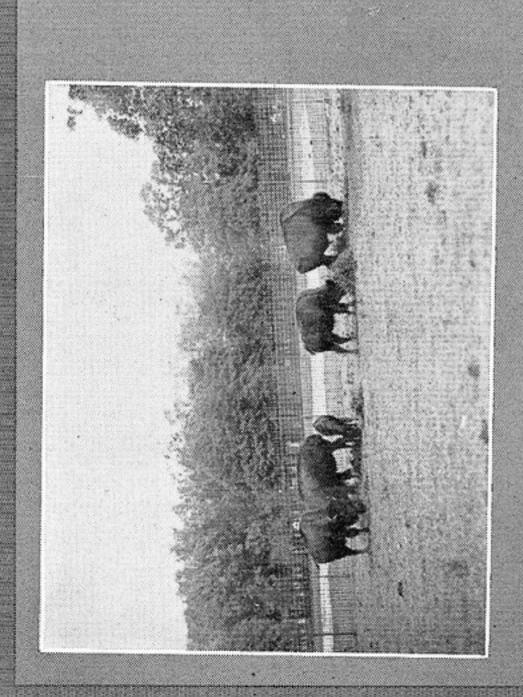


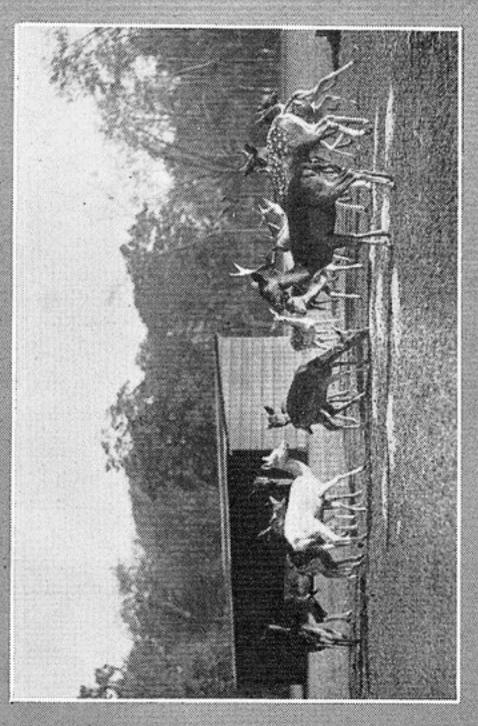
THE "ZOO"

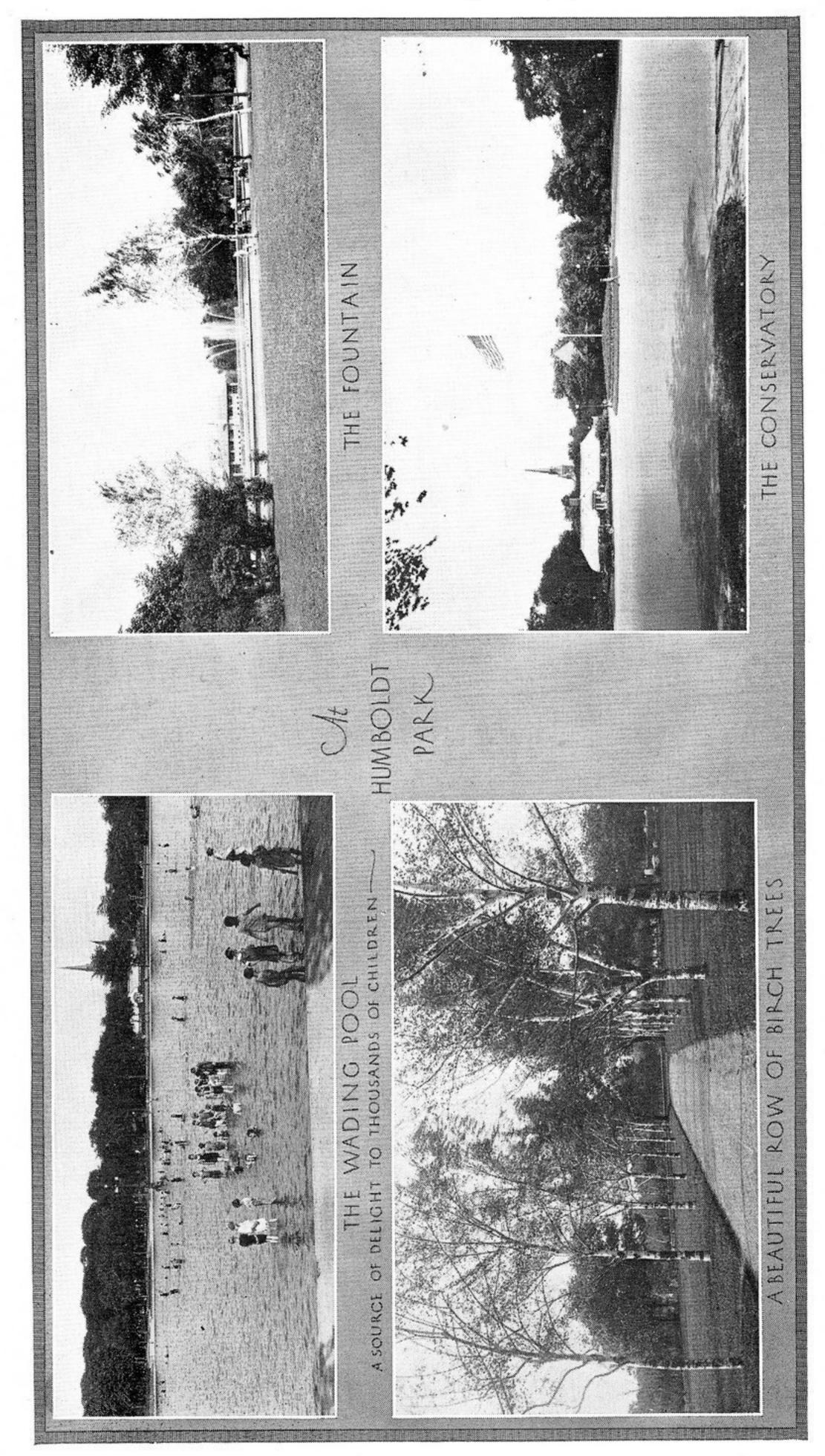
AT DELAWARE PARK IS

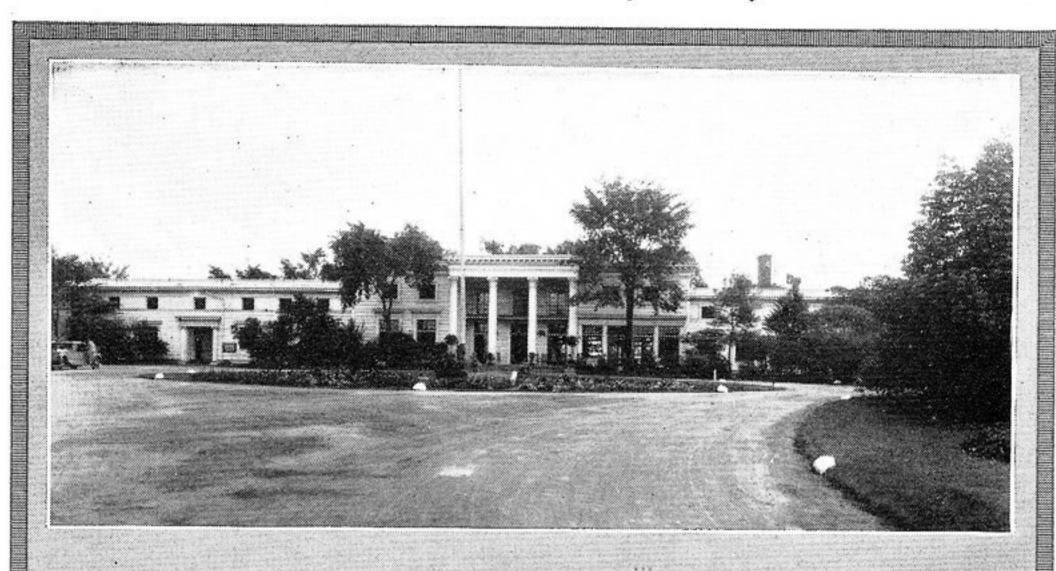
ALWAYS A GREAT

ATTRACTION

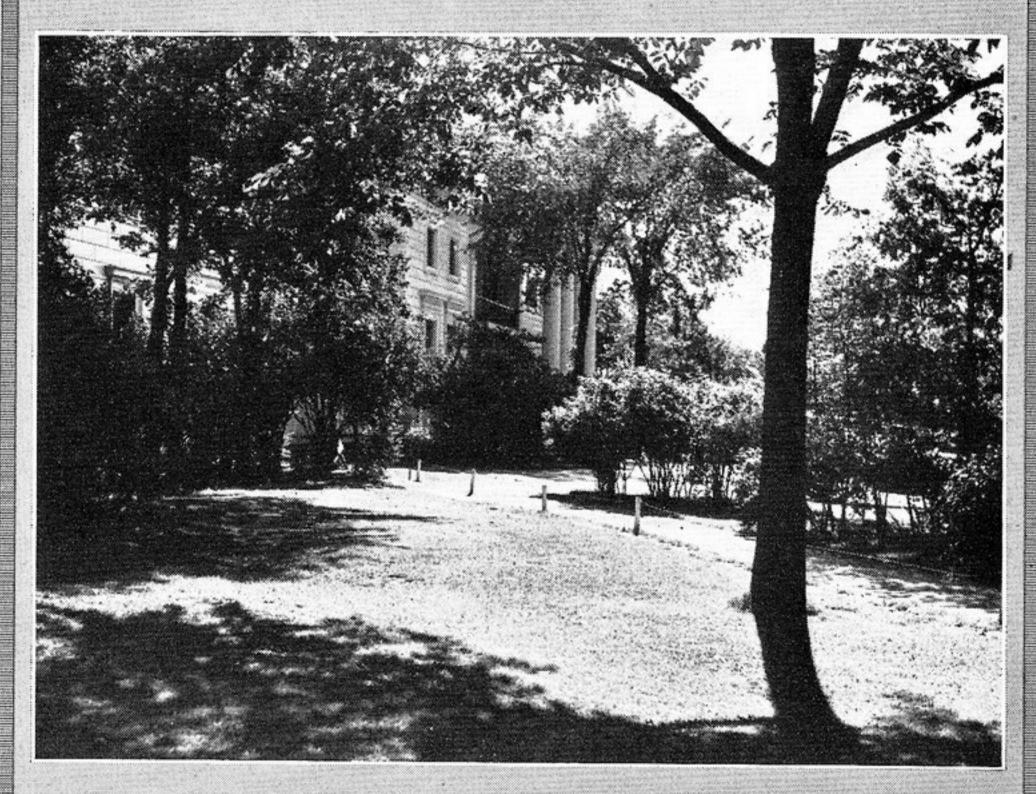




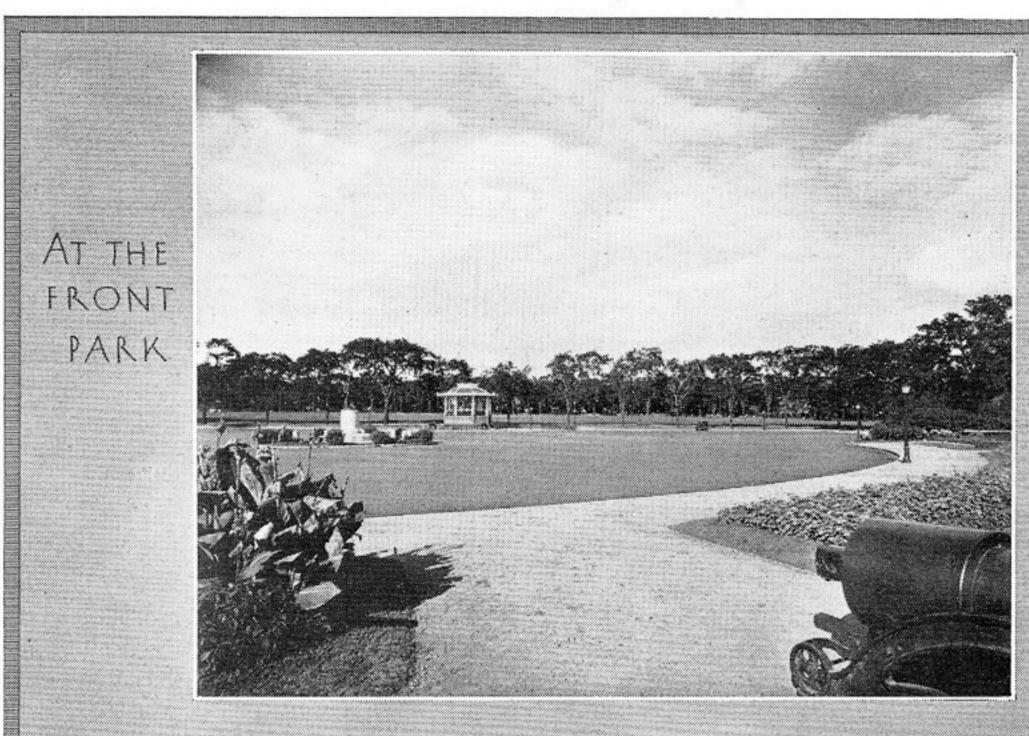


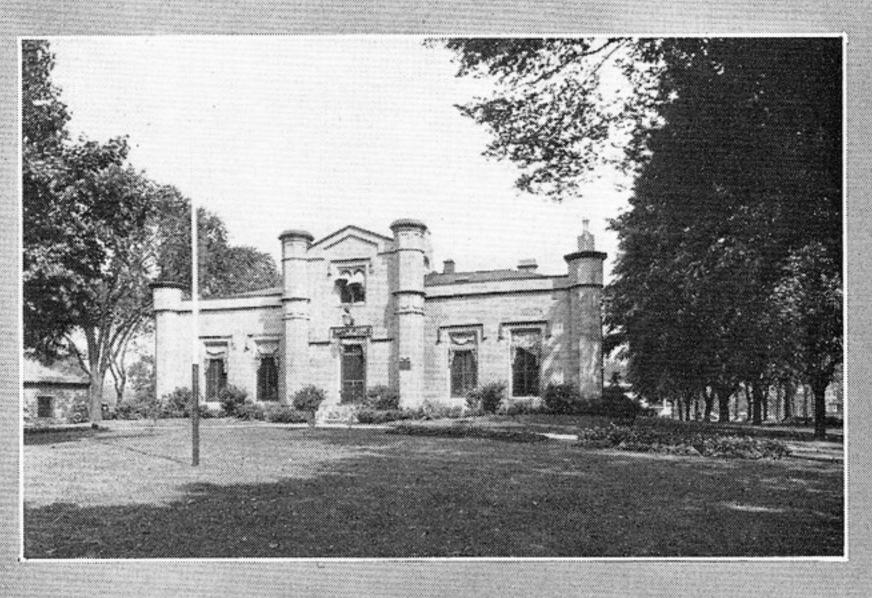


AT GROVER CLEVELAND PARK





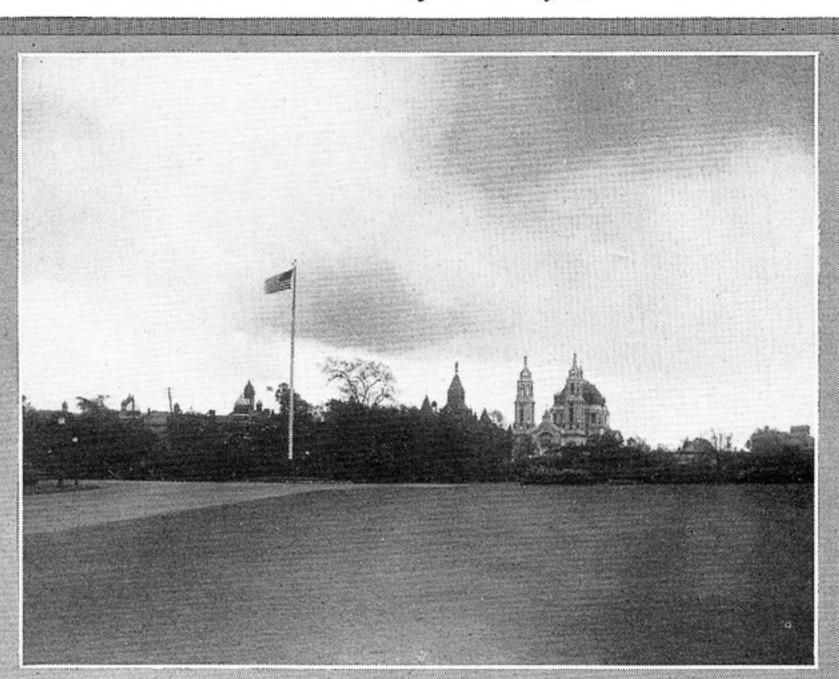






SOUTH

LOOKING
TOWARD
FATHER
BAKER'S
INSTITUTIONS

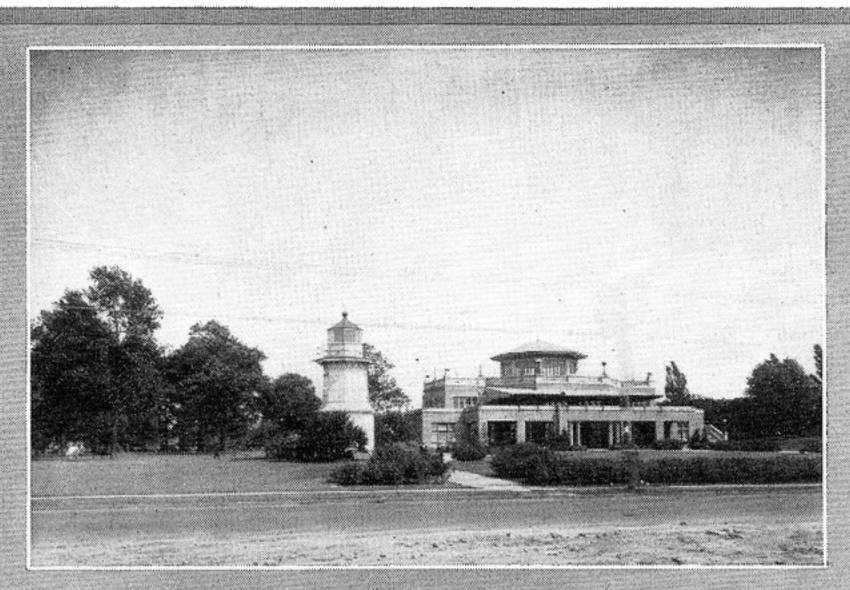




THE CONSERV-ATORY

ATTRACTIVE
DRIVES,
BEAUTIFUL
LAWNS,
SHRUBS AND
SHADE TREES



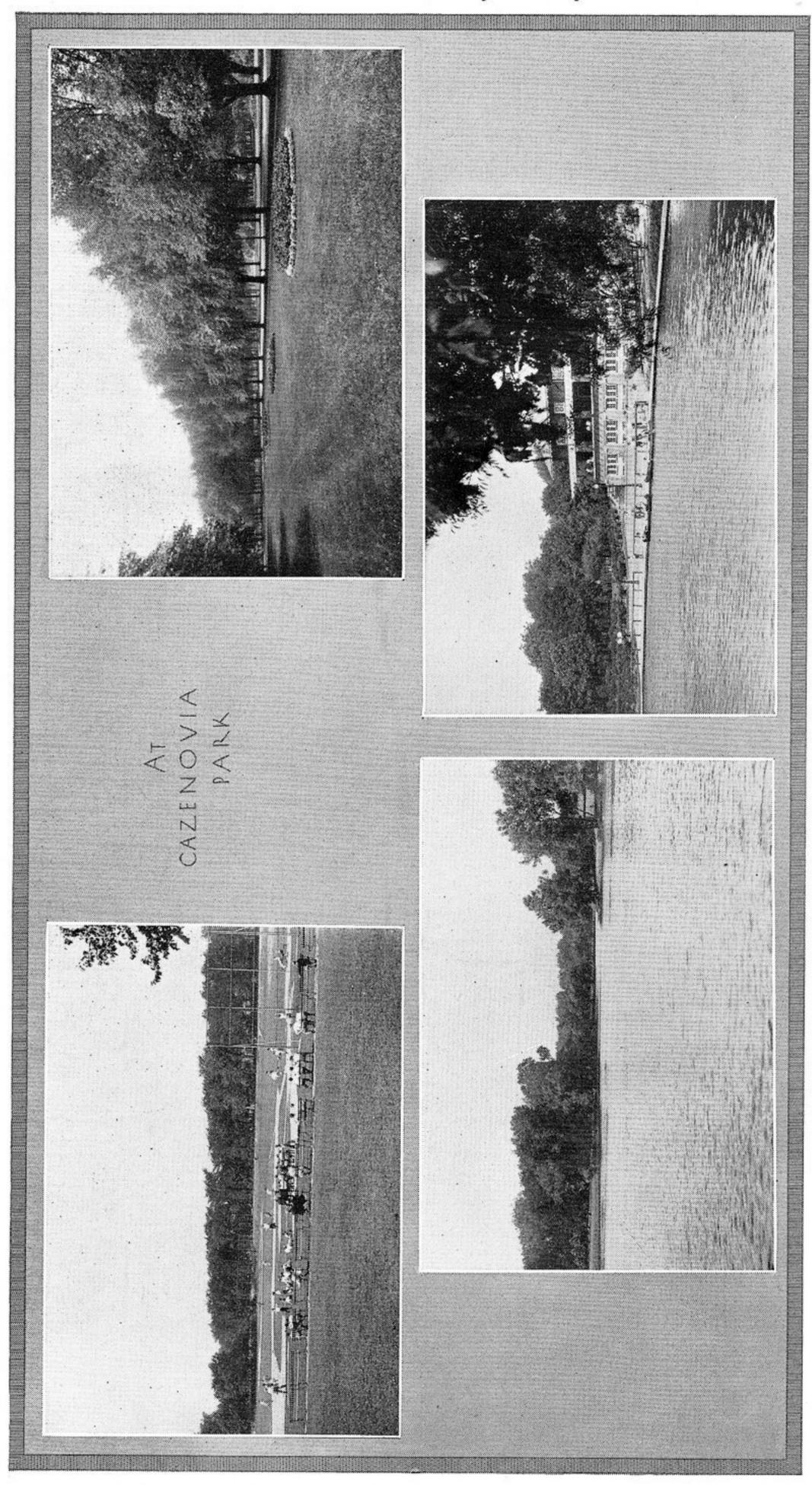


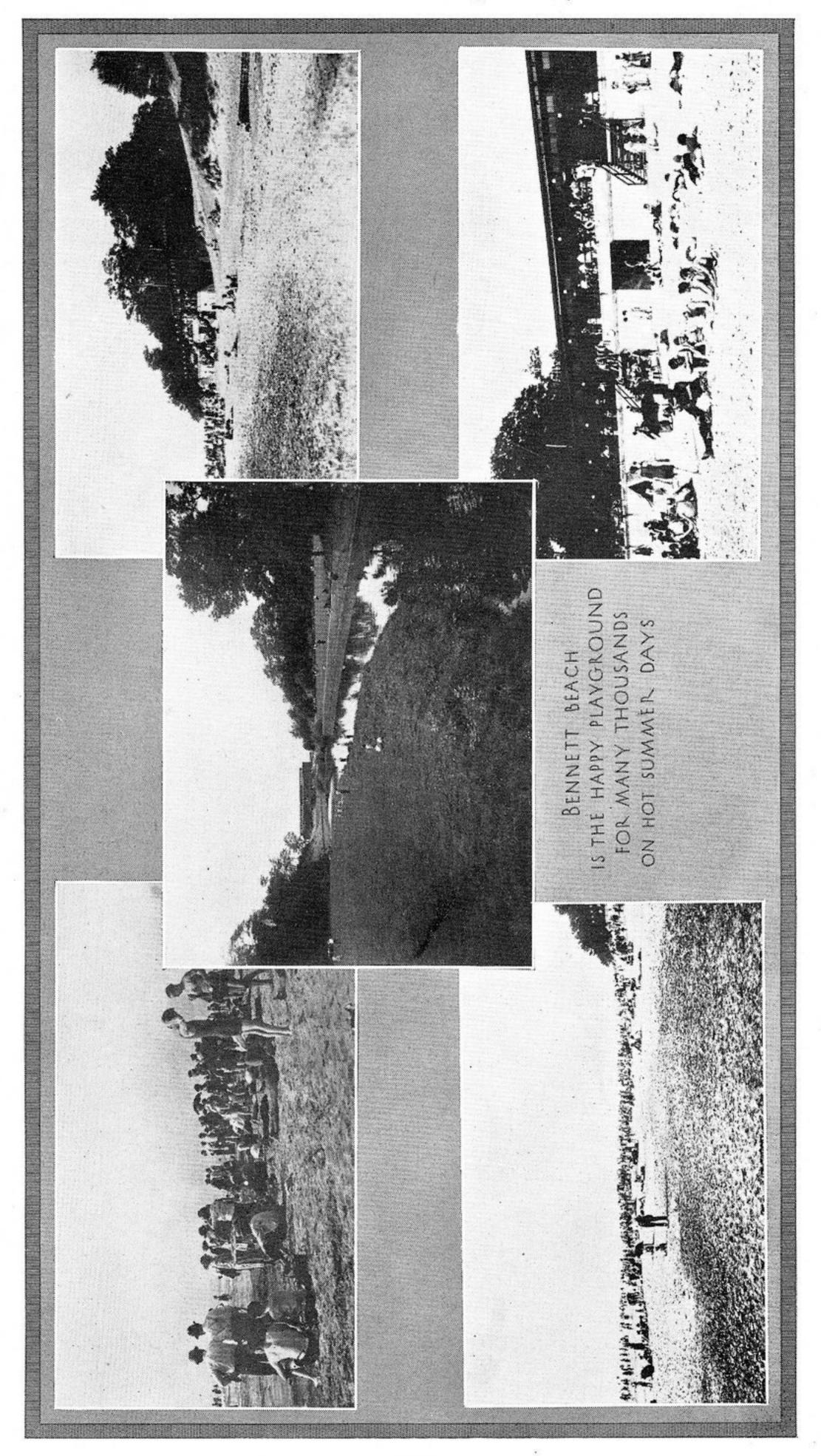
RIVERSIDE PARK — WITH ITS RIVER VIEW, SWIMMING POOL,
LIGHTHOUSE AND CASINO IS

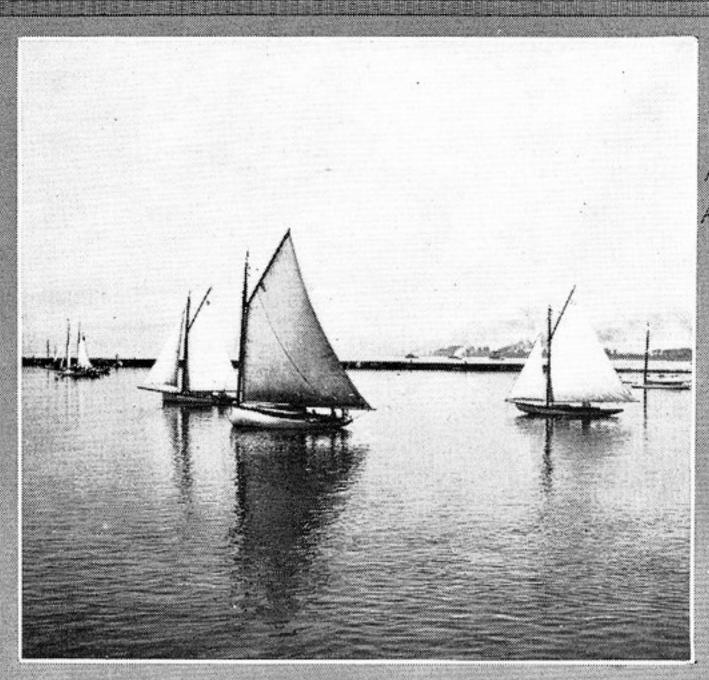
A GREAT FAVORITE—



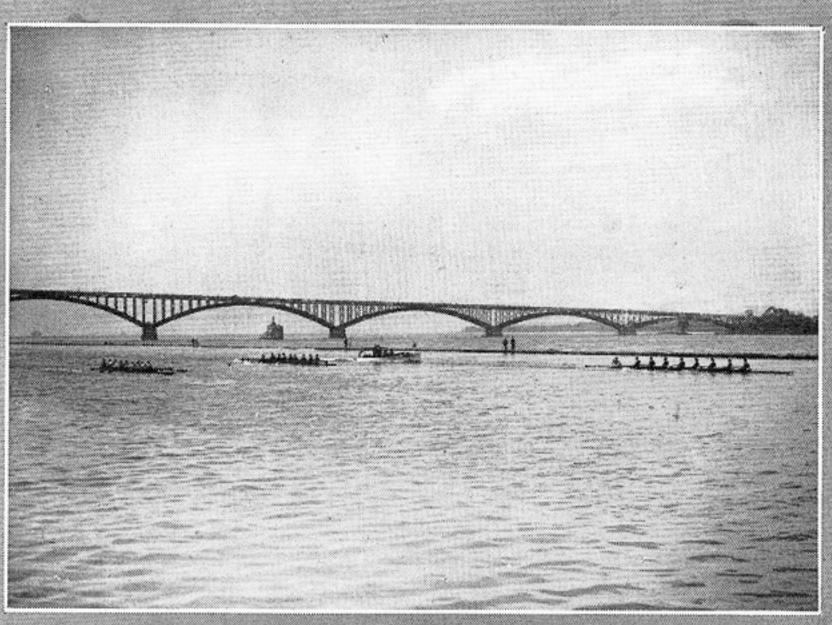








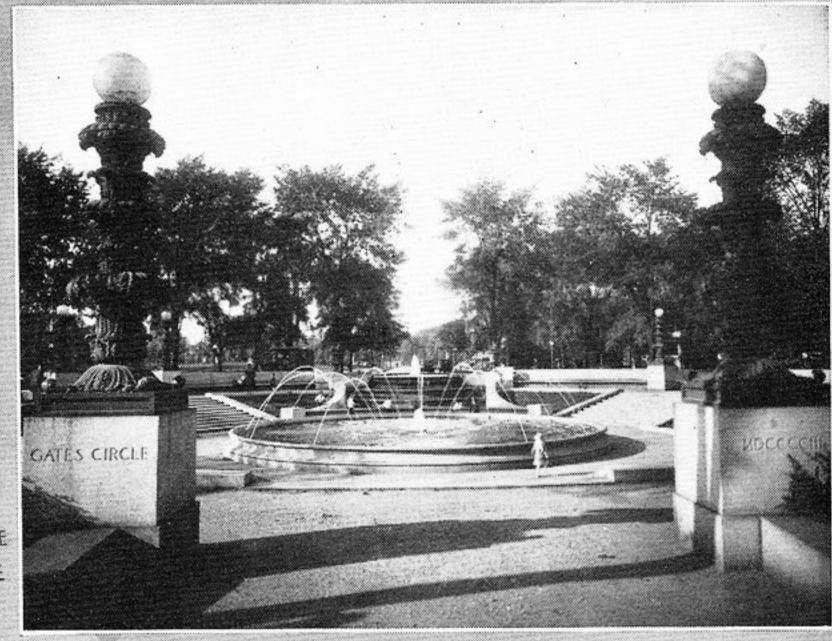
NIAGARA RIVER
AND LAKE ERIE
AFFORD UNEXCELLED
OPPORTUNITIES
FOR YACHTING,
ROWING AND
SPEED BOAT
RACES







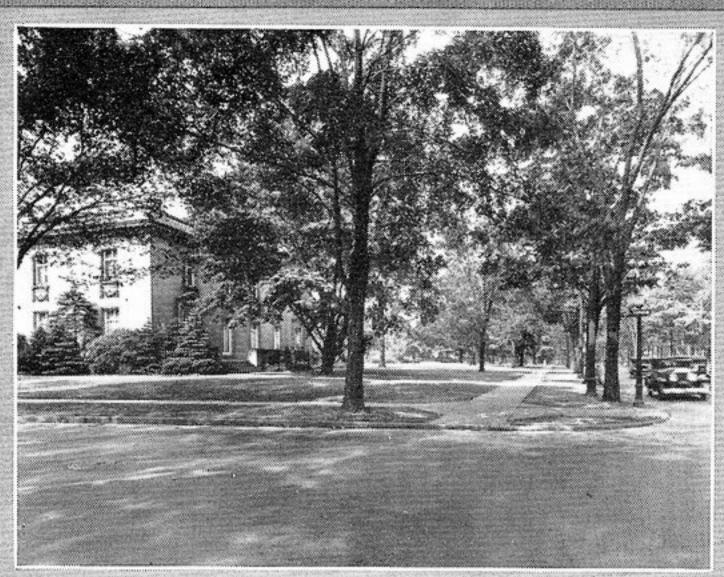
"THE CIRCLE"
AT RICHMOND
AND NORTH ST.



CATES CIRCLE AT DELAWARE & LAFAYETTE

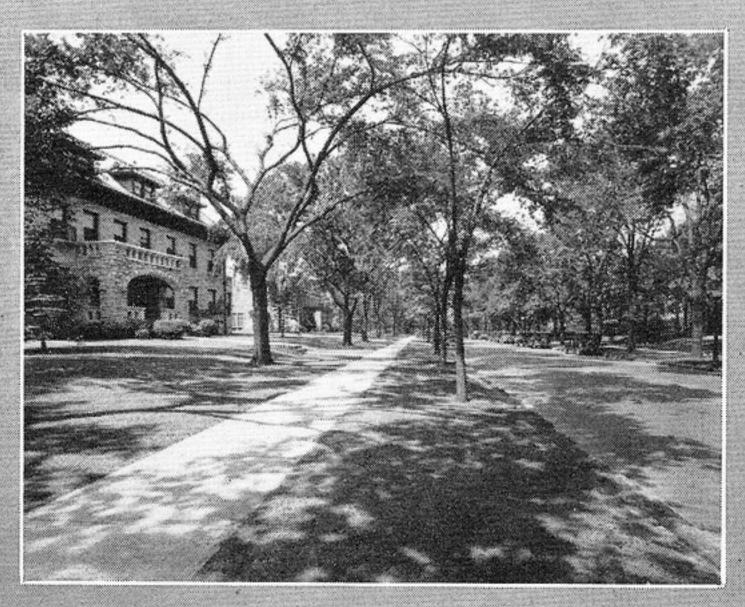


COLONIAL CIRCLE AT RICHMOND & LAFAYETTE



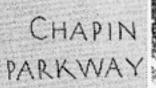
DELAWARE AVENUE, ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL STREETS
LINED WITH SPLENDID HOMES SHADED BY MAGNIFICENT TREES, PRESENTS
A RARE PICTURE AS THE SUNLIGHT FILTERS THROUGH THE BRANCHES ON
A SUMMER DAY

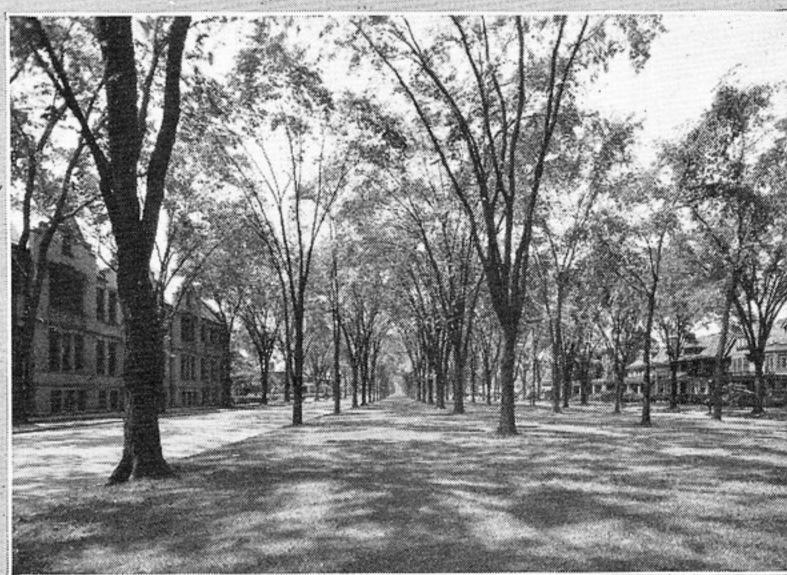






BIDWELL





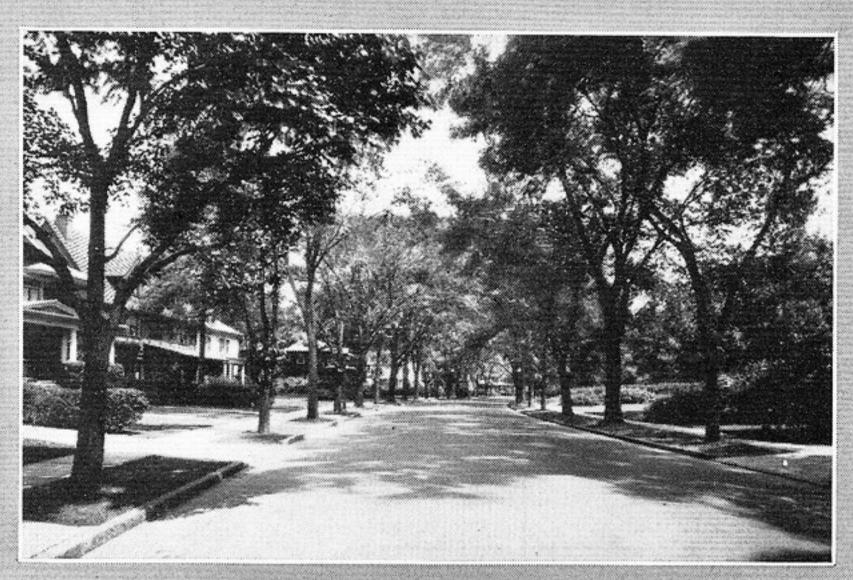


LINCOLN



RED JACKET PARKWAY

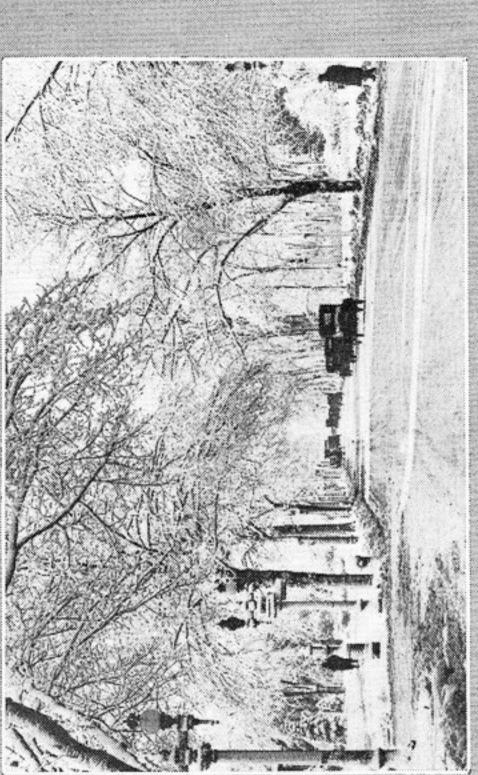






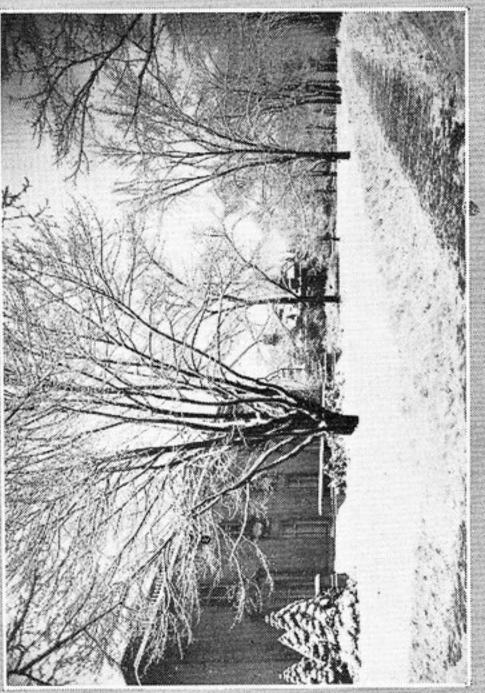
HUMBOLDT





VINTER'S CHARA IS A VISITOR TO BUFFALO



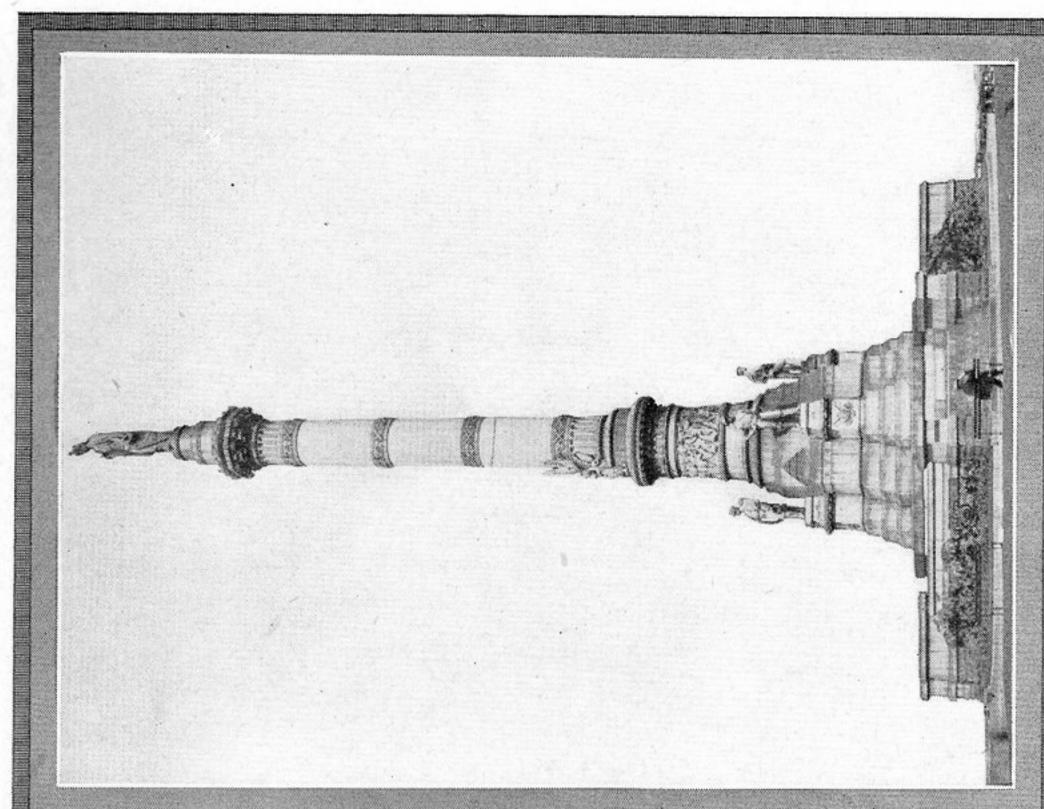




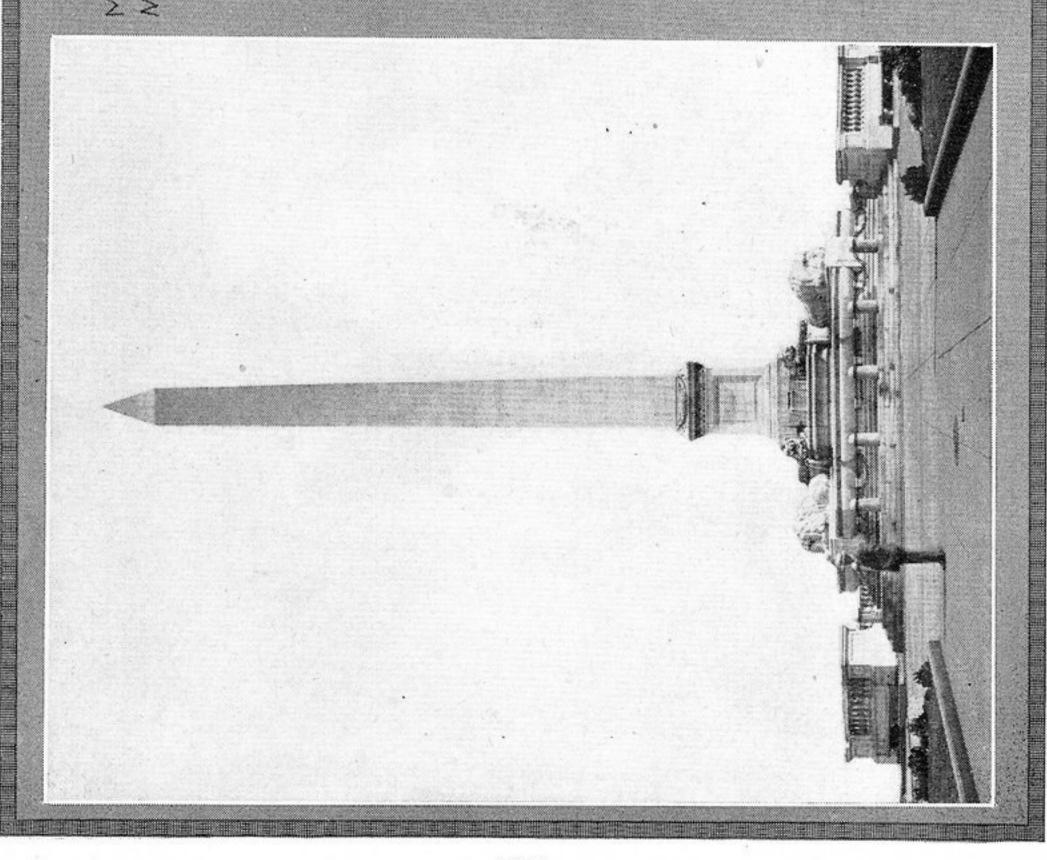
NIAGARA SQUARE WITH MORINEY MONUMENT STATLER HOTEL IN BACKGROUND

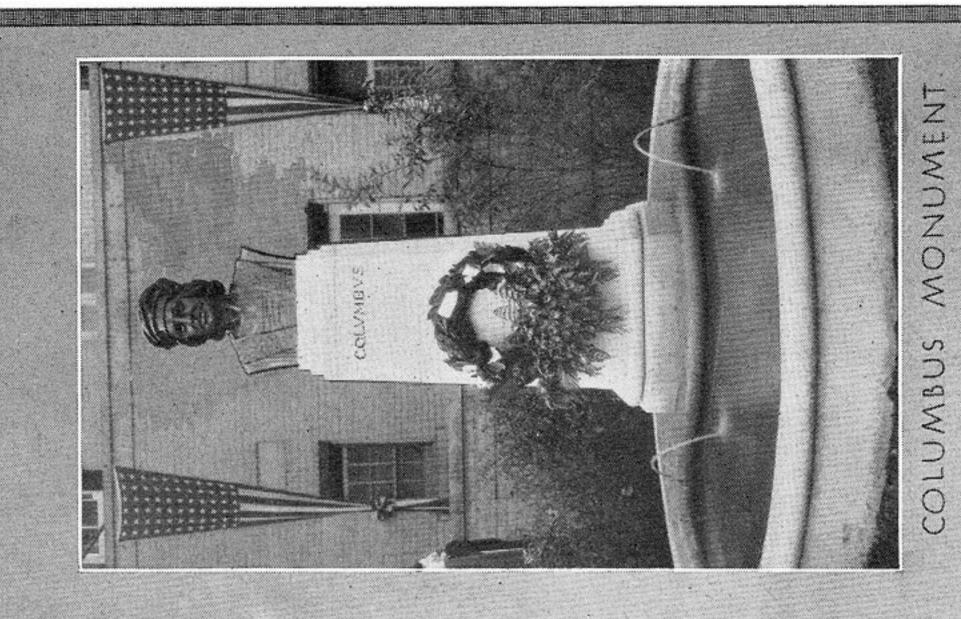


LAFAYETTE SQUARE
WITH SOLDIERS' MONUMENT
PUBLIC LIBRARY AND HOTEL LAFAYETTE



MSKINLEY MONUMENT AT NIAGARA SQUARE SOLD IE R'S. MONUMENT AT LAFAY ETTE SQUARE

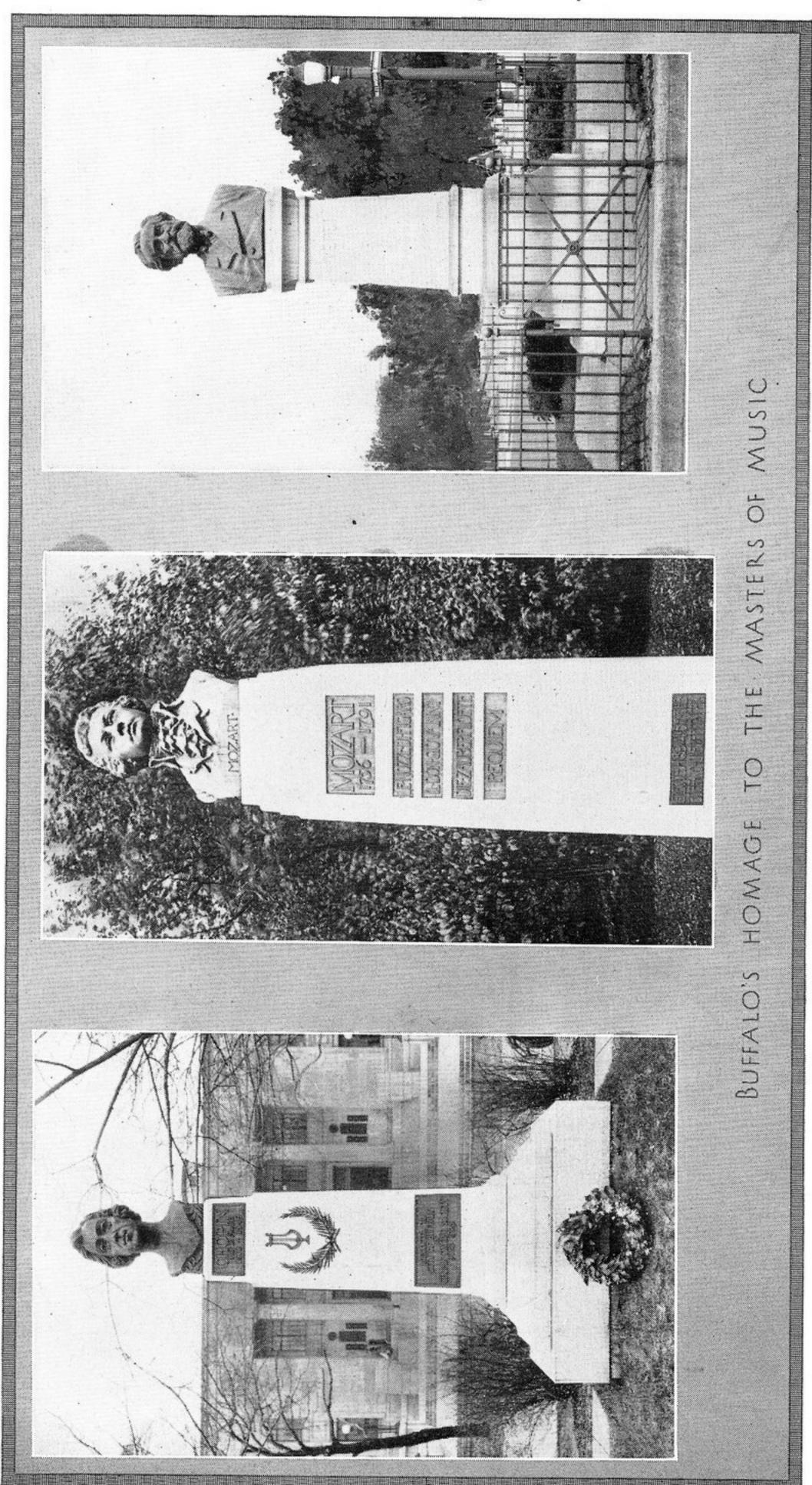


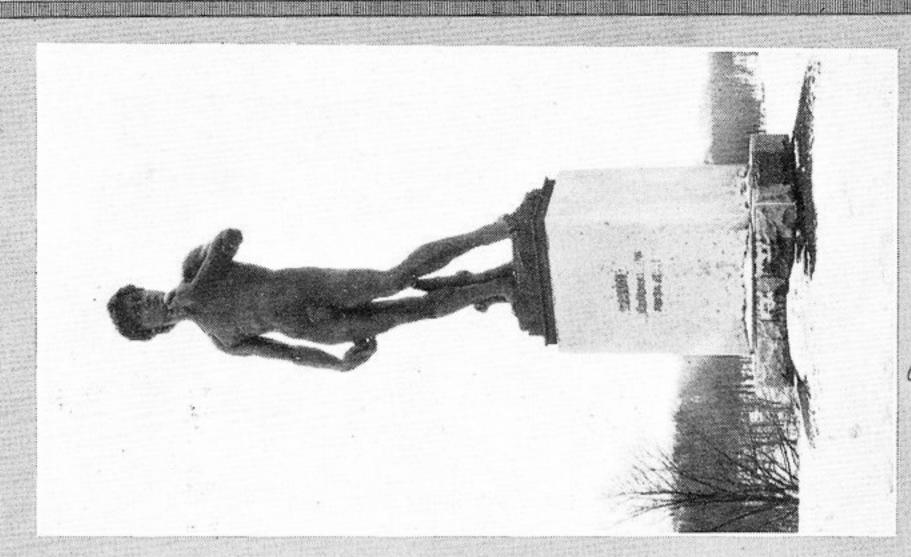




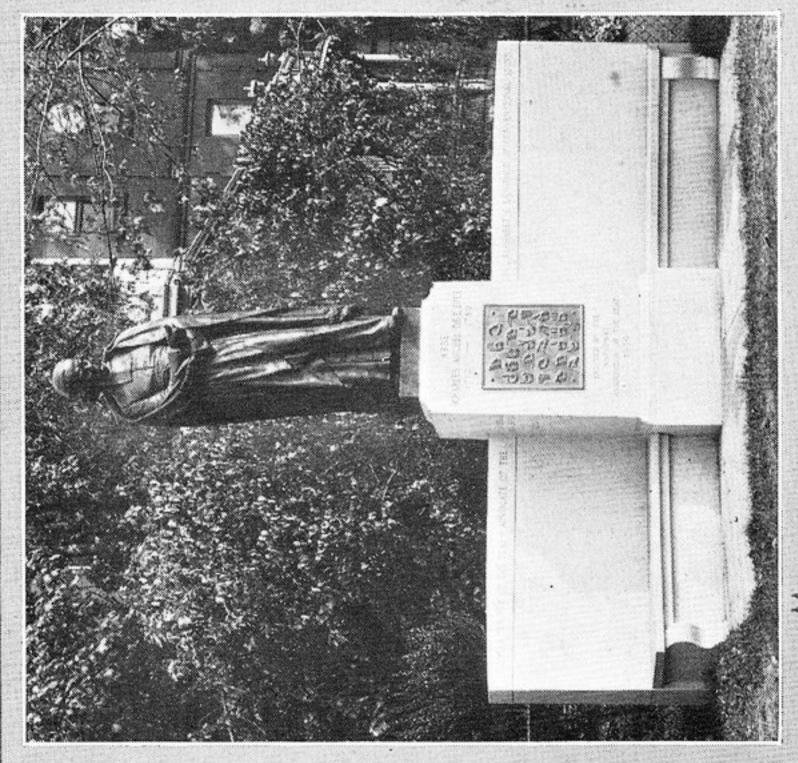








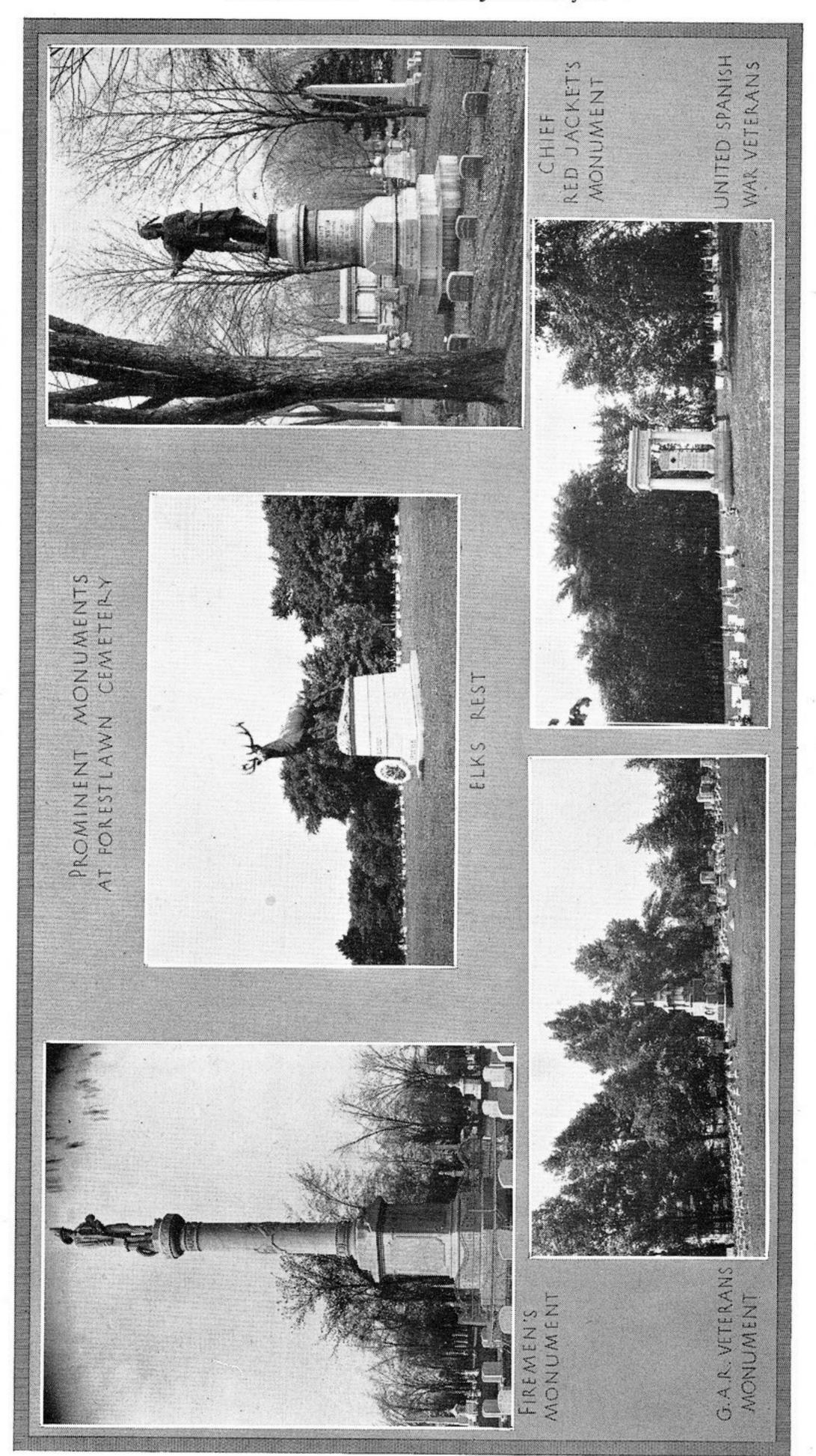
DELAWARE PARK



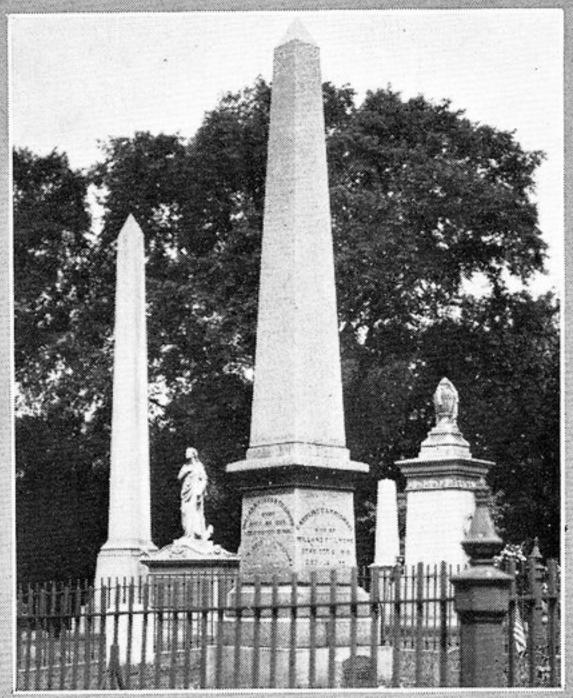
MONUMENT IN HONOR OF ABBE DE L'EPPE



HE INDIAN HUNTER



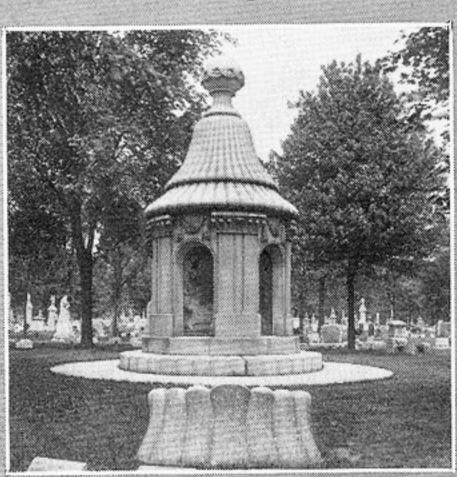
THE FINAL RESTING
PLACES OF PROMINENT
BUFFALONIANS



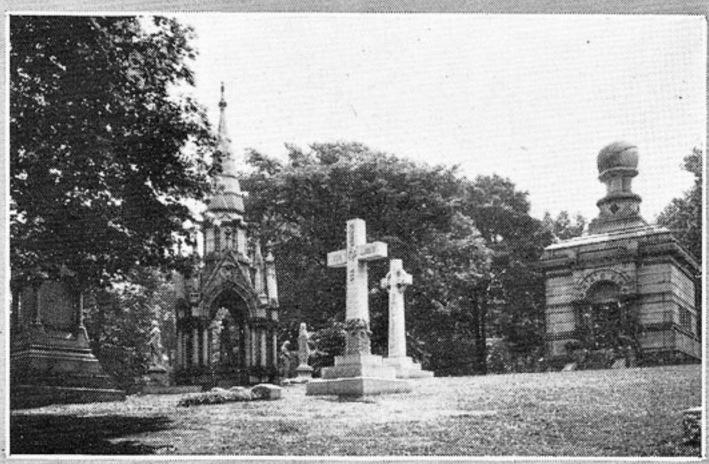
MILLARD FILLMORE
U.S. PRESIDENT 1850-1853



PHILIP BECKER
LATE MAYOR OF BUFFALO

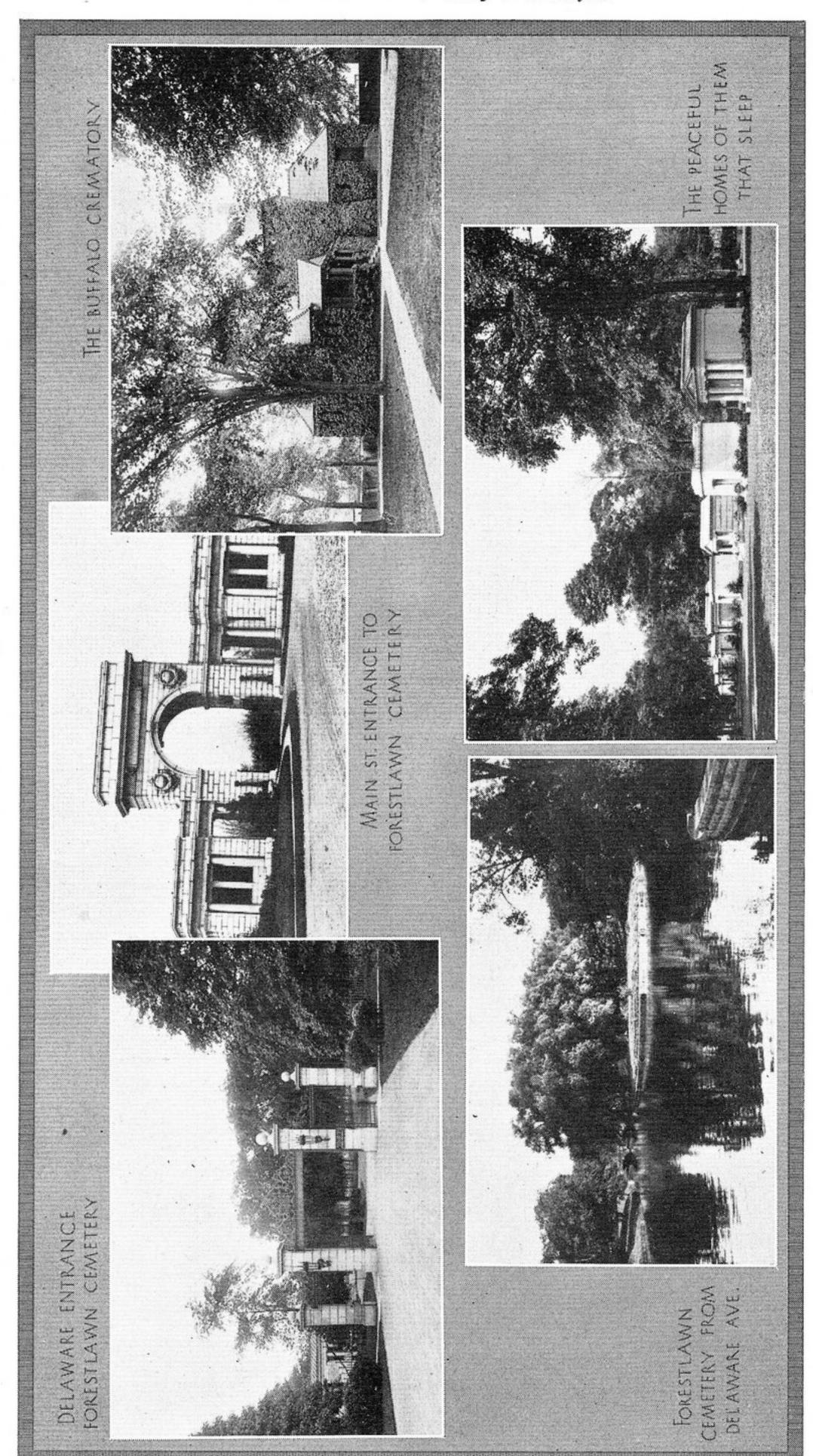


JOHN BLOCHER
MONUMENT

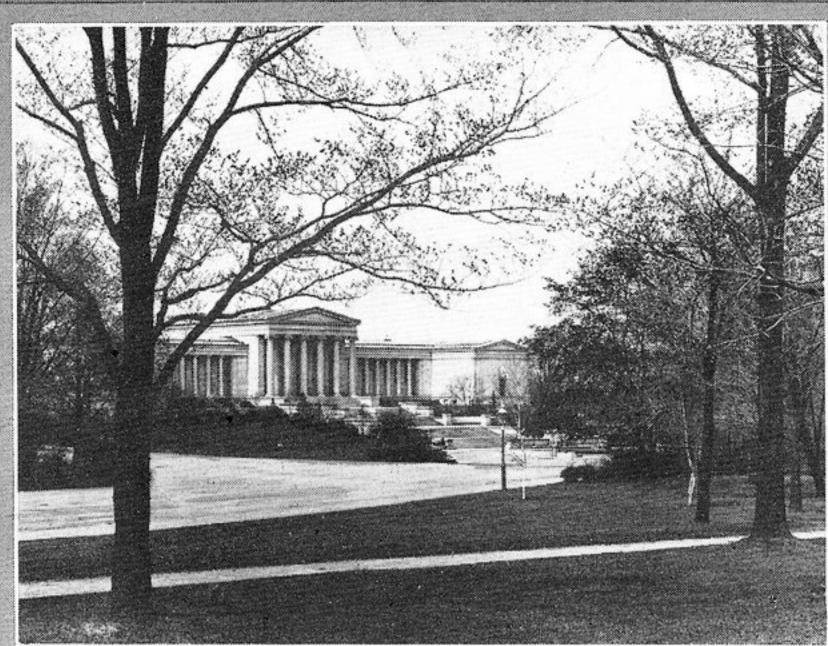


MONUMENTS OF

P.P.PRATT - ROBERT L. FRYER - JOHN MILLER HORTON

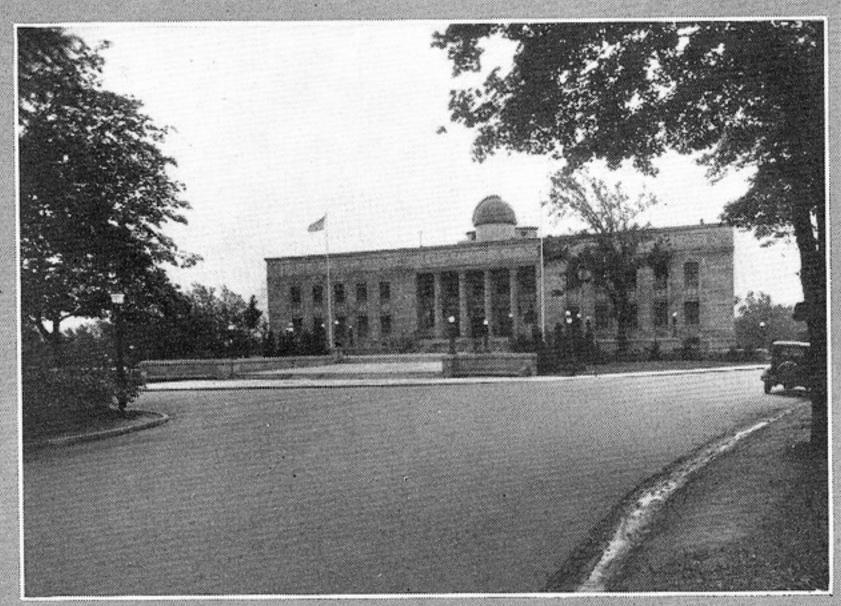


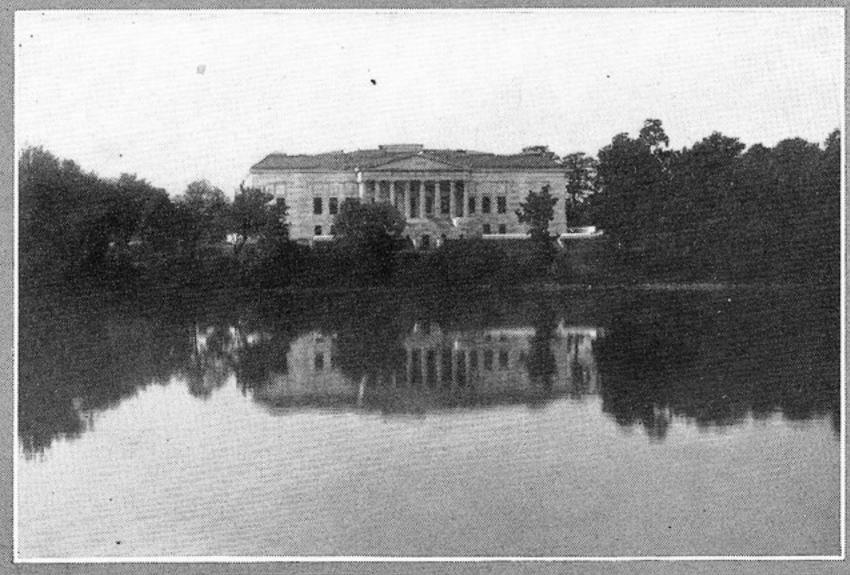
BUFFALO—City of Culture



THE
ALBRIGHT
ART
GALLERY

MUSEUM
BUFFALO
SOCIETY
OF
NATURAL
SCIENCE





BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUFFALO

By JAMES STORER

Secretary Board of Education, City of Buffalo, N. Y.

In the city of Buffalo it is possible for a boy or girl to begin his or her education in the kindergarten, proceed through eight grades of elementary education, follow this with four years of high school or secondary education, and then, if the now grown young man or woman desire to enter a college or university, they may do so and receive a college education through the Master's degree. All this may be done without leaving the city.

Public education began in Buffalo in 1806 with the erection of a small school house on the "Fobes Lot" at the northwest corner of South Cayuga Street (now Pearl Street) and Swan Street. In the year 1930, the Board of Education had under its control a system of public education comprising the following:

(a) Eight high schools, namely:

Hutchinson-Central-with a staff of 136 teachers and an enrollment of 3315 pupils.

Fosdick-Masten-with a staff of 77 teachers and an enrollment of 1634 pupils.

Lafayette-with a staff of 85 teachers and an enrollment of 1716

South Park-with a staff of 77 teachers and an enrollment of 1821 pupils.

Lewis J. Bennett-with a staff of 120 teachers and an enrollment of 2567 pupils.

East-with a staff of 89 teachers and an enrollment of 1820 pupils.

Riverside-with a staff of 44 teachers and an enrollment of 827 pupils.

Technical-with a staff of 82 teachers and an enrollment of 1554 pupils.

(b) Four vocational high schools, namely:

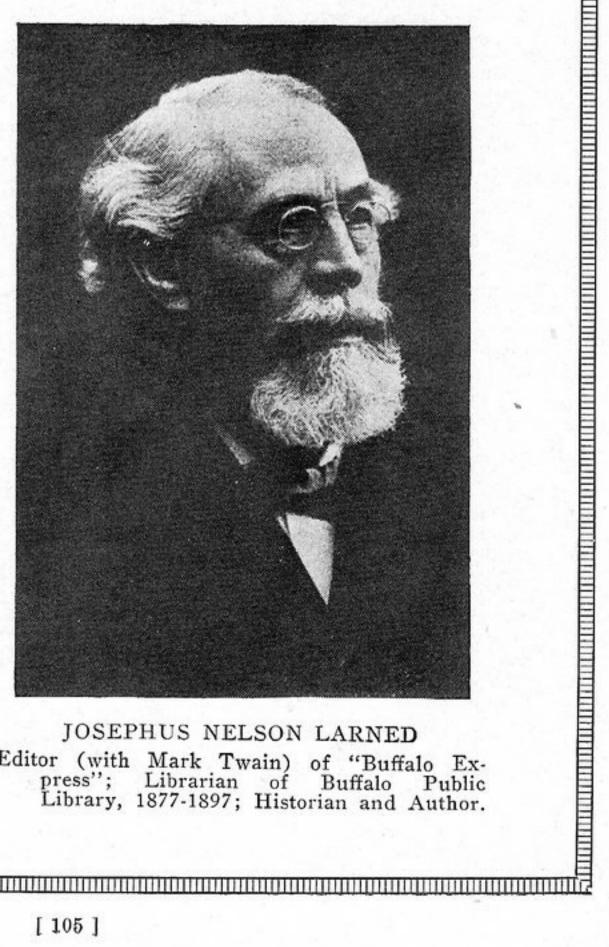
Burgard—with a staff of 54 teachers and an enrollment of 718 pupils.

McKinley—with a staff of 28 teachers and an enrollment of 394 pupils.

Peckham-with a staff of 28 teachers and an enrollment of 490 pupils.

Seneca - with a staff of 41 teachers and an enrollment of 762 pupils.

- 83 separate ele-(c) mentary school districts, having 133 school buildings, a staff of 2,356 teachers and an enrollment of 70,276 pupils. In the above numbers are included special schools for physical defectives, backward children, open air, blind, etc.
- (d) A continuation school, housed in two separate buildings, with a staff of 54 teachers and an enrollment of 7,574 pupils.



Editor (with Mark Twain) of "Buffalo Ex-

BUFFALO—City of Culture

- (e) Evening schools, extension classes, Americanization, vocational work, etc., providing education for adults in which over 15,000 were enrolled.
- (f) Summer or vacation schools providing an opportunity for children who desire to make up work, in which 4,002 were enrolled, taught by a staff of 161 teachers.

The elementary schools are well equipped with teachers and the necessary books and supplies to prepare the pupils to enter the secondary schools, which have carefully organized courses of study to prepare pupils for admission to the universities or colleges. For those pupils who do not go to college, courses may be had in commercial training, industrial and technical training, while the boy who desires to learn a trade may enter courses in the vocational high schools in over 40 different trades or industries.

In 1838 the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools was 179; the school property being worth about \$30,000.00. At the close of the school year in June 1930, the enrollment in day schools was 86,965 exclusive of the continuation school, and the school property worth over \$45,000,000.00.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The City of Buffalo is fortunate in having many splendid private high schools, whose courses of study and standards of preparation for college are similar to those of the public high schools. Among these are the following schools for boys only:

Annunciation School, Canisius High School, Nichols School, Saint Joseph's Collegiate Institute.

For girls only:

Buffalo Seminary, Holy Angels Academy, Mt. St. Joseph's Academy, Mt. Mercy Academy, Nardin Academy, Sacred Heart Academy, St. Mary's Seminary, St. Vincent's Technical School.

Among the elementary private schools are the following:

The Elmwood School, Buffalo Hebrew School, Franklin School, The Park School.

Every Catholic Parish has a school for elementary school educational purposes. These schools maintain high standards, and follow the course of study as prescribed by the Regents of the State Department of Education.

In the field of Business or Commercial Schools, the City of Buffaio has several among which are the following:

Bryant and Stratton Business College, Hurst's Private School, Chown School of Business, School of Commerce, Standard Business Training Institute, Y. M. C. A. Institute.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

In the field of higher education, the City of Buffalo is well represented. Four large institutions offer the youth of the city the opportunity of a specialized training for a vocation.

State Teachers College. Organized in 1872 as the Buffalo State Normal School by the State Department of Education of the State of New York, the school has grown in importance so that in 1927, the legislature of the state enacted the necessary laws to change it to a college, maintaing a four year course, leading to a degree.

New buildings on a new site on Elmwood Avenue and Scajaquada Creek provide a Main College Building, a Vocational Building, a School of Practice and a Gymnasium.

As its name implies, the institution trains young men and women for the teaching profession and maintains three distinct departments, namely a department which trains teachers for elementary school teaching, second a vocational department for Industrial or Vocational teachers, and third, a Home Economics Department for prospective teachers of Home Economics.

University of Buffalo. Organized in 1846 as a university, having only one college, that of medicine. In 1886, a college of pharmacy was added, followed by the colleges of Law and Dentistry in 1892 and the College of Arts and Sciences in 1913.

During these years the University used several buildings in different parts of the city. In 1909 a site of 106 acres was purchased on Main Street and the city line, to which 44 acres were added in 1919. Until 1915 the University had no endowments but with a gift of Mrs. Seymour H. Knox, amounting to \$250,000 and the efforts of the Women's Union to raise \$100,000.00 the University began to expand. In 1920 and 1929 city wide campaigns were conducted to receive funds for an endowment, both of which were successful.

The University of Buffalo now offers work in the College of Arts and Sciences, with a Graduate School for study to earn the Master's Degree, College of Medicine, College of Pharmacy, College of Law, College of Dentistry, School of Business Administration, Library Science Course, Evening and Summer School sessions.

Canisius College. In the year 1870, Canisius College opened under the jurisdiction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and in 1872 opened its building on Washington Street, near Tupper, for students desiring work in the Arts and Sciences.

In 1913 the college moved from Washington Street to its new building on Main Street and Jefferson Avenue, adding to its courses, work in the Pre-Medical School, the School of Education, and courses in Business, General Science, Philosophy, and also Summer sessions.

In 1925 two large additional wings were added to the college building, providing space for a library, auditorium, cafeteria and various laboratories.

Graduate work is also offered leading to the degrees of Master of Arts or Sciences.

D'Youville College. D'Youville College, administered by the Grey Nuns of the Cross was opened in 1908. It is located at Porter and Prospect Avenue. The college admits women students of all denominations, offering courses in the Arts and Sciences, leading to the Master's Degree. Courses may also be taken leading to degrees in Literature, Music and Philosophy.

Music and Philosophy.

Museum of Natural Science was opened in a space-beautiful building in Humboldt Park. Under the direction fialo Society of Natural Sciences, its exhibits were moved from to Library and the Elmwood Museum to the new museum. In the opinion of placing its exhibits in the museum for public inspection and society conducts educational work such as neighborhood lecteral lectures, a summer school of natural history at the Allette Park, class room and laboratory instruction in various fields as well as field instruction, and also has participated in expeditions to various parts of the earth..

Society also co-operates with the Board of Education in propoportunity for pupils in the elementary schools to visit and under supervision to receive lectures and demonstrations branches of natural science.

Society has also developed a large department in Visual, which gives the citizens of Buffalo an opportunity of loannalisies, stereopticons, motion picture machines and films to be ome, at churches, or other meeting places.

BUFFALO FINE ARTS ACADEMY

mized in 1862, the Academy had a varied career until 1905, time thru the generous gift of Mr. John J. Albright, a magnifiallery was built in Delaware Park, west of the lake, known as the Art Gallery, which became the home of the Academy. The infalo has placed the management in the care of the Academy, In 1928, Buffalo's new Museum of Science was opened in a spacious and beautiful building in Humboldt Park. Under the direction of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, its exhibits were moved from the Buffalo Library and the Elmwood Museum to the new museum. In addition to placing its exhibits in the museum for public inspection and use, the society conducts educational work such as neighborhood lectures, general lectures, a summer school of natural history at the Alleghany State Park, class room and laboratory instruction in various fields of science as well as field instruction, and also has participated in research expeditions to various parts of the earth ..

The Society also co-operates with the Board of Education in providing an opportunity for pupils in the elementary schools to visit the museum under supervision to receive lectures and demonstrations in all the branches of natural science.

The Society has also developed a large department in Visual Education, which gives the citizens of Buffalo an opportunity of loaning lantern slides, stereopticons, motion picture machines and films to be used at home, at churches, or other meeting places.

Organized in 1862, the Academy had a varied career until 1905, at which time thru the generous gift of Mr. John J. Albright, a magnificent art gallery was built in Delaware Park, west of the lake, known as the Albright Art Gallery, which became the home of the Academy. The City of Buffalo has placed the management in the care of the Academy,

but maintains the physical plant and the payment of the staff to operate the building.

The Academy maintains an Art School where courses in design, interior decoration, modeling, painting, etc., are taught and also courses for teachers, who desire to become teachers of Art Education in the schools.

The Academy has certain funds with which to purchase desirable acquisitions for the permanent collections of pictures and sculpture. Choice exhibitions are brought to the Art Gallery at frequent intervals, which are open to the public. The public schools and the Academy co-operate closely in giving the pupils instruction in the appreciation of art and current exhibitions.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This Society was founded in 1862 and incorporated in 1863. Its purpose is "to discover, procure and preserve whatever may relate to the history of Western New York in general and the City of Buffalo in particular."

The Society is located in a permanent home, known as the Historical Building, in Delaware Park, near the Albright Art Gallery. During its existence the Society has accumulated a library of approximately 30,000 volumes, including many rare books, has a large newspaper collection, and in its museum are found splendid collections relating to the Indians, the Civil War, the Spanish American War, the Erie Canal, early American pottery, historical engravings, oil portraits of early residents of the City of Buffalo.

The Historical Building is open to the public, giving the visitor an opportunity of using the library or visiting the museum.

LIBRARIES

The Buffalo Public Library. The Buffalo Library was incorporated in 1836, and maintained a subscription library until 1897, when, through an agreement with the City of Buffalo, it became the Buffalo Public Library.

Residents of Buffalo may loan books for home use, free of charge. So great has been the demand for the home use of books, that Branch Libraries had to be created, which now number 14.

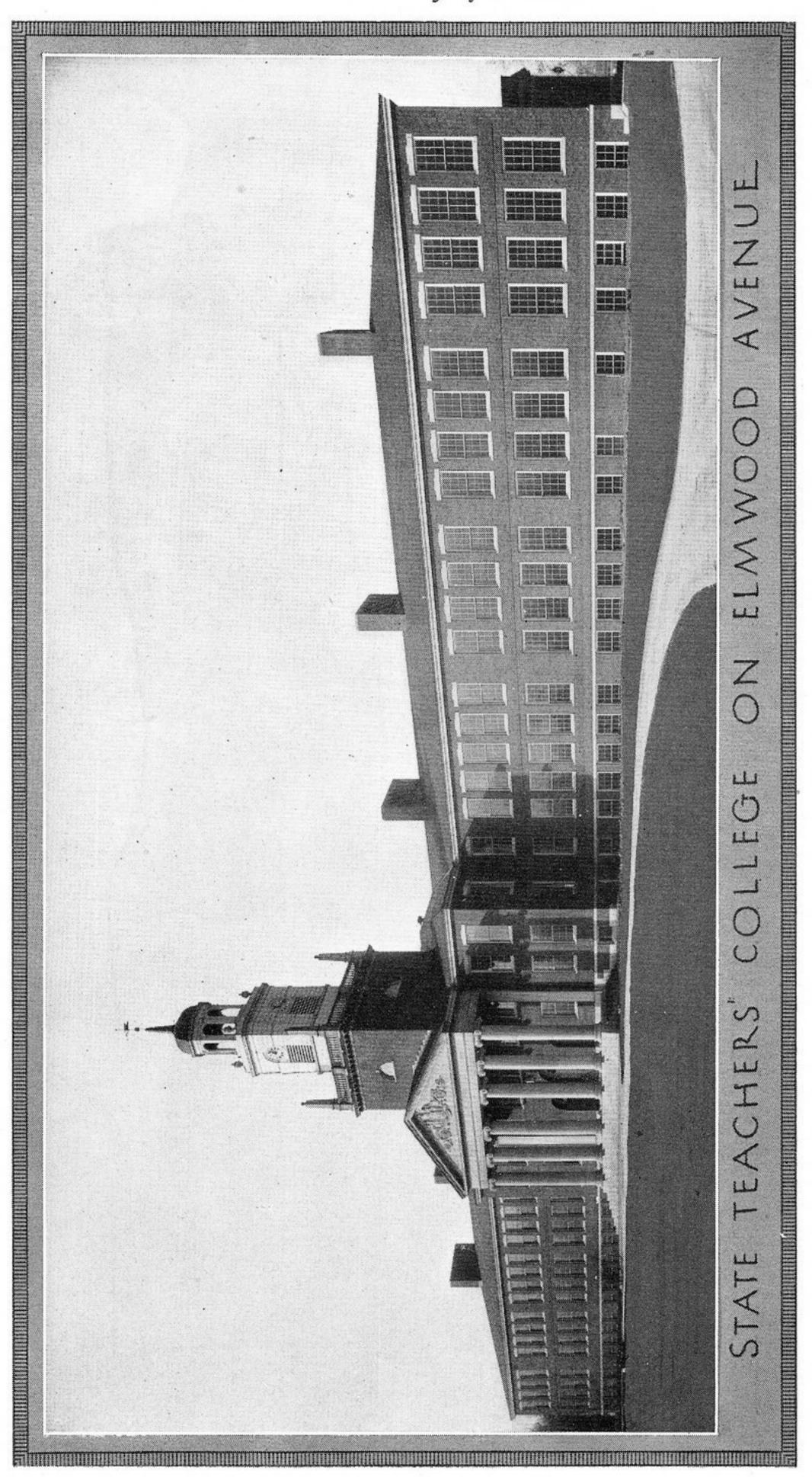
The main building is located on Lafayette Square, and maintains general reading rooms, Children's Department, Open Shelf Rooms, Circulating and Reference Departments, and a school department, thru which it has placed approximately 1,500 graded libraries in as many class rooms of the public schools, from which pupils select books for home reading.

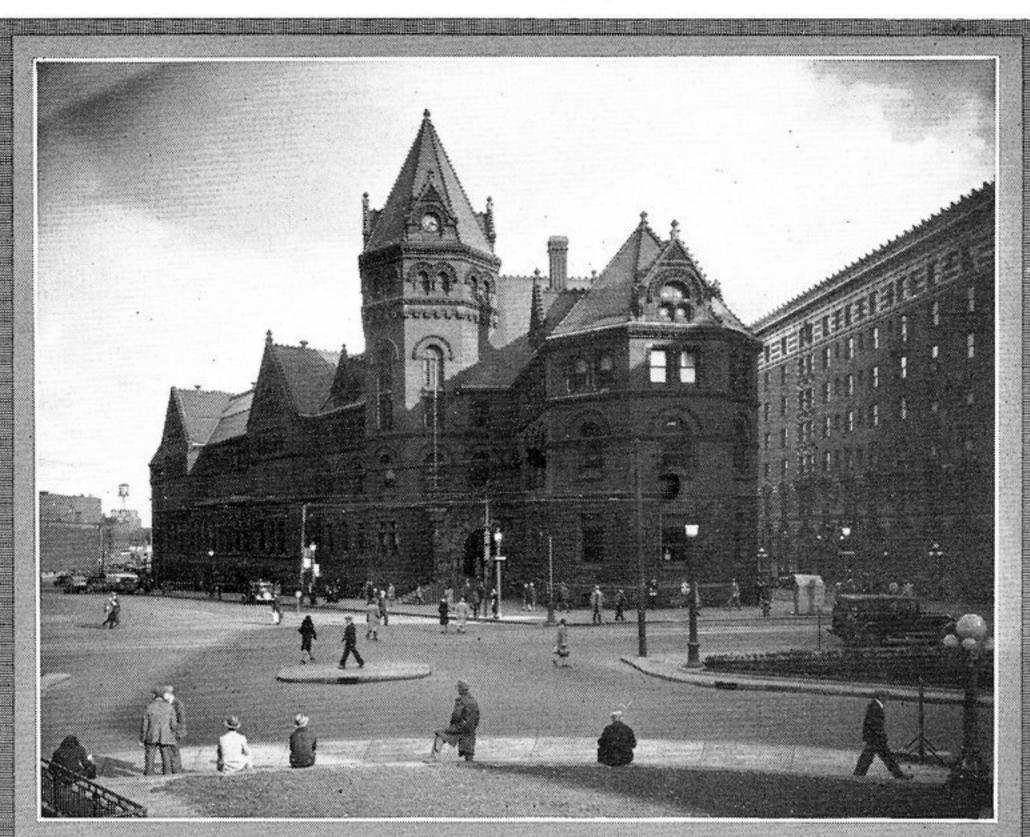
The Library has now in its possession over a half million volumes, and a circulation of books per year amounting to approximately 3,000,000.

Grosvenor Library. This library was created through the gift of Seth Grosvenor, a resident of Buffalo. His will provided \$40,000.00 for a reference library. The bequest was made in 1857 but the library was not opened until 1870. In 1895 the present building on Edward and Franklin Streets was built, to which the city built a substantial addition in 1921.

The library has about 200,000 volumes, and many valuable pamphlets. Among the collections of note are the Hubbell Ophthal-mological Collection, Theodore G. Lewis Dental Collection, the Charles W. Moulton Collection of American Poetry, the Lautz Colection of operatic scores, and the Edward Michael Collection of Posters.

Other collections, such as maps, U. S. Documents, periodicals related to Chemistry, History, Music, Drama, Literature, Engineering, Technology and Patents are splendid. It is the fourth largest reference library in the United States, open for the free use of the public.

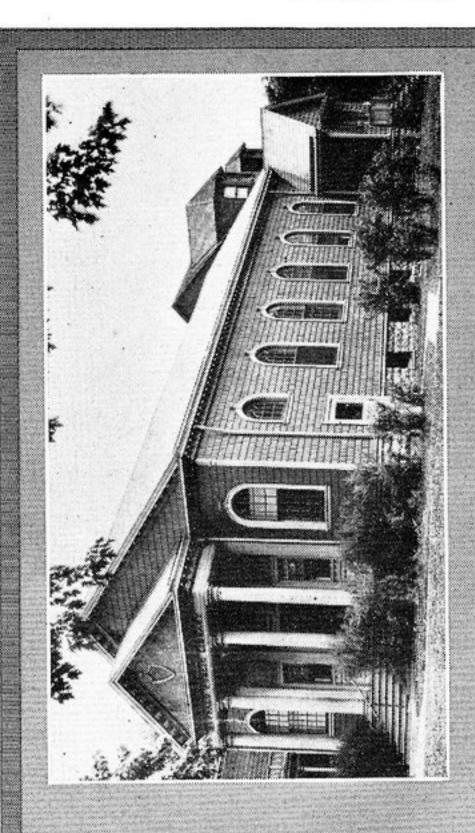




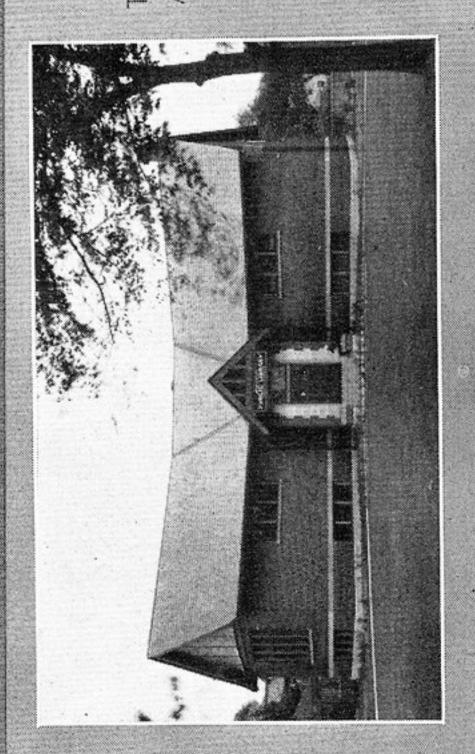
BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY

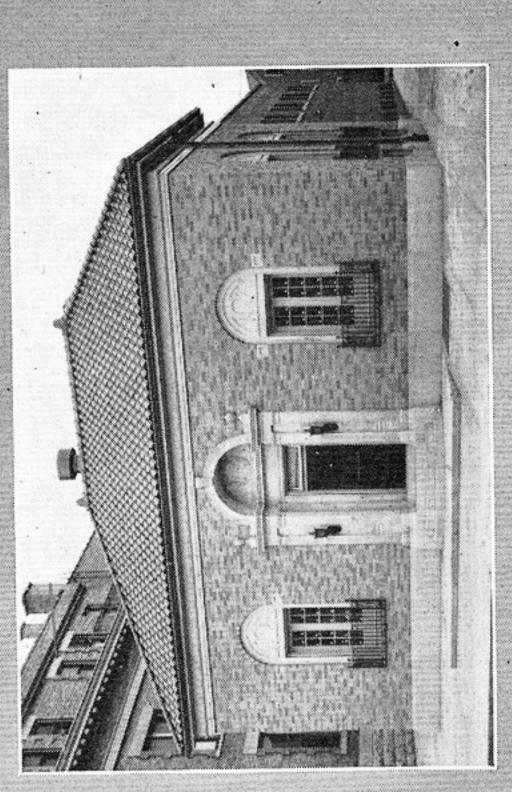


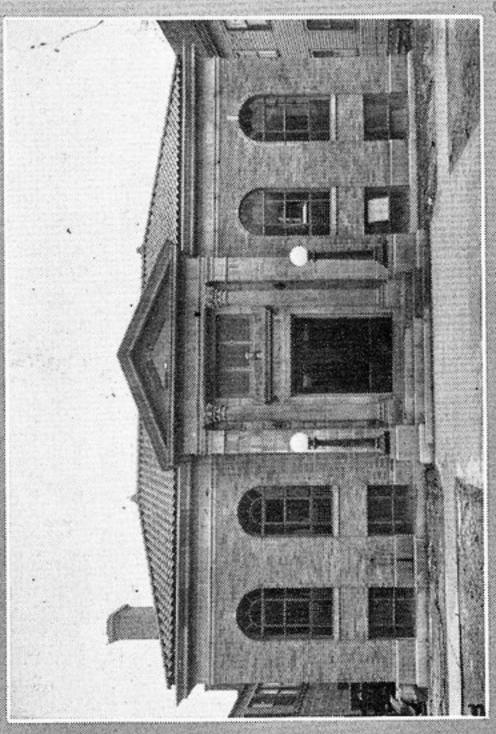
GROSVENOR REFERENCE LIBRARY

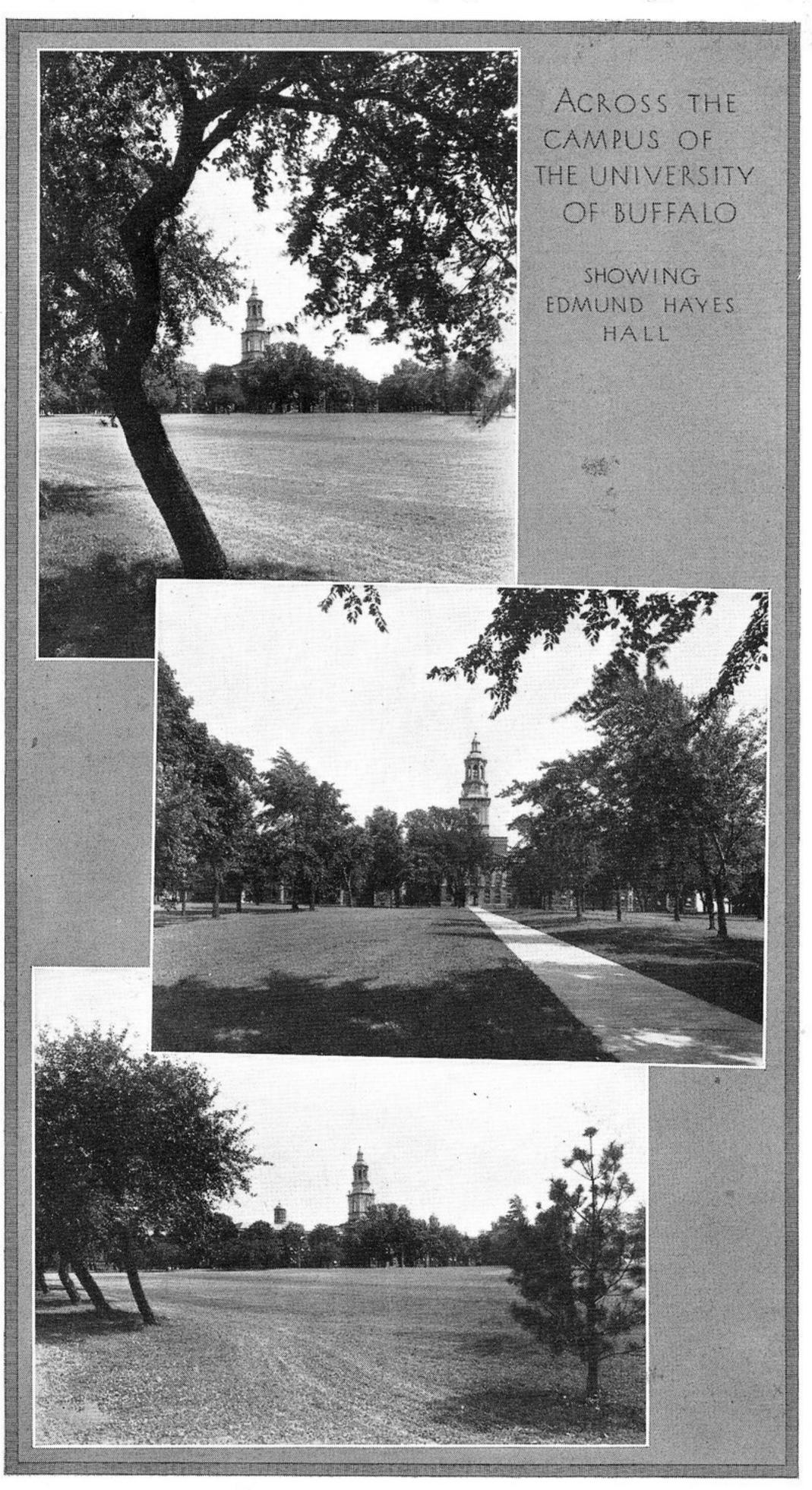


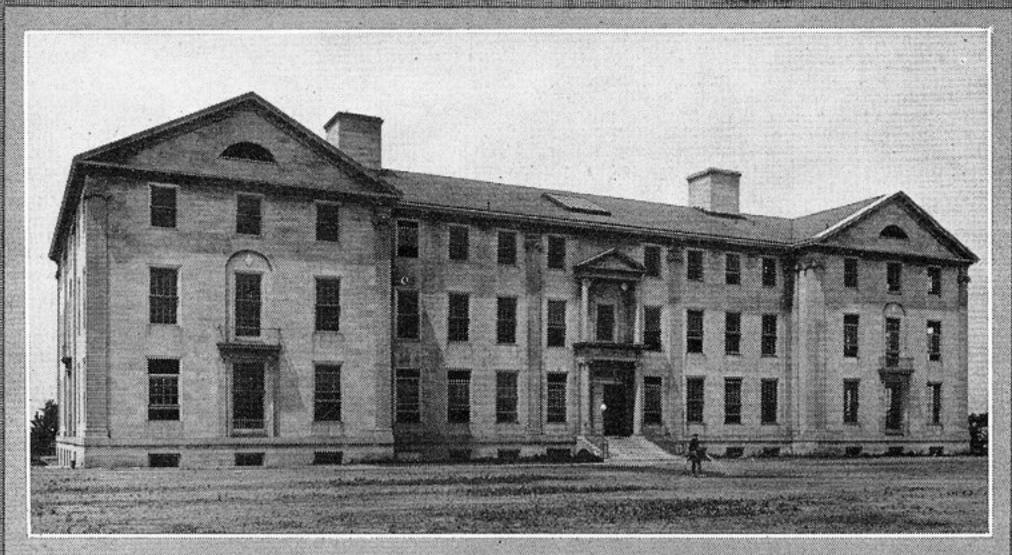
FOUR OF THE MAINTAINED BY THE BUFFALO PUBLIC



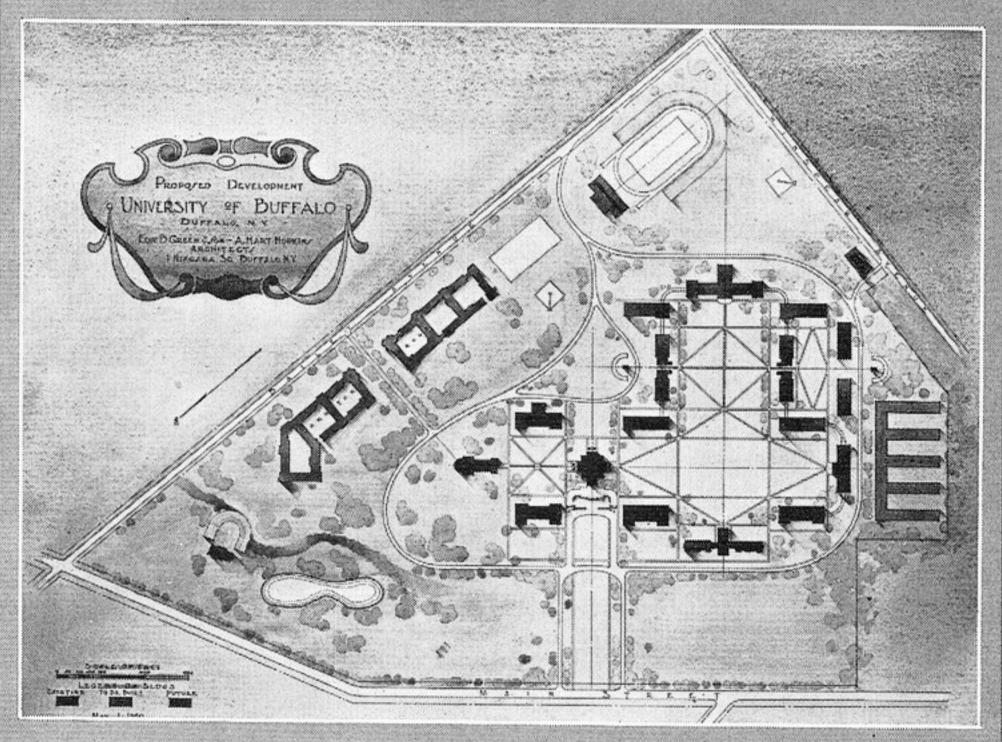




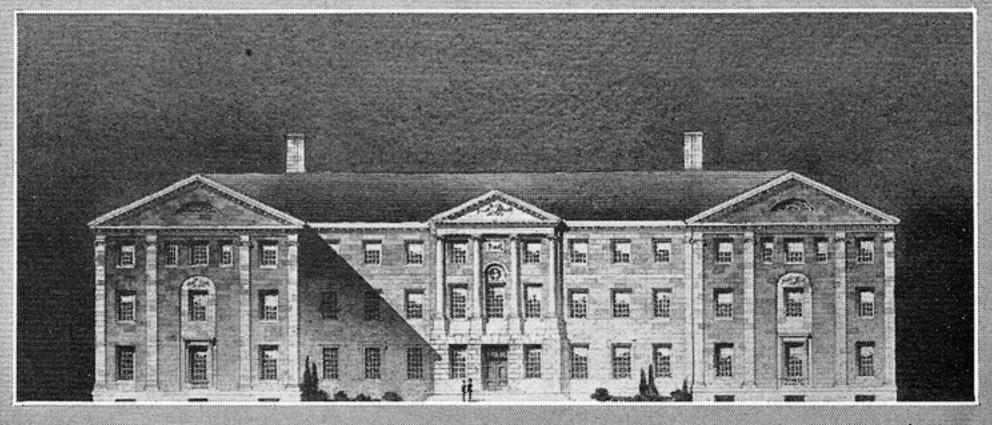




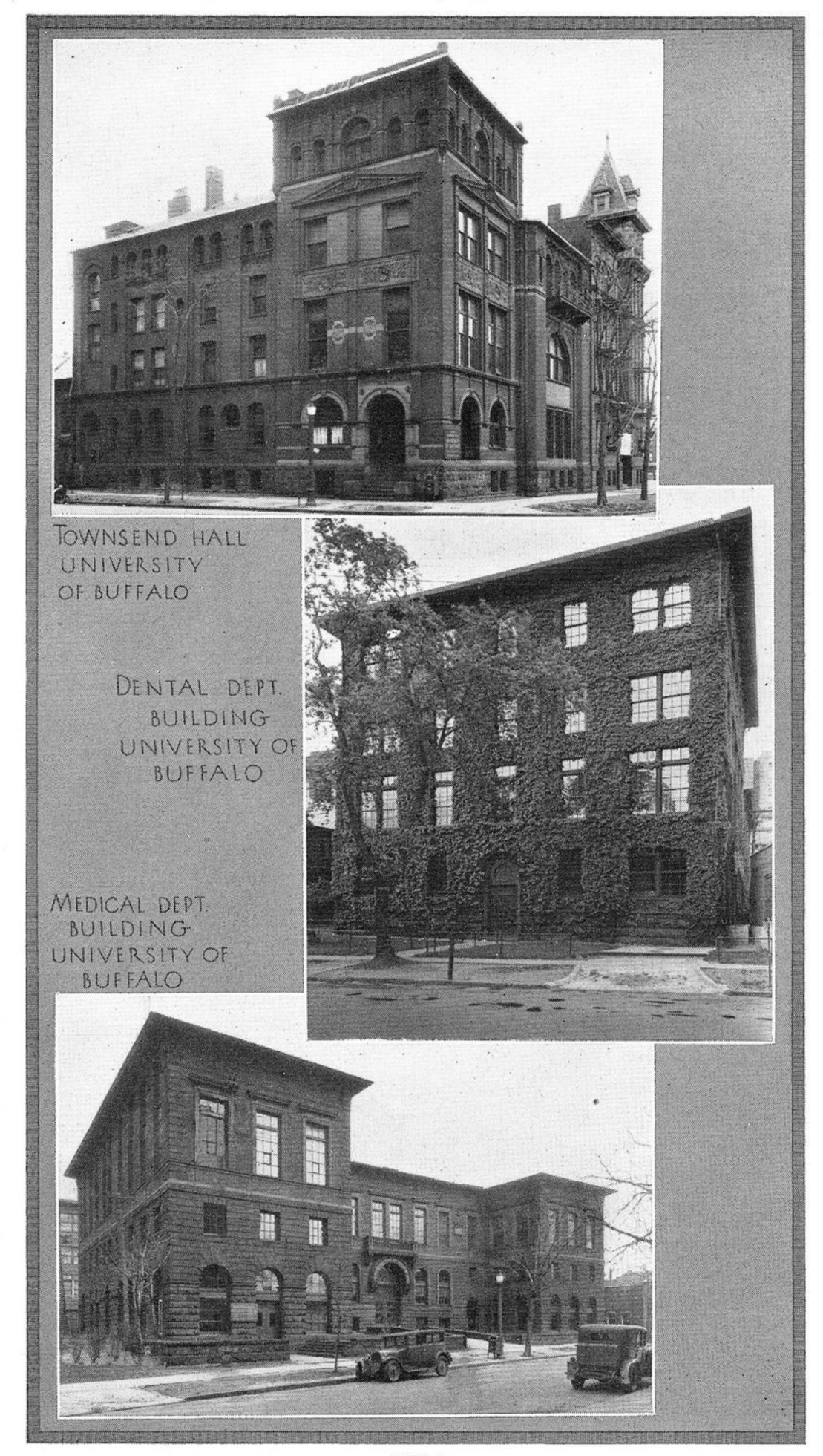
FOSTER BUILDING - UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT - UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO



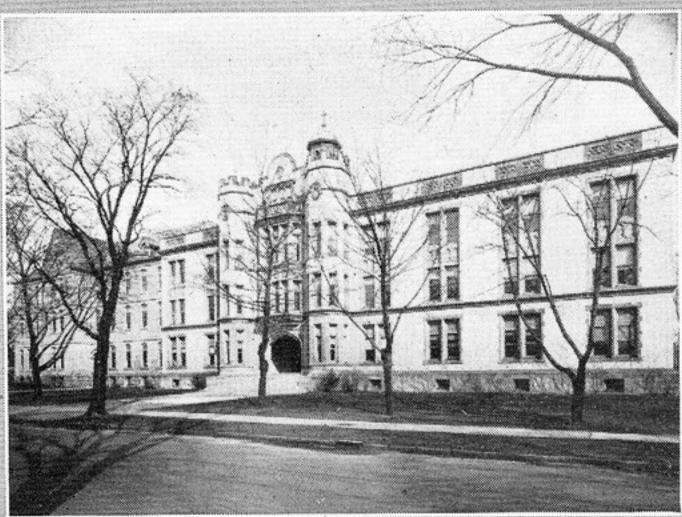
CROSBY BUILDING -- UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO





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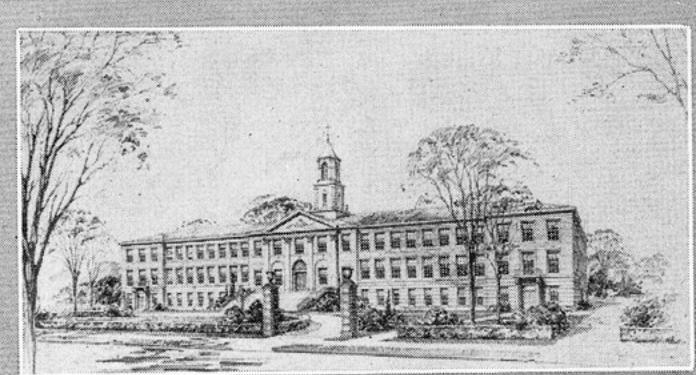
NARDIN ACADEMY





D'YOUVILLE

SACRED HEART ACADEMY





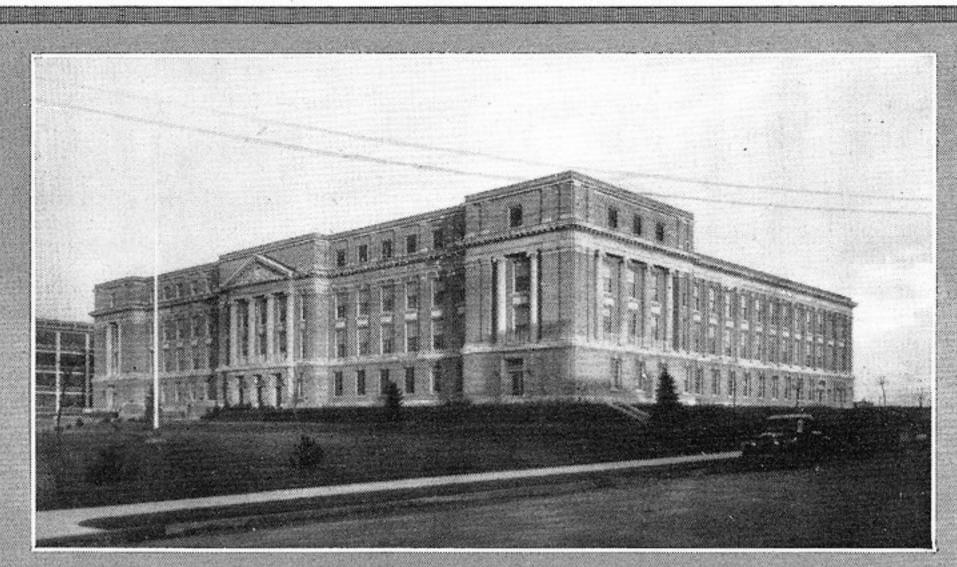
HUTCHINSON HIGH SCHOOL



LAFAYETTE HIGH SCHOOL



FOSDICK-MASTEN HIGH SCHOOL



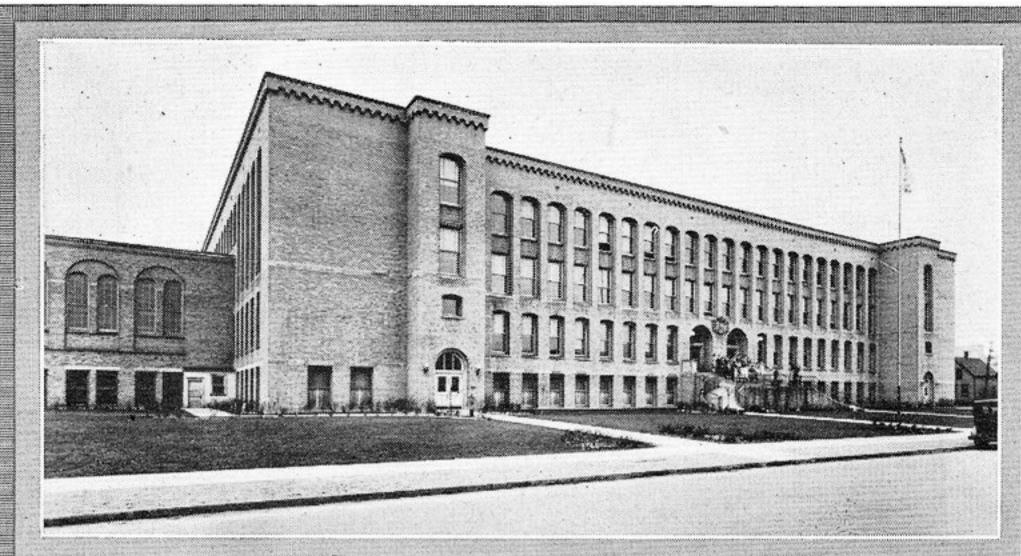
BENNETT HIGH SCHOOL



OPENING THE STADIUM AT BENNETT HIGH SCHOOL



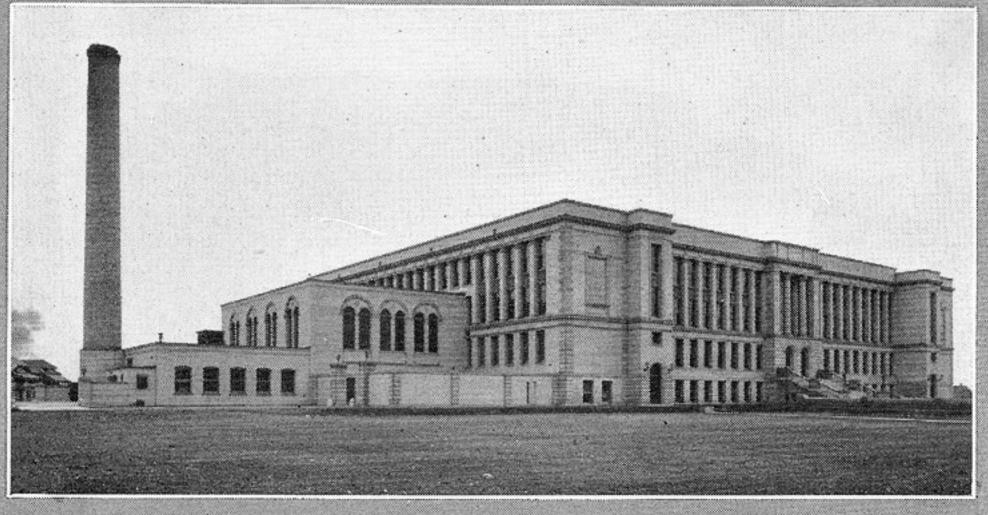
TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL



EAST HIGH SCHOOL



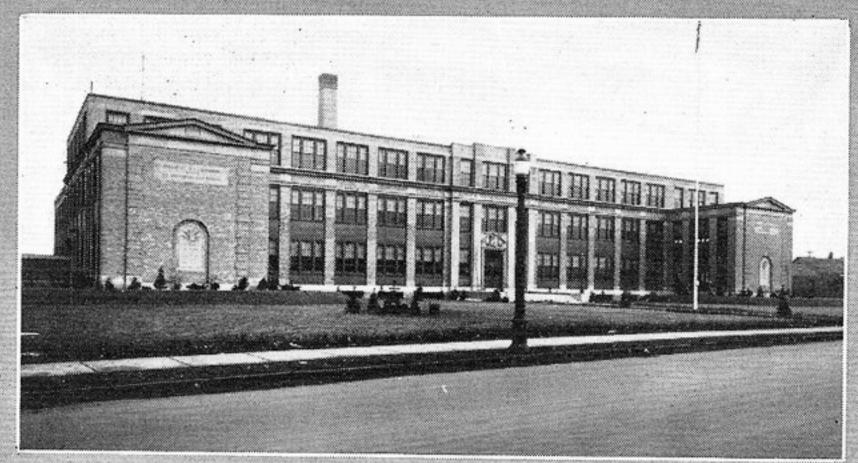
SOUTH PARK- HIGH SCHOOL



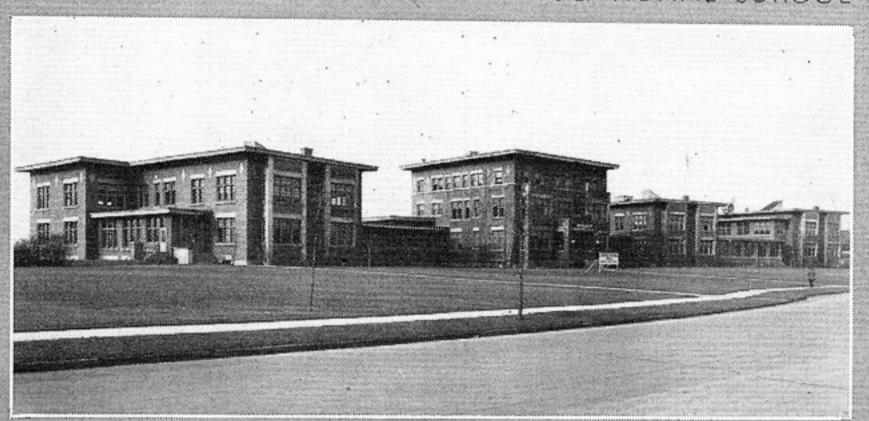
RIVERSIDE HIGH SCHOOL



BURGARD VOCATIONAL SCHOOL



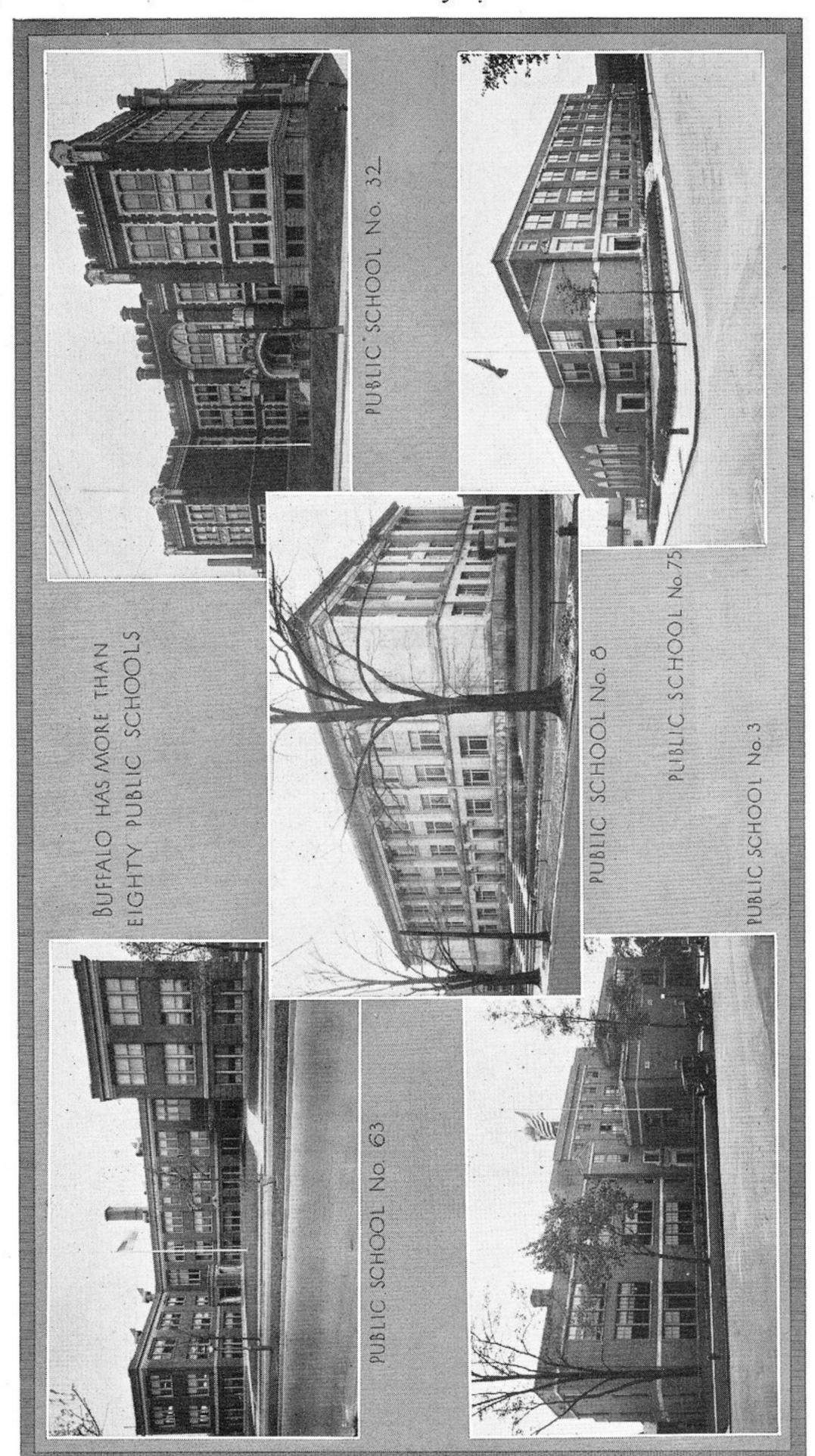
SENECA VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

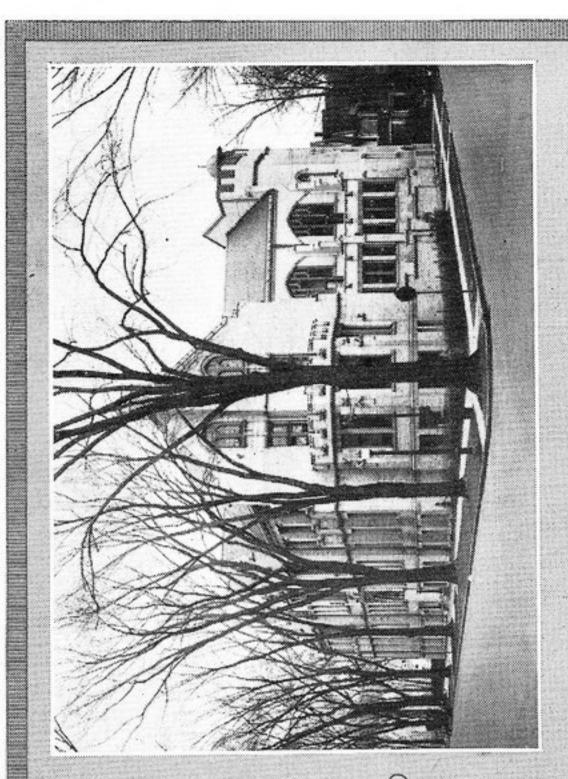


MEKINLEY VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

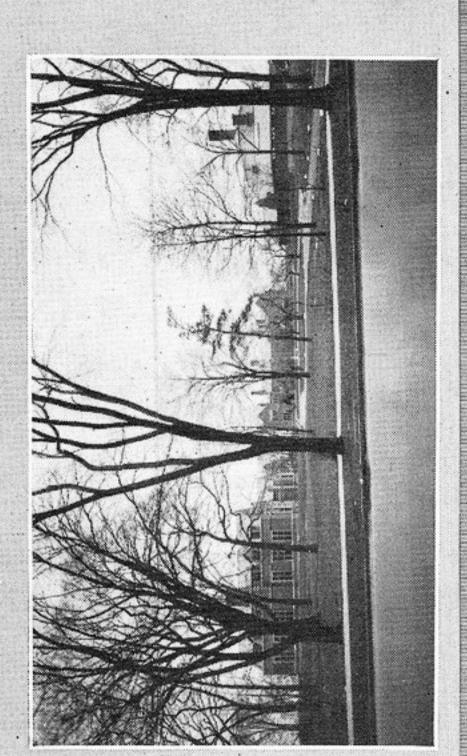


PECKHAM VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

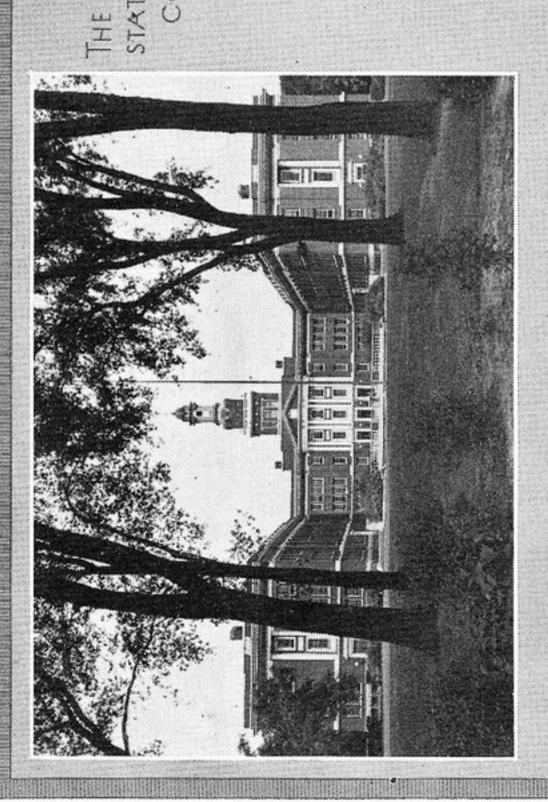


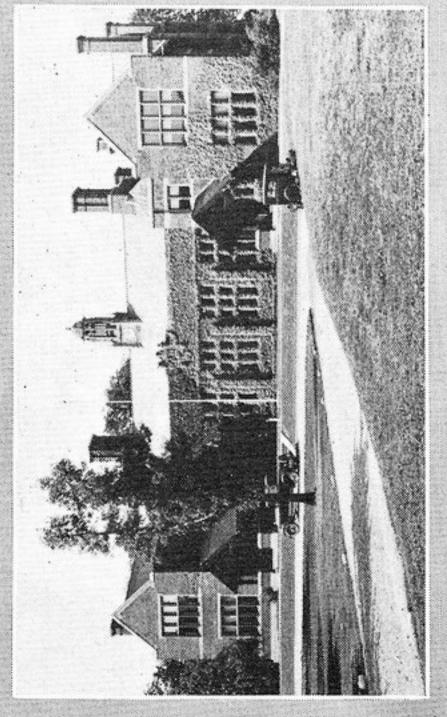


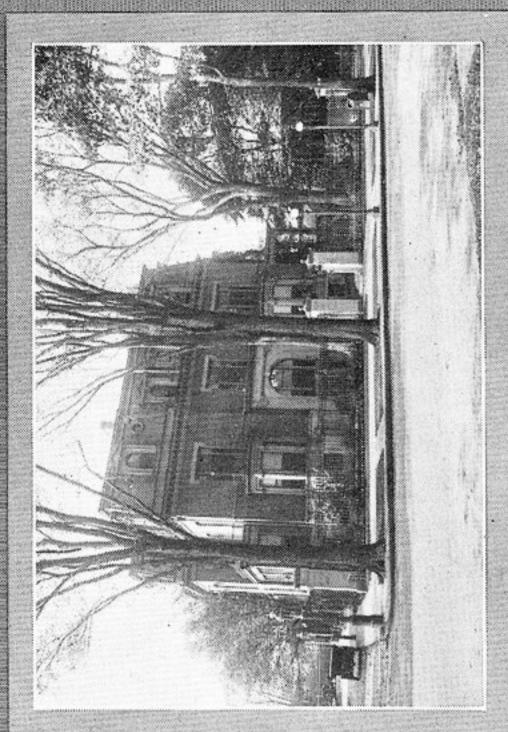
THE BUFFALC SEMINARY



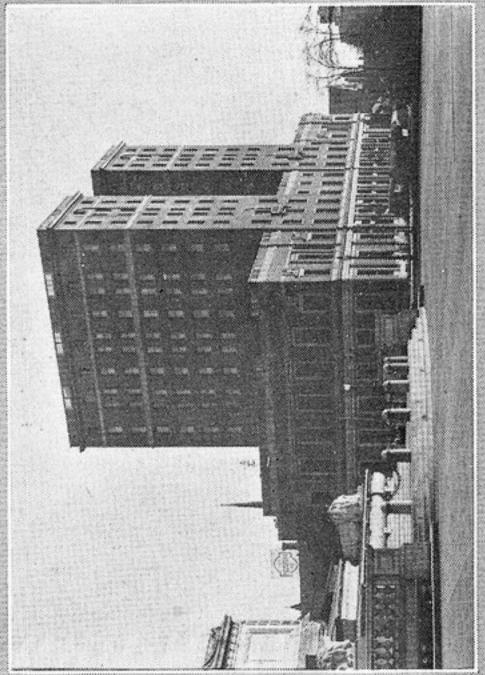
TWO
VIEWS OF



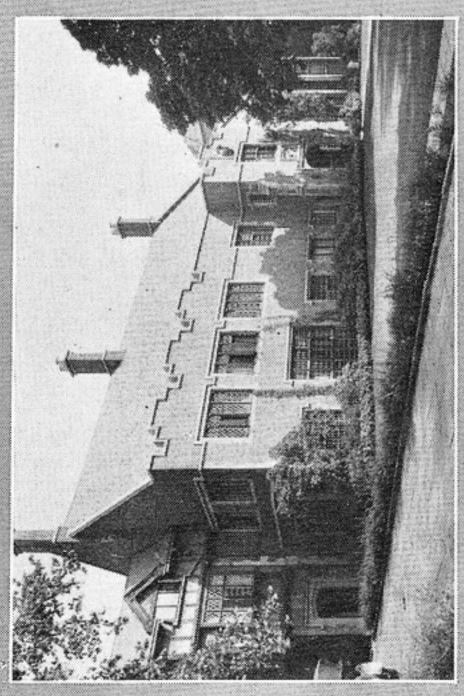


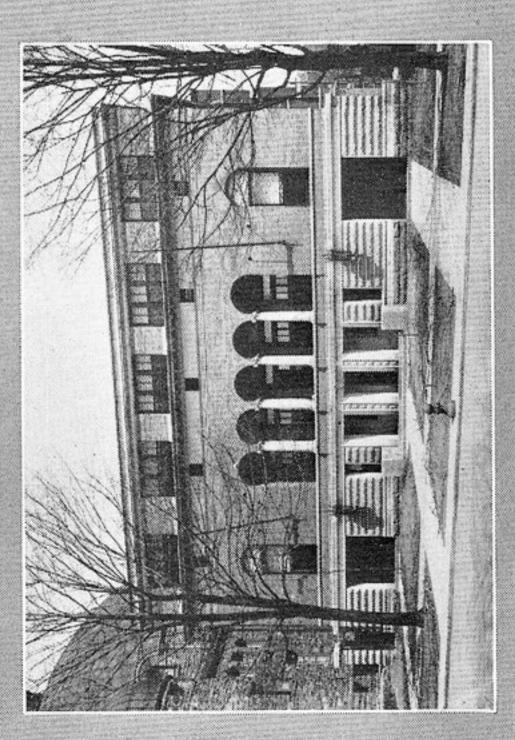


SUFFALO CILIB She BUFFALO THLETIC CLUB



SATURN CLUB





TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

By TESS M. SEDWEEK

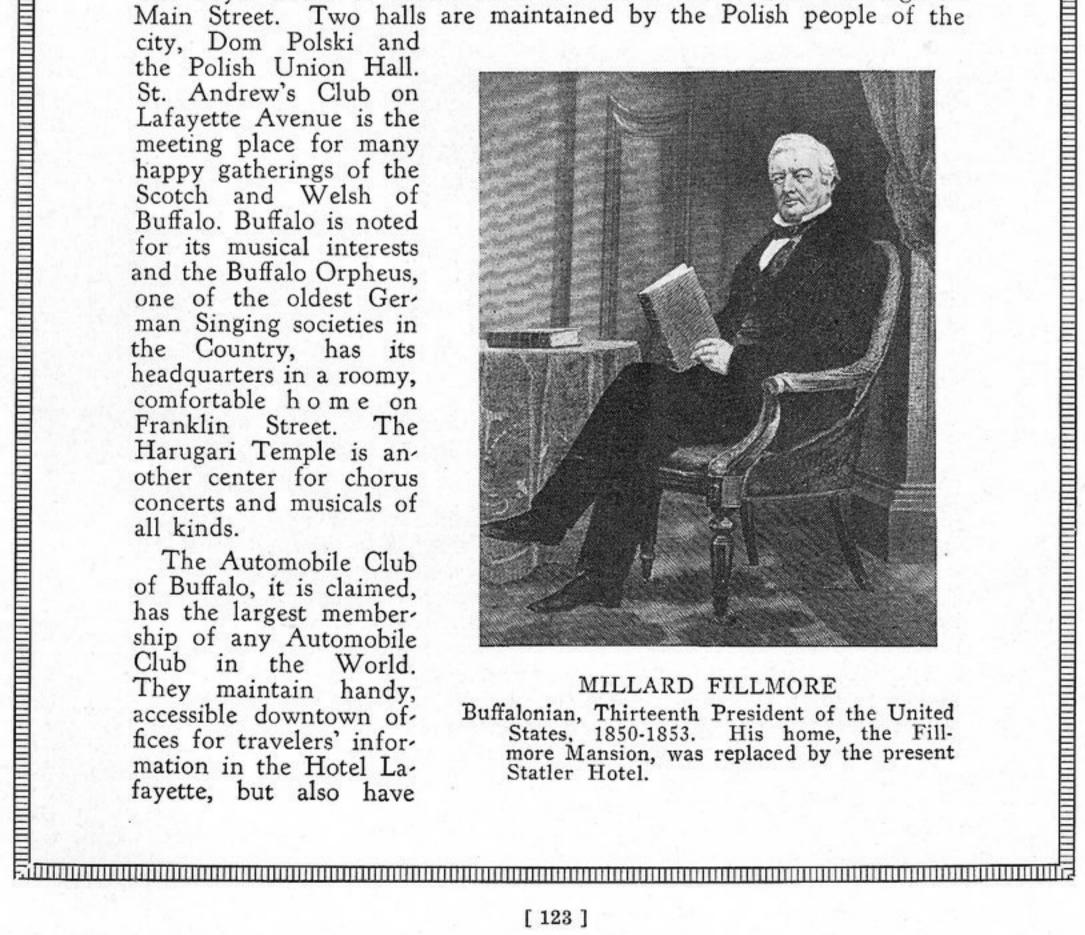
Manager of Inter-Club Service Department, Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

Where can one find a city more socially minded than Buffalo? Long before the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo's hospitality and fame as a city of varied industries and social activities had grown beyond the confines of this country. The "Queen City of the Lakes" with Canada as her close and friendly neighbor, finds her social groups divided naturally as to purpose and community. At the present writing there are by actual count groups and organizations in Buffalo numbering into the thousands.

Many of these groups have acquired their own buildings, where they offer to members and friends, facilities of all kinds commensurate with their activities. The Buffalo Athletic Club is one of the newest residential clubs to be erected; facing McKinley Monument on Niagara Square, it is an imposing structure and is the headquarters for social and athletic gatherings of the highest type. One of the oldest, selective clubs for men in the City is the Buffalo Club, located on historic Delaware Avenue, with the beautiful Twentieth Century Club a little farther up the street, an exclusive club for women of social standing. We find also on Delaware Avenue the Montefiore Club, which affords a social center for the Jewry of Buffalo. Proceeding a few blocks further on Delaware Avenue, is located the Town Club, whose members comprise women of social standing as well as the professions and business. The University Club and the Saturn Club for men and the College Club for women also are residential clubs, which are centers of social activity.

The fraternal organizations have made real contributions to the City with their beautiful buildings. The Buffalo Consistory has a picturesque setting on Delaware Avenue and its unique interior lighting effect is a rare treat to visitors. Along this same Avenue is the home of the Knights of Columbus and one of the finest Elks' Temples in the Country. The Eagles and Orioles have their own buildings and offer entertainment of all kinds to their members and visitors. The Loyal Order of Moose meet in one of the historic buildings on Main Street. Two halls are maintained by the Polish people of the

city, Dom Polski and



a magnificent country club for members several miles out of the city on Main Street highway. The new Trap and Field Club, several miles out on the Genesee Street Road, has a very modern structure; set on broad, rolling land, immediately adjoining the Municipal Airport, it has plenty of space for rifle practice and affords a wonderful panorama of the activities of the Airport.

The delightful summer weather, which is always to be found in Buffalo, is most inspiring to the outdoor enthusiast, and clubs to meet every demand of that nature are to be found. The Buffalo Country Club and the new Park Club are magnificent in design and were built with the idea of meeting every need and whim of the members or visitors who use them. Many golf clubs abound in the neighborhood of Buffalo with commodious buildings for the comfort of their members; to the north there is the Transit Valley Country Club, the Meadowbrook Golf and Country Club, and the Willowdale Country Club, a fine Jewish country club. To the south along the Lake Shore is the Wanakah Country Club and the Southshore Country Club. With the waters of Lake Erie lapping her shores, Buffalo has some of the finest aquatic sports clubs to be found anywhere. Motorboat races and water sports of all kinds are carried on under the auspices of the Yacht Club, the Canoe Club, the Launch Club and many smaller groups of the same character. Buffalonians and their guests are always welcome on the courses of the Cherry Hill Golf Club, across the Niagara River on the Canadian Shore. Nearby courses on the American side, such as the Orchard Park Golf Club, and the Tuscarora Golf Club are just a pleasant drive from Buffalo and afford much pleasure to those who use them.

As a peer among athletic associations stands the Buffalo Turn Verein on High Street; their building is equipped with the very latest gymnasium equipment and their prowess as leaders in Turn Verein events is known the nation over.

Social activities; what a host of memories Buffalo has handed down to her children! It was in Buffalo many years ago that the first Aero Club in the western hemisphere was formed. The Rotary Club of Buffalo has the largest membership of any local chapter in the organization, and it was in Buffalo that Zonta International was formed—a classified organization of business and professional women similar in scope and setup to Rotary. Much social activity is centered around the Museum of Natural Sciences, where special classes and clubs are meeting continuously, taking advantage of the courses and information obtainable there. Anyone interested in special forms of scientific research can usually find a kindred interest among its many members and habitues.

Many church organizations flourish in this city—men's and women's bible classes are to be found in most of the Protestant churches, matched by the young women's sodalities and young men's clubs in the Catholic Church. Women's business and professional clubs are in evidence among all creeds, as are dramatic circles and singing societies.

Political organizations embracing all races and parties have been developed to meet public demands for legislative information and inspiration.

All of these club activities have been brought about thru the desire of Buffalonians who are socially minded to group themselves according to the activities in which they are most interested. Contrary to the rule of most large cities, Buffalo has to a large extent profited by her diversified club interests, the same as she has by her diversified industries. For every citizen who is "club-minded" there is a club to suit his interests and his purse. For the visitor or non-resident who desires to make club connections in Buffalo, we suggest his contacting with the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, where information of all kinds regarding practically every club in Buffalo and the Niagara Area is on file.



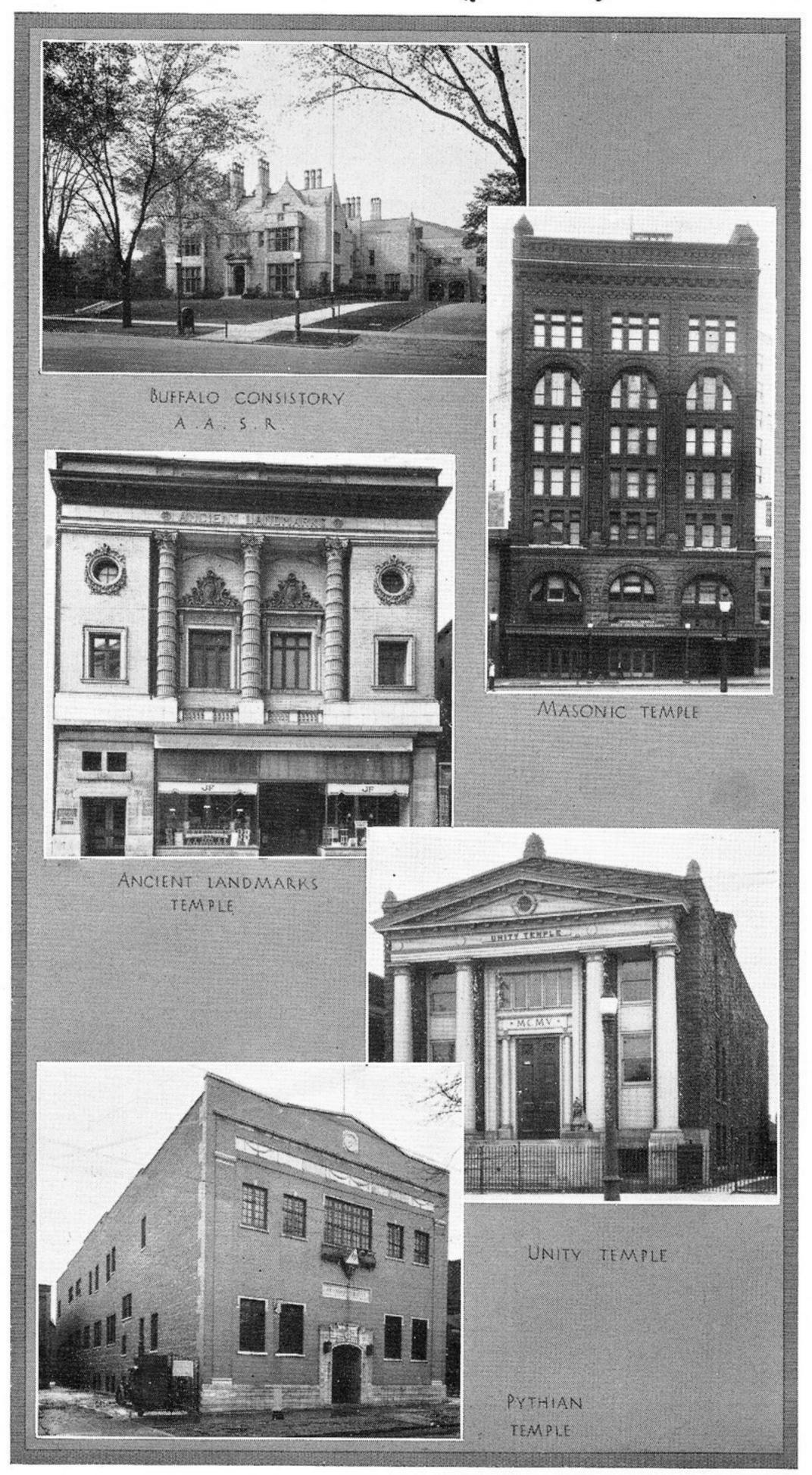
ALUMNI CLUB

COLLEGE



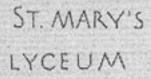


TOWN





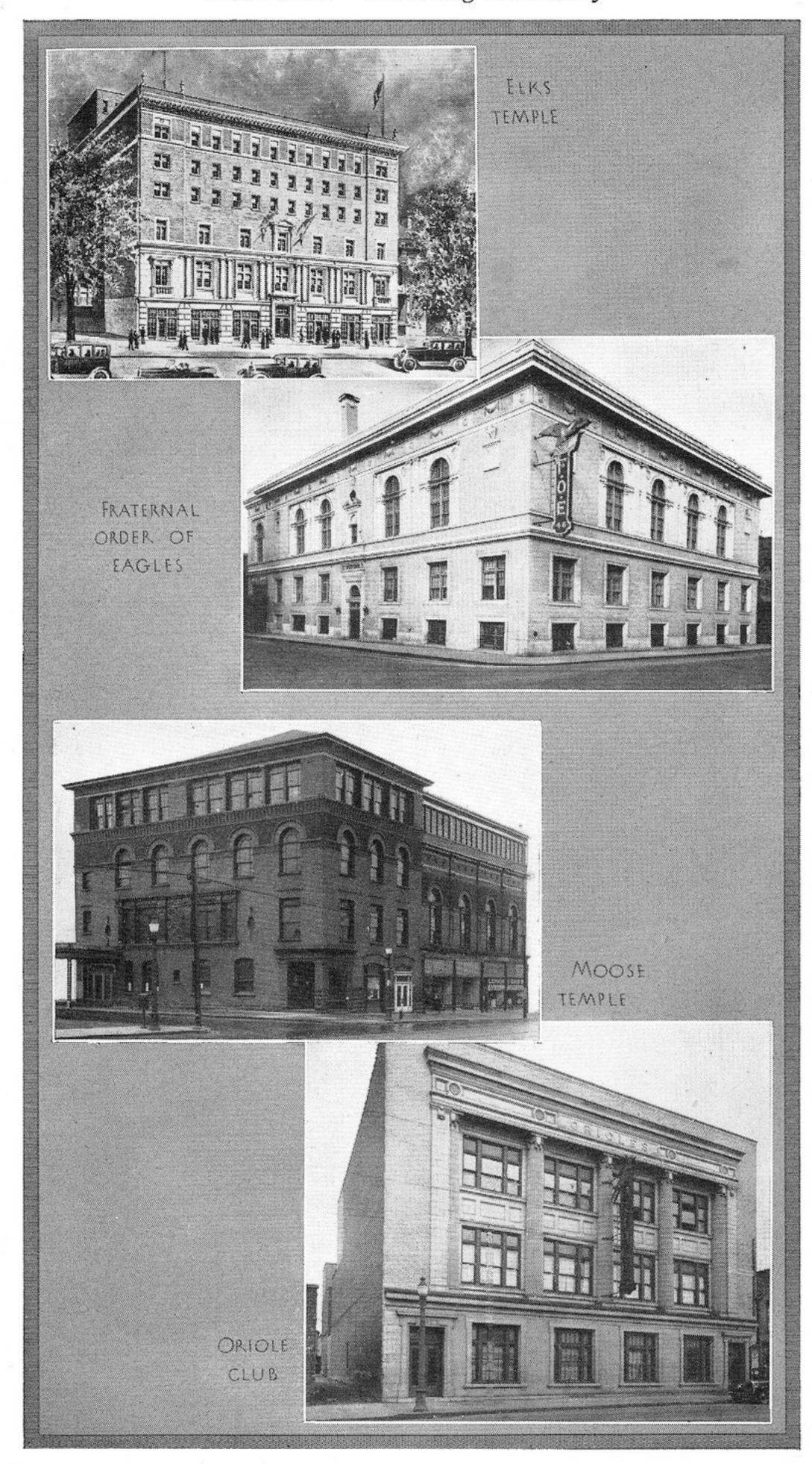
CATHOLIC INSTITUTE

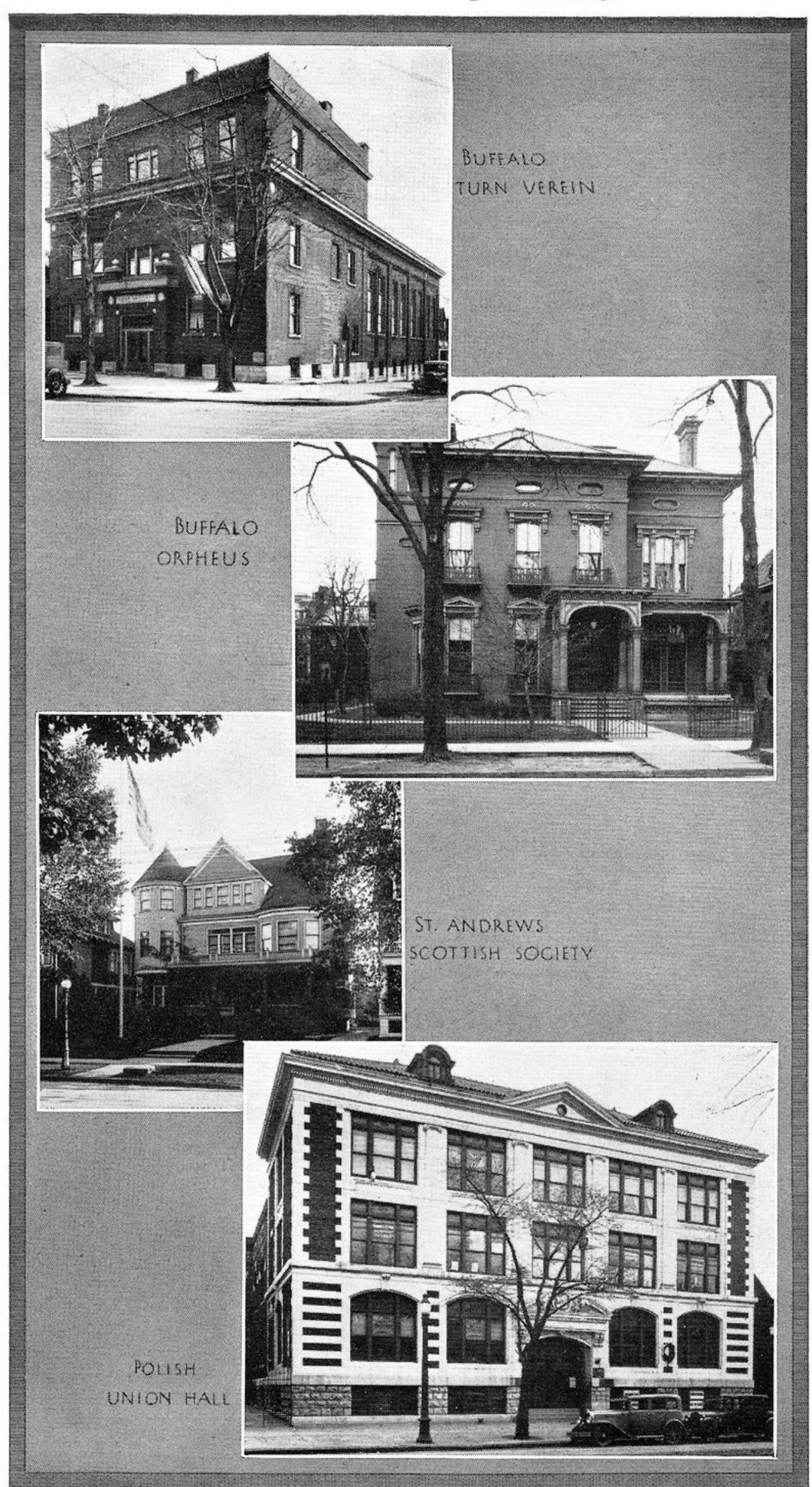






KNIGHT'S OF







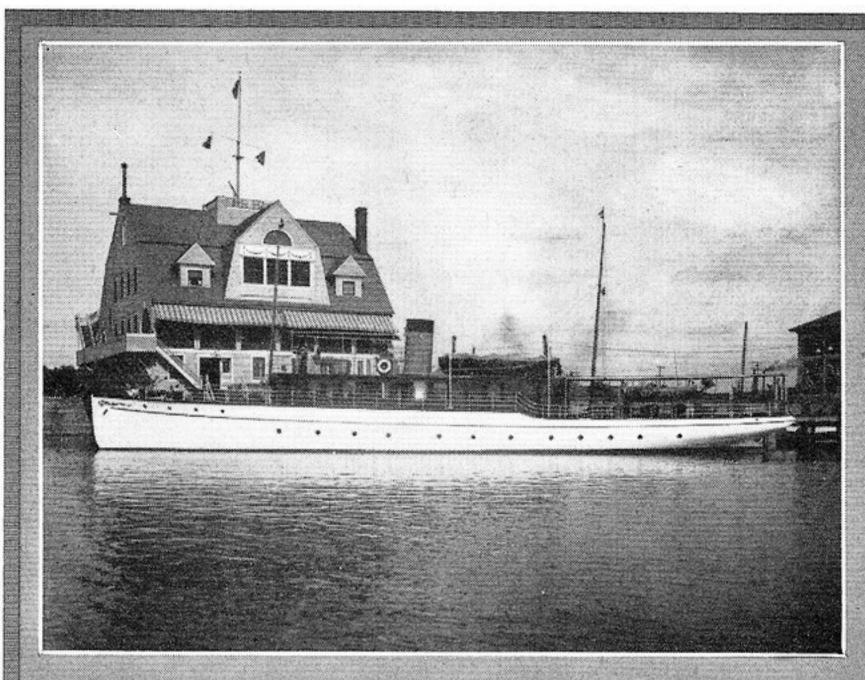
BUFFALO TRAP AND FIELD CLUB

BUFFALO TENNIS AND SQUASH CLUB





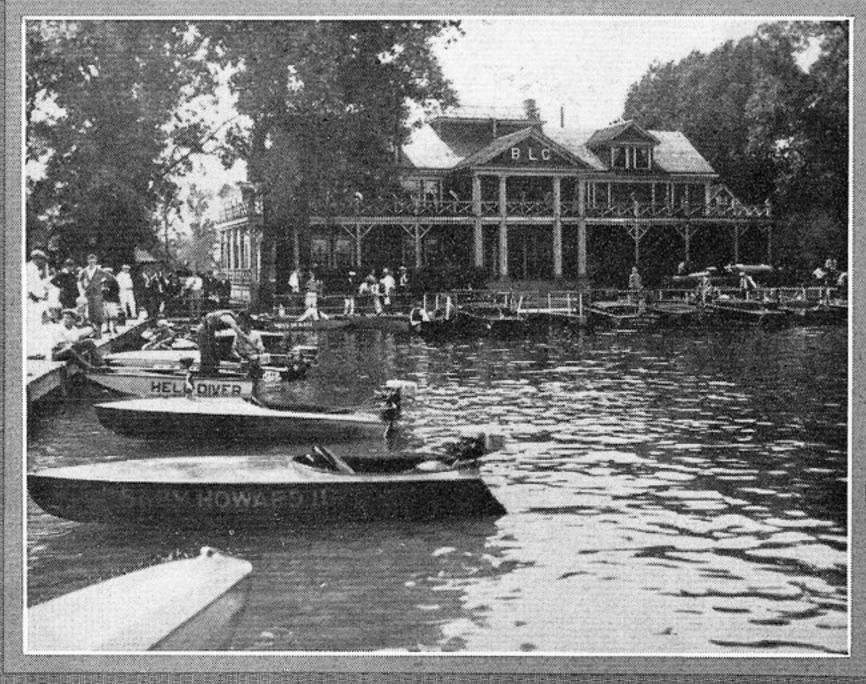
BUFFALO AUTOMOBILE CLUB



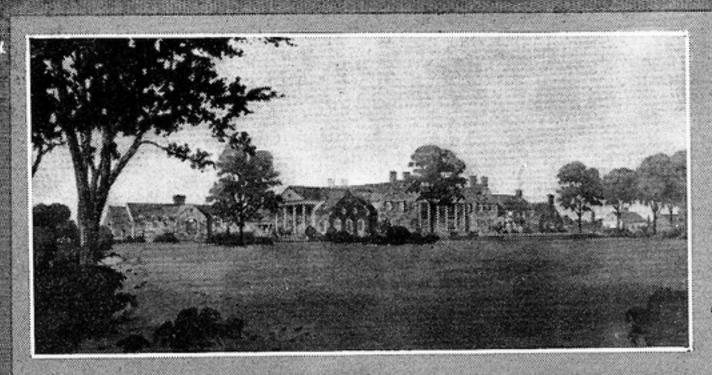
BUFFALO YACHT CLUB

Buffalo CANOE CLUB





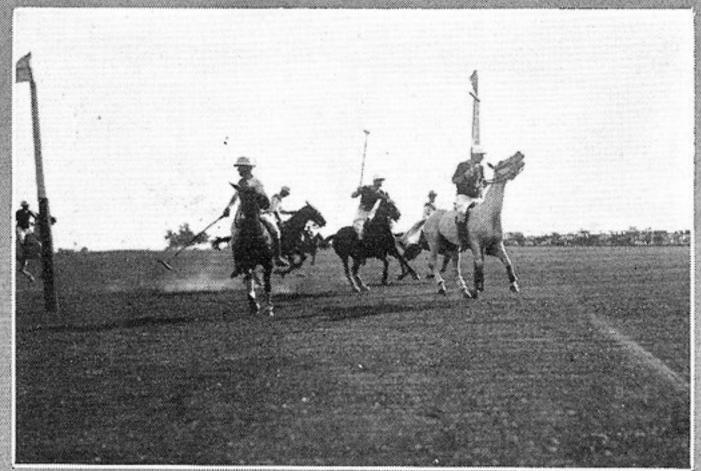
BUFFALO LAUNCH CLUB



THE COUNTRY CLUB

GENERAL VIEW

THE POLO TEAM
IN ACTION

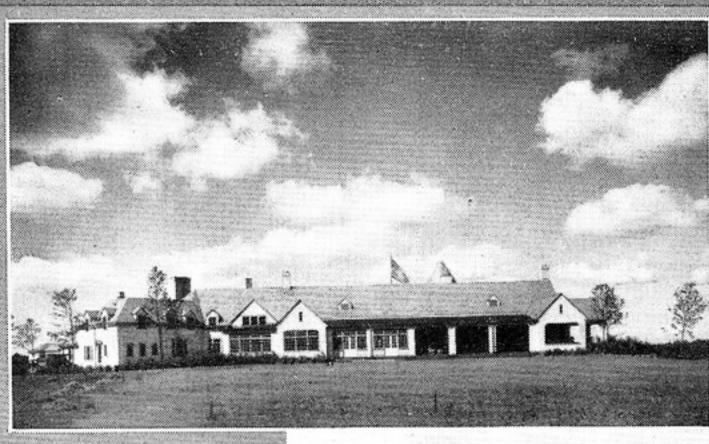




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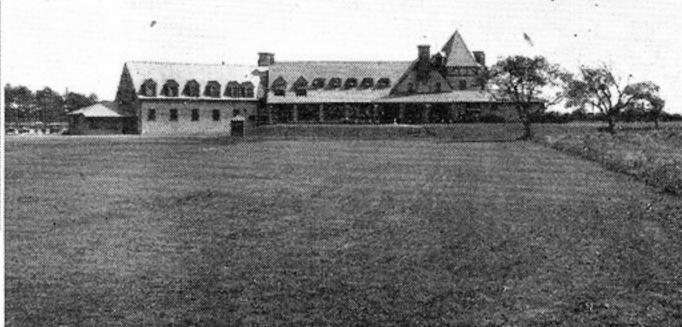
THE TERRACE





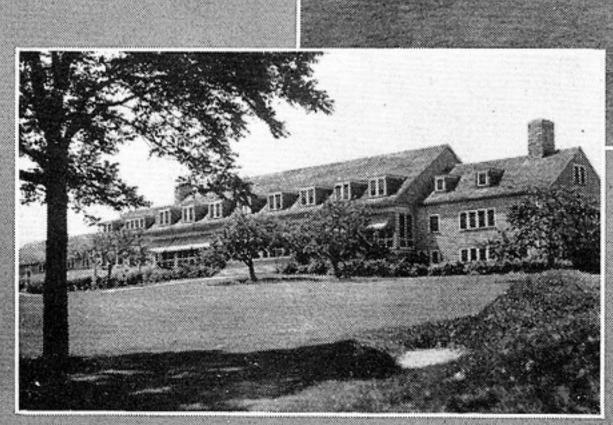
CLUB

MEADOWBROOK
GOLF AND COUNTRY
GLUB



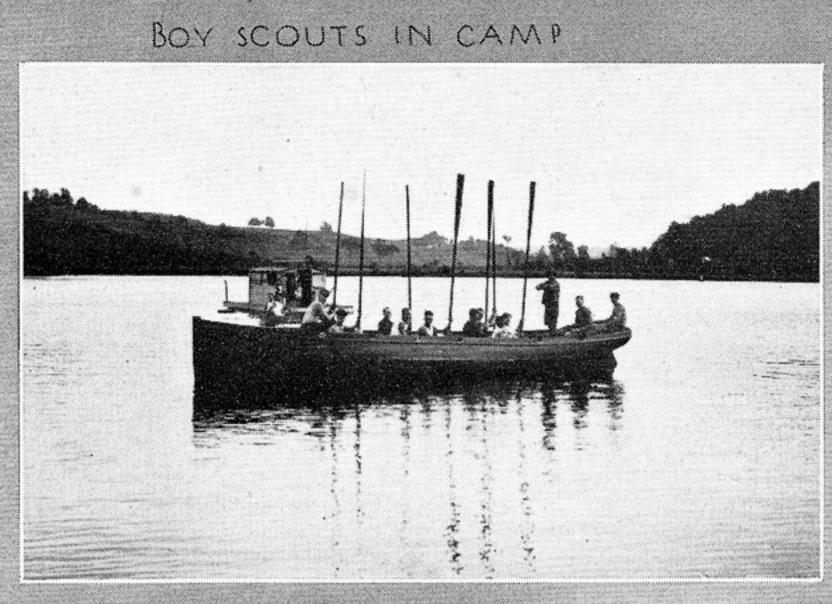
TRANSIT VALLEY
COUNTRY CLUB

WANAKAH COUNTRY CLUB

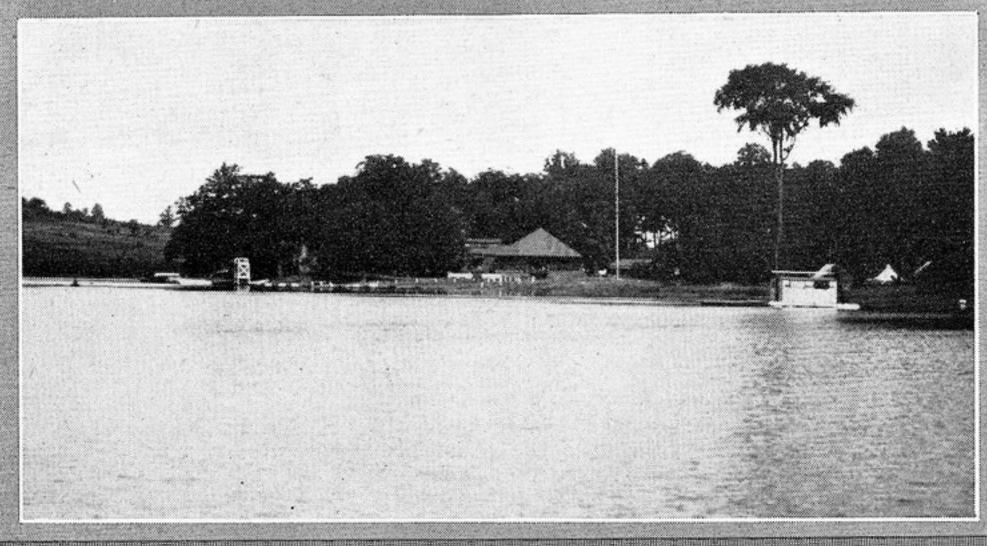


CHERRY HILL GOLF CLUB

BUFFALO—Social Service Center







By SARA KERR

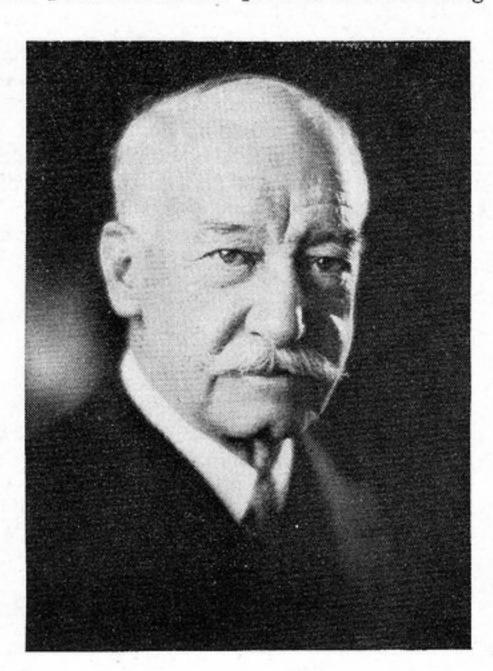
Statistician, Buffalo Foundation

Annual expenditures in Buffalo for social welfare activities exceed ten million dollars. That may be an amazing statement to many, but it can be verified by reports regularly gathered and analyzed by the Bureau of Studies and Social Statistics of the Buffalo Foundation. It may seem a crude statement to make in order to aid in comprehending the scope and extent of social welfare work in Buffalo which is effectively contributing to the promotion of health, the development of character, and the improvement in standards of living. It should convey, however, some understanding of the capacity of the social machinery available for meeting community needs and for advancing community progress.

Buffalo's social work is engaged in a dynamic program. Many operations of the social machinery must necessarily be remedied, endeavoring to cure poverty, sickness, delinquency and defectiveness. Other processes are assuredly preventive and constructive. Still others are both remedial and preventive. Relief-giving has become an effective tool in the hands of skilled family welfare workers, not only for relieving hunger and suffering, but also for securing individual and family efficiency and independence. The survey is a constructive tool which is being used extensively by experienced community workers, with social statistics serving as compass and measuring rod. various general and specialized clinics are indispensable parts of the machinery used by trained workers of many types, such as the family and child welfare workers, probation and parole officers, medical and psychiatric social workers. The clinics, hospitals, public health nursing and allied health services operate at an annual expense of more than four and a quarter million dollars. This indicates the facilities available for health promotion and helps to explain, through the annually increasing expenditures for health, the decreasing mortality rates of which the city can boast. That public health is purchasable has long

been the slogan of the State, and Buffalo is buying its share.

The annual expenditures of ten million dolprocure welfare lars commodities removed as far as possible from the competitive factors with which the industrial world must contend. In the social realm, competition is known as duplication or lack of co-ordination of the social machinery. It is a very small part of the whole, moreover, which is devoted to this process of eliminating wasteful competition or duplication, and securing helpful coordination. cifically, this is accomplished through such organizations as the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies and its Social Service Exchange, Buffalo Foundation, and



ANSLEY WILCOX

Long a leading figure in Buffalo's Philanthropies. At his home President Theodore
Roosevelt took the oath of office as successor to Wm. McKinley.

BUFFALO—Social Service Center

the three financial federations, Jewish, Catholic and Joint Charities, all operating on budgets well under one per cent of the total social welfare expenditures.

In the character-building group of activities expending over two millions dollars a year are such organizations located in strategic sections of the city as the community centers and settlements, the branches of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association, the Scout, Camp Fire and similar recreational and educational activities. Neither school nor church programs are included in a summation of character-building activities in the social work field.

It is interesting to note that settlements were organized in Buffalo within a very few years of the inception of the settlement movement in England in 1883, when a group of young men at one of the English universities, inspired by Canon Barnett, went to live in the East side of London and founded Toynbee Hall. From the settlement workers have come reinforcement and vitalization of charitable, health, educational and recreational work. Westminster House on Monroe Street, Welcome Hall on Seneca, Memorial Chapel Center on Cedar, Neighborhood House at Oak and High, the Jewish Community Building on Jefferson, all date back to those early years of ardent, gifted settlers, sharing their best with the less fortunate and the underprivileged, in addition to contributing much to the improvement of living conditions in the whole city.

For the work in Buffalo which is particularly concerned with economic and other conditions of dependency, there is expanded an ually almost four million dollars. There is a variety of activities within this field, which is designated broadly as the field of dependency, and includes family welfare rehabilitation and relief-giving work, child welfare services, institutional care of many types and for different ages, and certain special protective services. The family welfare organizations necessarily expend the larger portion of the four million dollars because of the financial assistance given in the homes, although the total for child welfare services for children in their own homes and in foster homes or institutions comes very close to reaching the family welfare expenditures.

Very few cities can show to its credit the standard of family welfare service which the large Department of Social Welfare renders through its three branches, the two Veterans' Bureaus and the Family Division. Buffalo also has to its credit the oldest Charity Organization Society in this country, which in turn is recognized throughout the country as a society with unsurpassed standards of service and outstanding contributions to community welfare in its fifty-four years of existence. Discussion of this field would not be complete without recognition being given to the likewise highly creditable work which the Catholic Charities, the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Jewish Family Welfare Society do for their own people in the special manner in which they constantly serve their clients.

Twelve institutions for the care of children, five child placing services, and the modern protective work provided by the Children's Aid and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children cover thoroughly the needs in Buffalo of the dependent and neglected children which every city has within its confines. In addition are the maternity home services for children born out of wedlock which are given by such institutions as St. Mary's, Ingleside and the Salvation Army.

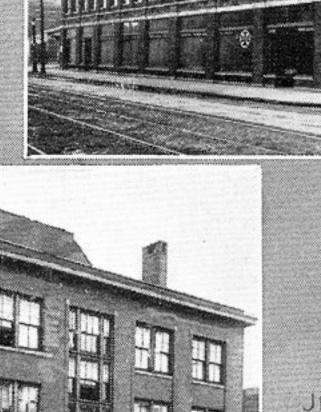
And so the social machinery of Buffalo constantly hums in the midst of the busy life of the city, caring for many who have failed to reach their goals in the game of life, rehabilitating some of those who have temporarily been down, but who have, at the same time, the ability to rise again, given a little timely help, but better still working slowly and steadily to prevent the younger members of the community from facing the same catastrophes which wrecked their elders.

SOCIAL SERVICE
BUILDING

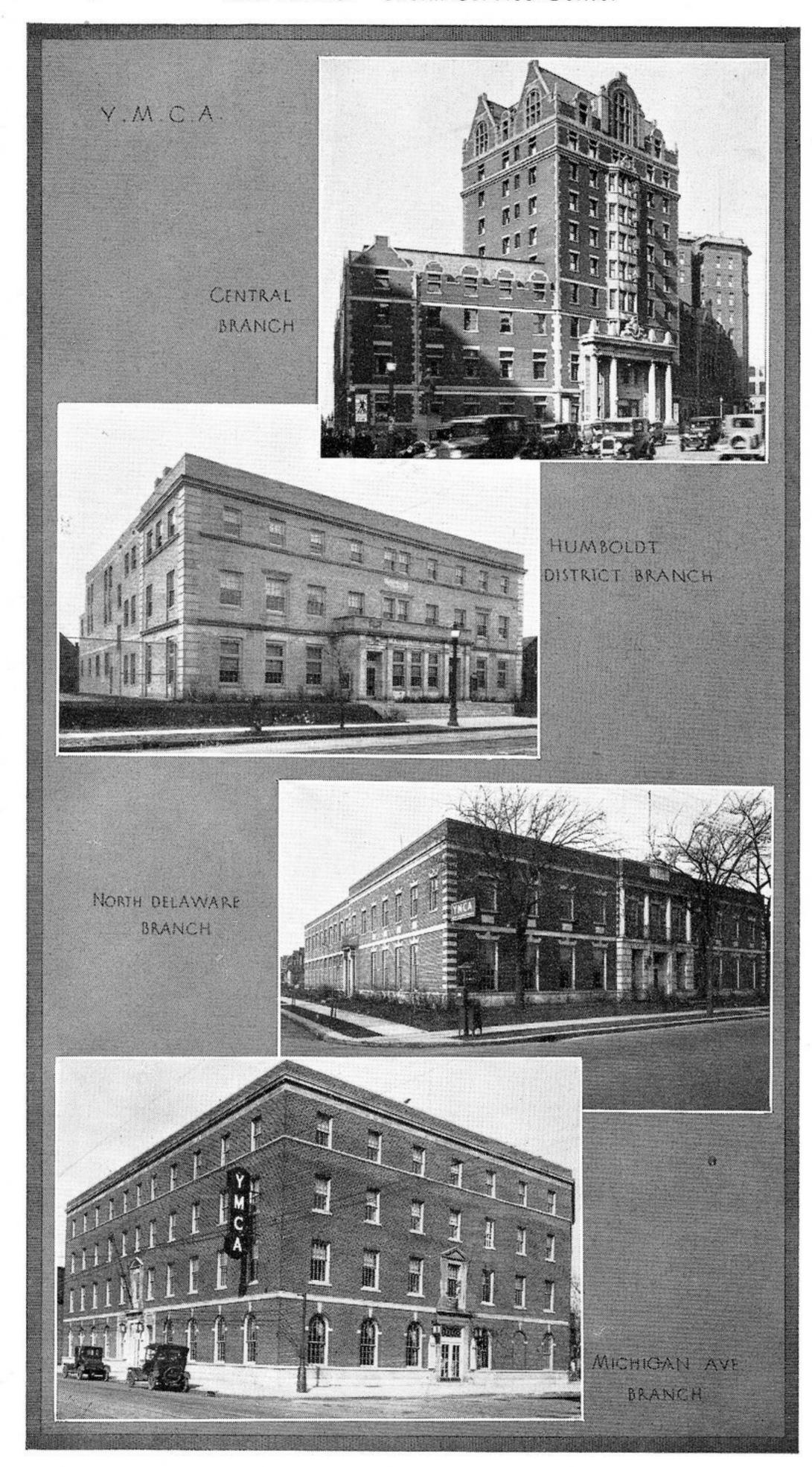


PUBLIC WELFARE

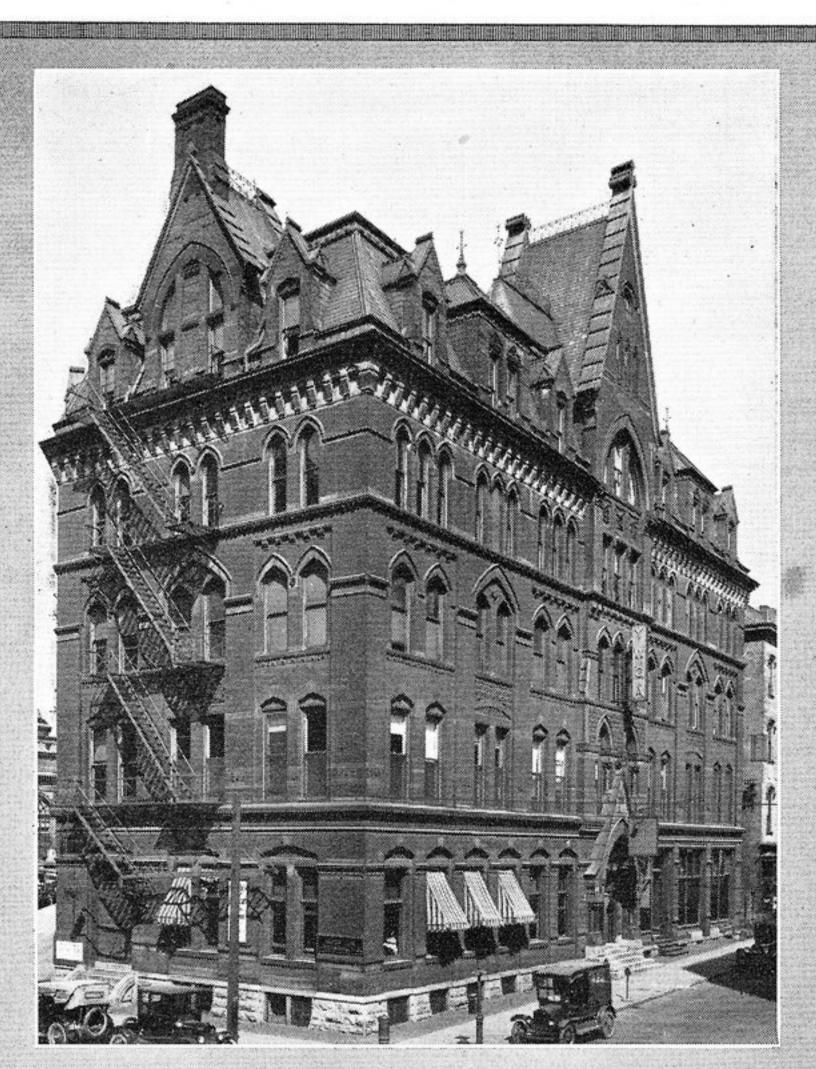
BUFFALO GOODWILL INDUSTRIES



JEWISH COMMUNITY
BUILDING



BUFFALO—Social Service Center

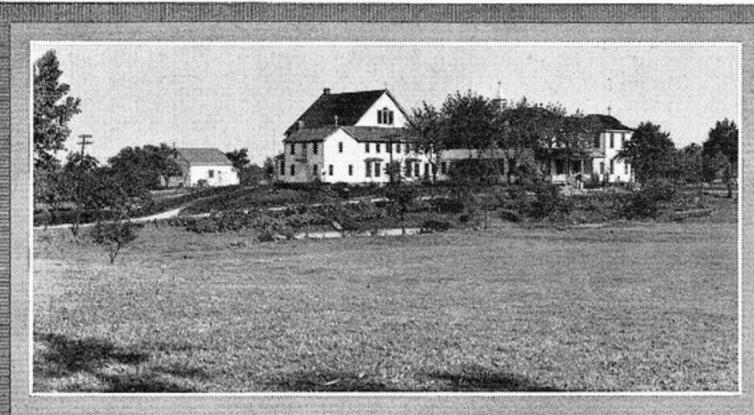


THE Y.W.C.A. CENTRAL BRANCH

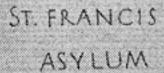


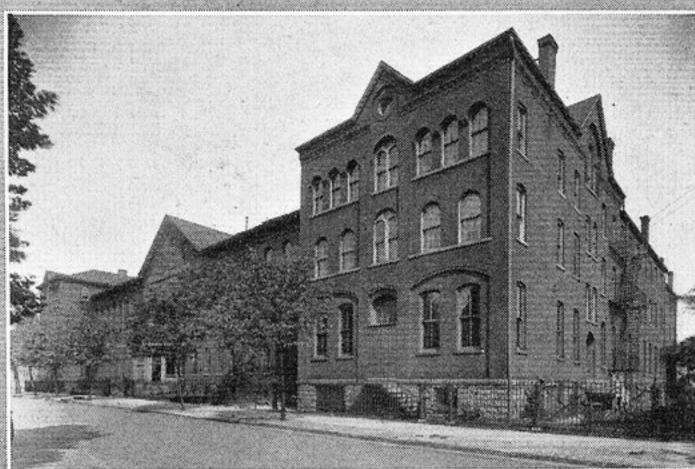
THE Y.W.C.A. RESIDENT HOME

BUFFALO—Social Service Center



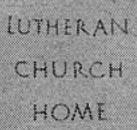
HOLY FAMILY HOME FOR THE AGED





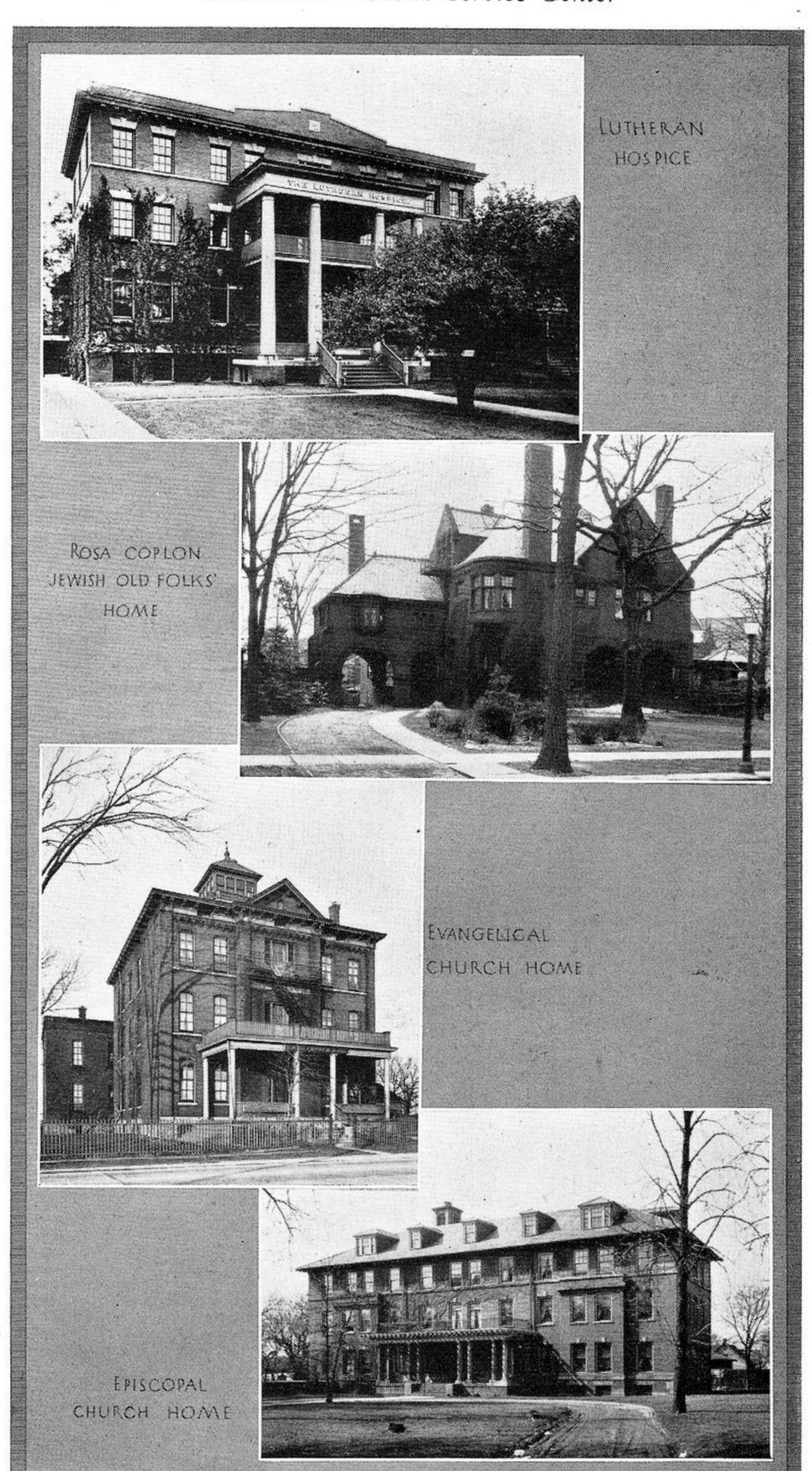


HOME FOR THE

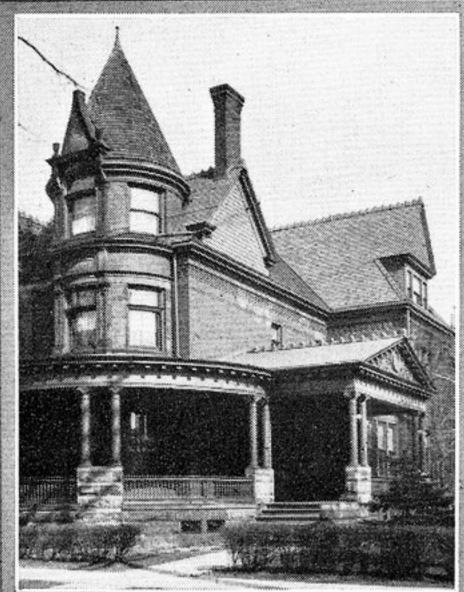




BUFFALO-Social Service Center



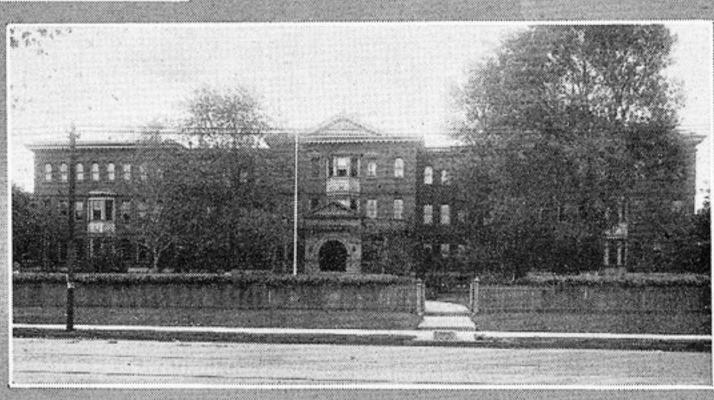
BUFFALO—Social Service Center



BUFF? EYE EAR NOSE & THROAT INFISM WY

BUFFALO EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT INFIRMARY

ERIE COUNTY EYE, EAR AND THROAT HOSPITAL

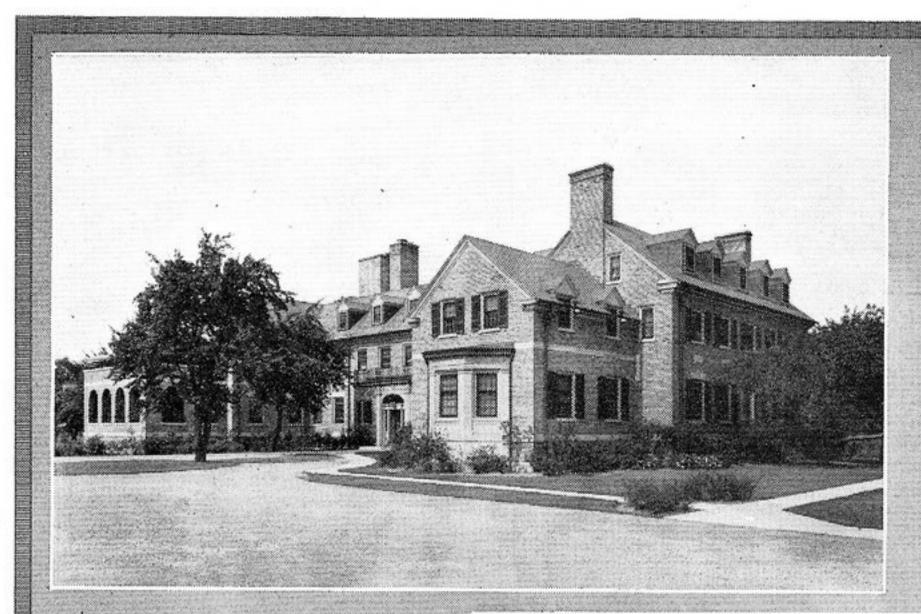


LE COUTEULX ST. MARY'S

BUFFALO ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND



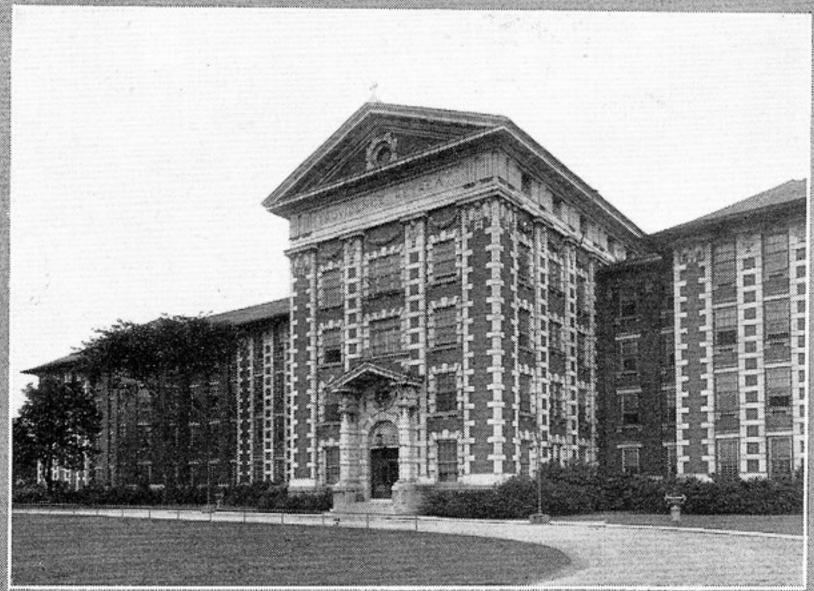
BUFFALO TUBERCULOSIS
ASSOCIATION



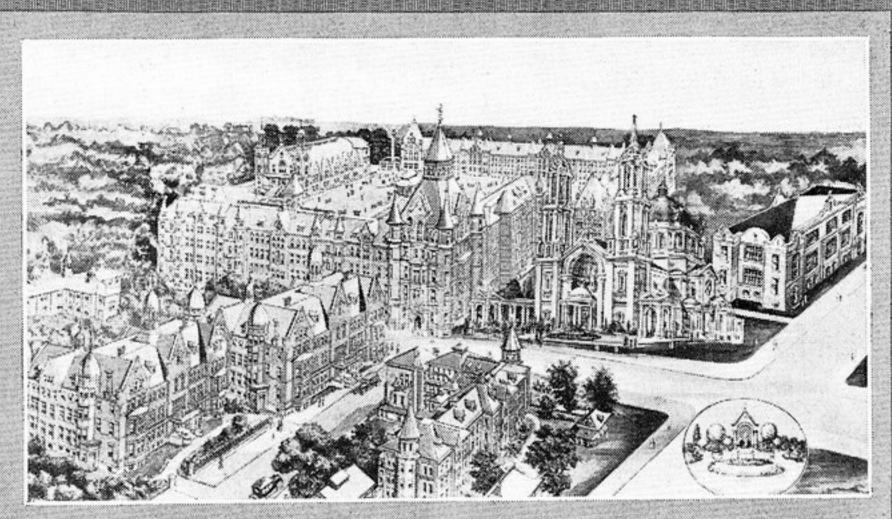
INGLESIDE HOME

SALVATION ARMY HOME AND HOSPITAL





PROVIDENCE RETREAT



OUR LADY OF VICTORY
HOMES OF CHARITY
"FATHER BAKERS"



ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM

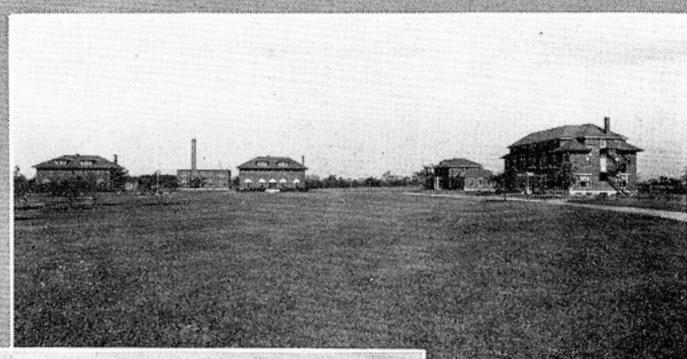
FATHER
BAKER'S
BOYS LINE-UP
FOR THEIR
PICTURE

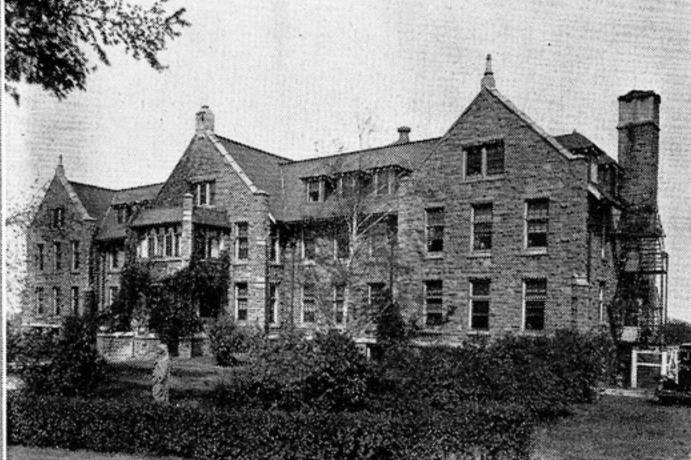




BUFFALO ORPHAN ASYLUM

METHODIST HOME

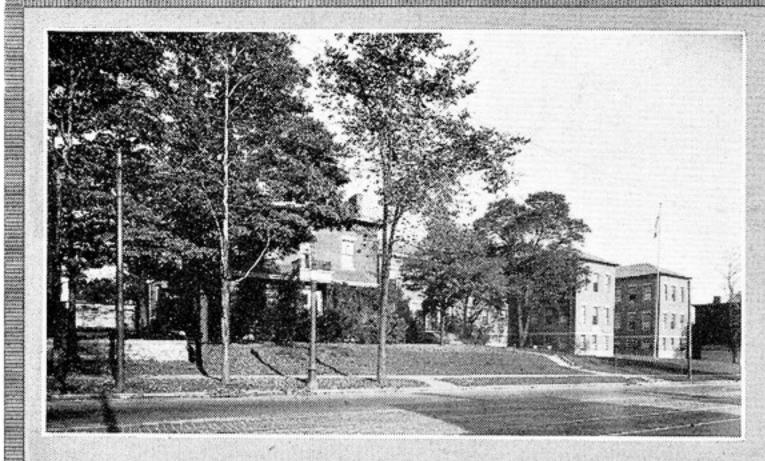




BLOCHER HOME

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN ORPHAN HOME

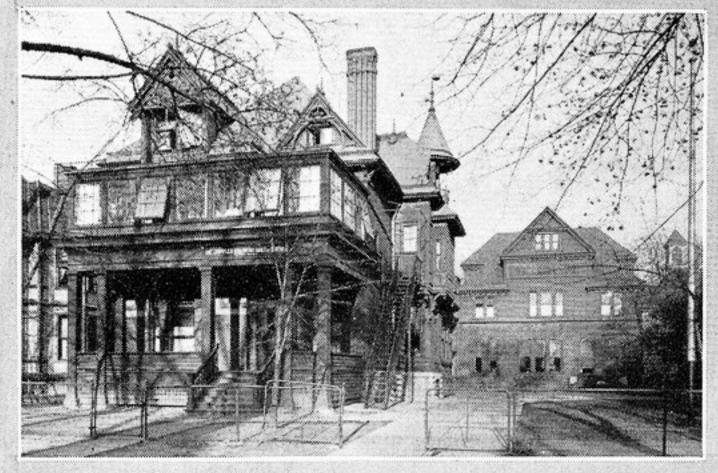




PROTESTANT HOME FOR UNPROTECTED CHILDREN

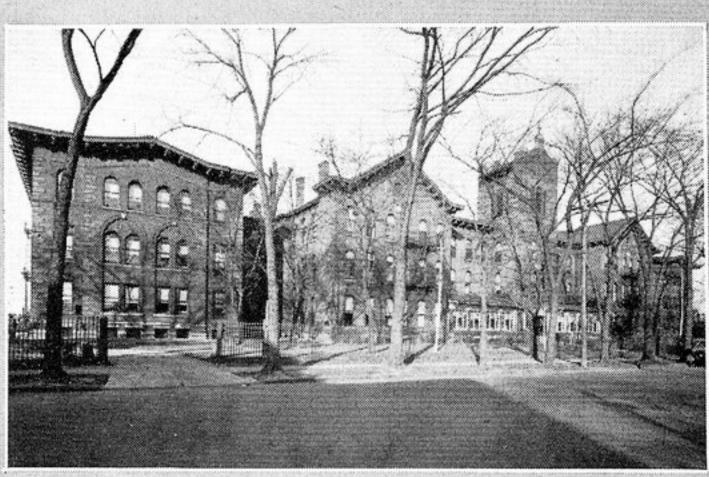
BUFFALO CRIPPLED CHILDREN DAY SCHOOL





CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S

GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM

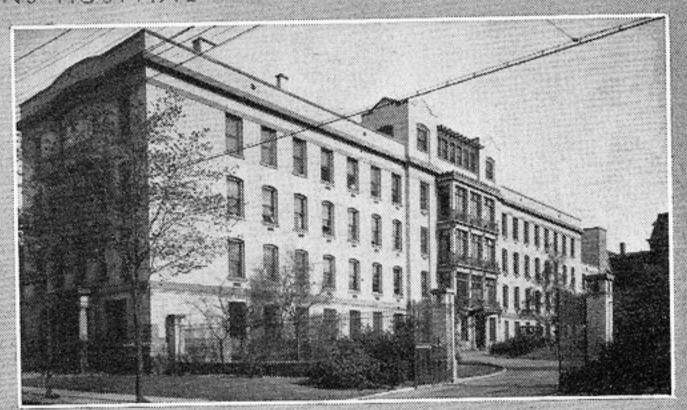




NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL



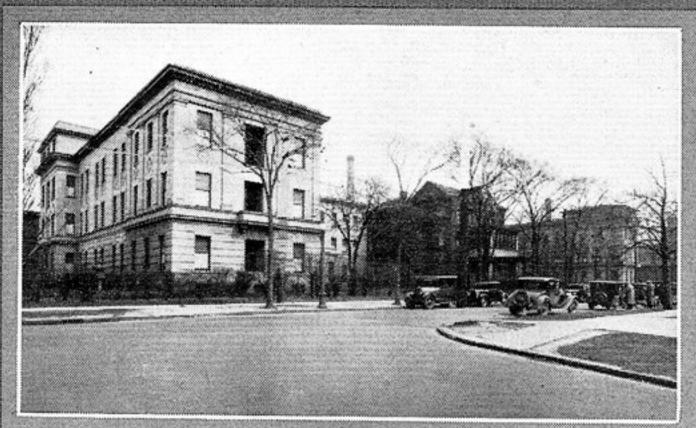
THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL



THE DEACONESS' HOSPITAL



THE SISTERS OF CHARITY HOSPITAL



BUFFALO GENERAL HOSPITAL

GRATWICK



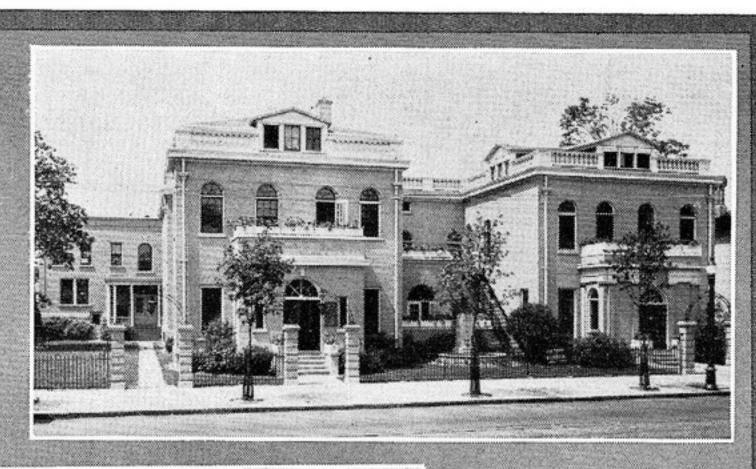


STATE INSTITUTE
FOR THE STUDY
OF MALIGNANT
DISEASES

MILLARD FILLMORE
HOSPITAL



COLUMBUS HOSPITAL

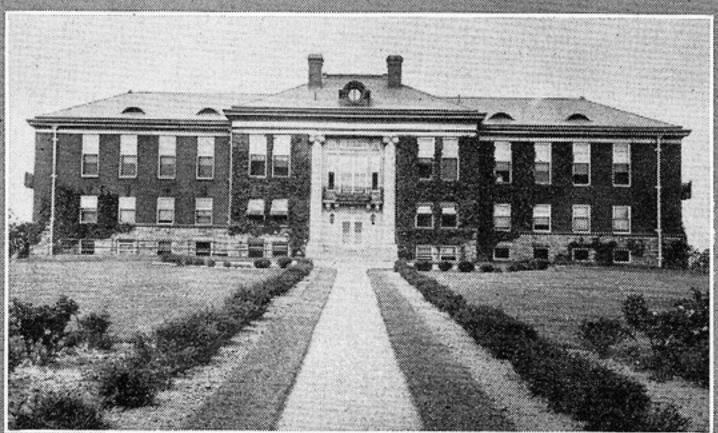




MERCY HOSPITAL

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL



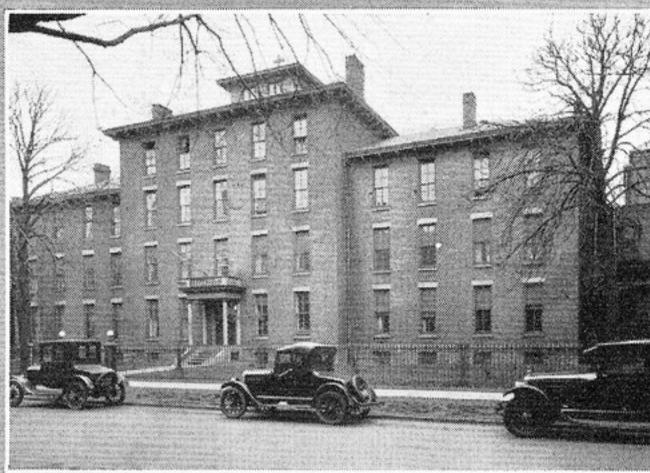


Moses Taylor Hospital



OUR LADY
OF VICTORY
HOME AND
HOSPITAL

ST. MARY'S. MATERNITY HOSPITAL

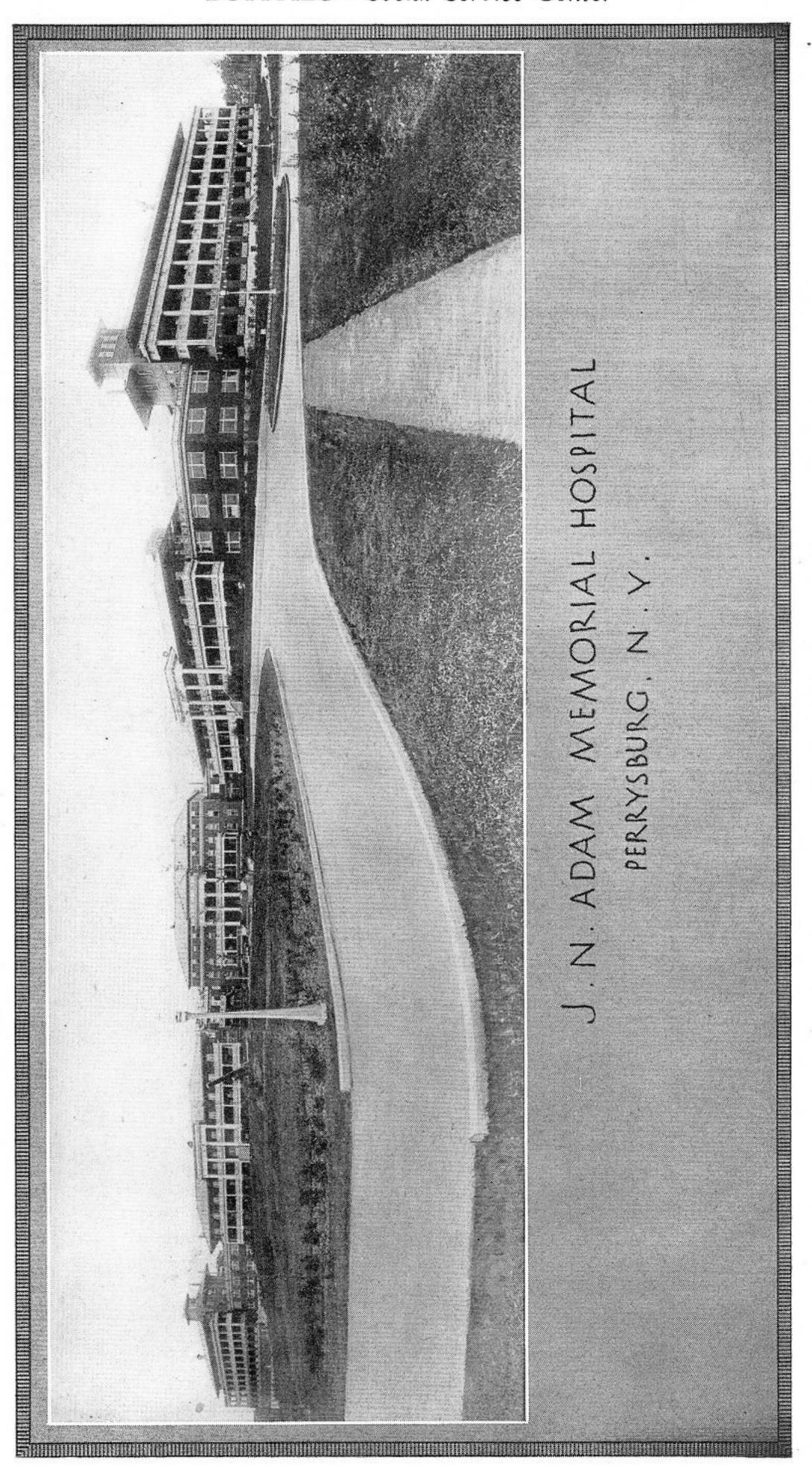


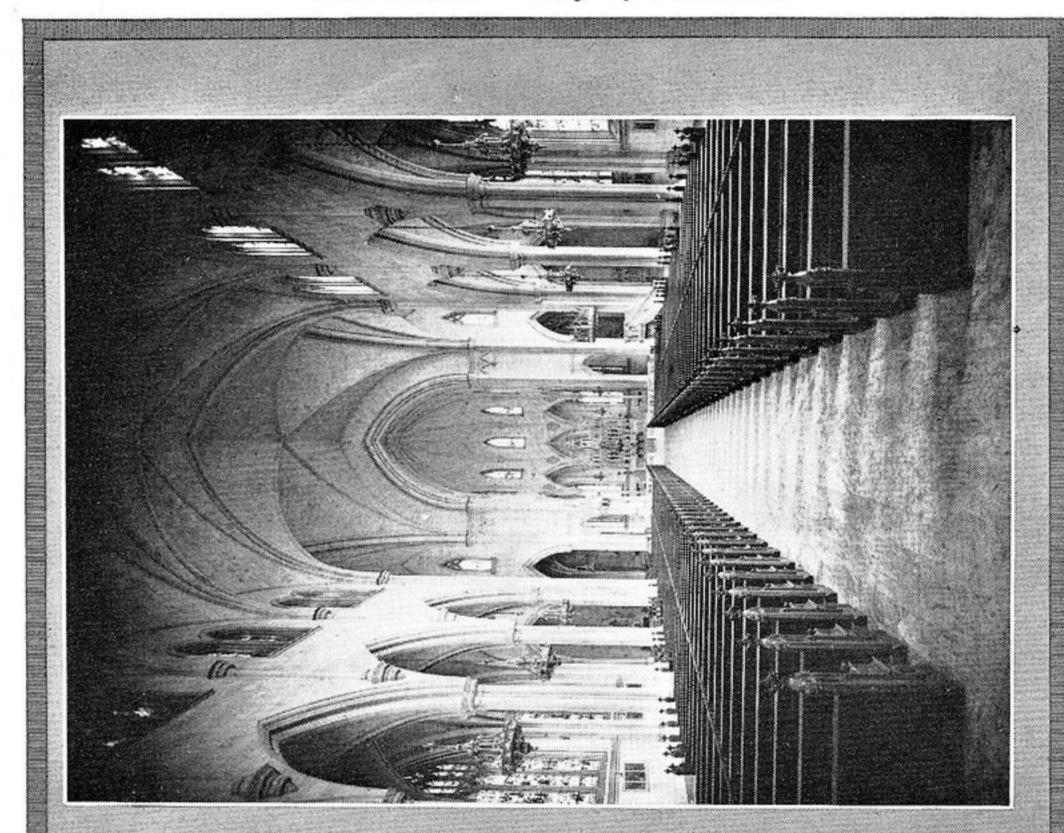


MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

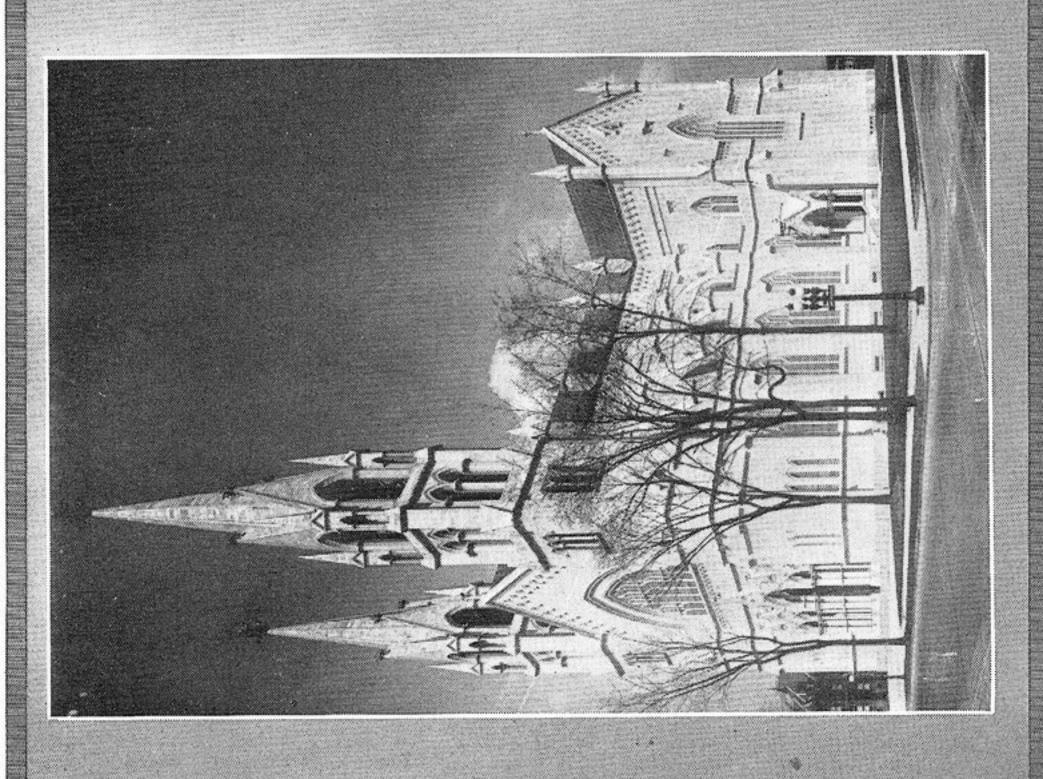
ST. JOHN'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL







ST. JOSEPH CATHEDRAL



By The Council of Churches of Buffalo

And Erie County

Did you say you liked to watch parades, and no parade could be too long for you? Then come with me for today. There will be a parade of all the church members of Buffalo. What! You say it will be too small to bother about? You evidently have not read that Buffalo stands among the first of the cities in the United States in the proportion of church membership to population.

Now find a comfortable place—and better get a sandwich! It is just exactly 10 A. M. and here they come up Main Street in files of ten each. Do you realize that twelve files are passing us every sixty seconds? One hundred and twenty people each minute! Have you ever watched a parade for five hours? You would go crazy watching that long? Well, then you had better go back to your regular work, finish the day, go home, sleep well tonight, work a full day tomorrow, another night's sleep, then come back day after tomorrow about 10:30 A. M. You will be in plenty of time to see the end of the parade; for it will take almost 49 hours for the 351,907 church members to pass this corner.

This immense group of people is divided into 56 denominations, with a total of 341 churches—an average of 1,032 members per church. 315 churches report their year's expenditures as \$5,465,253—an average of \$17,350 per church. 283 churches report a total valuation of \$32,177,335.

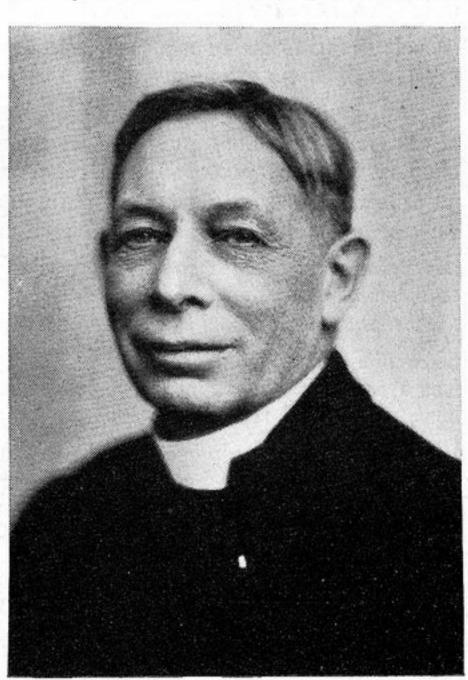
Why do we need the church?

Life is full of mysteries. We cannot understand the voices that call on every side. When God speaks many of us say that it thundered. We are unfamiliar with the language of the universe. It is the supreme duty of the church to supply this need.

The church is the interpreter of God to men. The entire program should articulate with this objective, and every phase of the worship hould contribute to this end. The sermon, the music, the ritual, should interpret

sermon, the music, the ritual, should interpret God to the individual worshiper. Loyalty to this ideal would mean the revamping of many sermons and the reforming of many choirs. A minister's discussion of his doubts or a singer's demonstration of his ability will not interpret God to men.

The church is the interpreter of man to man. Most of the evils civilization result o f from human misunderstanding. When men of one group understand men of other groups industrial strife will cease. One life was sacrificed for every 50,000 tons of coal mined last year and one life for every 7,000 tons of steel. The coal you are burning this week may have cost the



BISHOP CHARLES H. BRENT Prominent Buffalo Churchman, and a Leader in the Movement for Peace and a Better Understanding between Nations.

life of a fellow man. Your new automobile may be constructed of steel welded by human sacrifice. The church's interpretation of man to man will result not only in a deeper appreciation of those who toil but also a more adequate protection of human life in industry.

When men of one nation understand the men of other nations, racial strife will cease. It is said that Buffalo is "the second largest Polish city in America." This statement, together with the fact that the number of Hungarians, Italians, Jews, and Negroes will run up to at least five figures for each group—to say nothing of numerous smaller national groups—shows what a meeting place of the nations Buffalo is. The church's interpretation of man to man will cause these children of the same Heavenly Father to be brothers indeed.

The church is the place for men to find the answer to their own lives. Our joys and sorrows, our defeats and victories all have a meaning in the plan of God. To interpret these experiences in the light of divine fatherhood is the privilege and duty of every church. To no other institution has this commission been given.

My Church is the place where the Word of God is preached, the power of God is felt, the Spirit of God is manifested, the Love of God is revealed, and the Unity of God is perceived.

There I am to meet my Saviour, to meditate on His redemption, to listen to His commands, to bow in reverence before Him, to pray for His guidance, to sing His praise, to ask for His help, and to sit quietly in His house.

It is the home of my soul, the altar of my devotion, the hearth of my faith, the center of my affections, and the foretaste of heaven.



It is the home of my soul, the altar of my devotion, the hearth of my faith, the center of my affections, and the foretaste of heaven.

I have united with it in solemn covenant, pledging myself to attend its services, to pray for its members, to give to its support, to obey its laws, to protect its name, to reverence its buildings, to honor its officers, and to maintain its permanence.

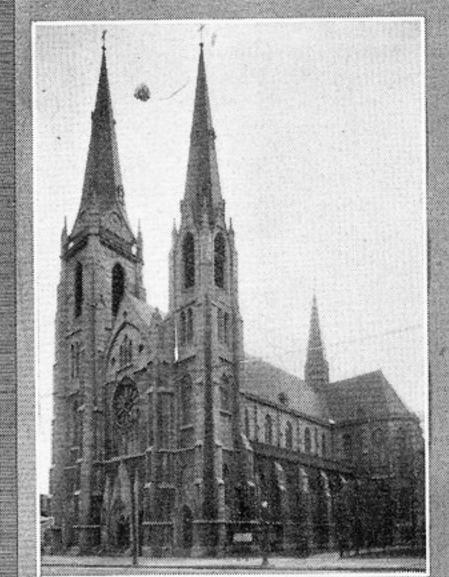
It claims the first place in my heart, the highest place in my mind, the principal place in my activities, and its unity, peace, and progress concern my life in this world and that which is to come.

I owe it my zeal, my endeavor, my sympathy, my devotion, my benevolence, my sacrifice, and my prayers. When I neglect its services I injure its good name, I lessen its power, I discourage its members, and I chill my own soul.

I have solemnly promised, in the sight of God and men, to advance its interests by my faithful attendance, by reading the Holy Bible, by never neglecting its ordinances, by contributing to its support, by meeting with my fellow-members, by watching over their welfare, and by joining with them in prayer and praise and service; and that promise I this day renew, before God my Father.



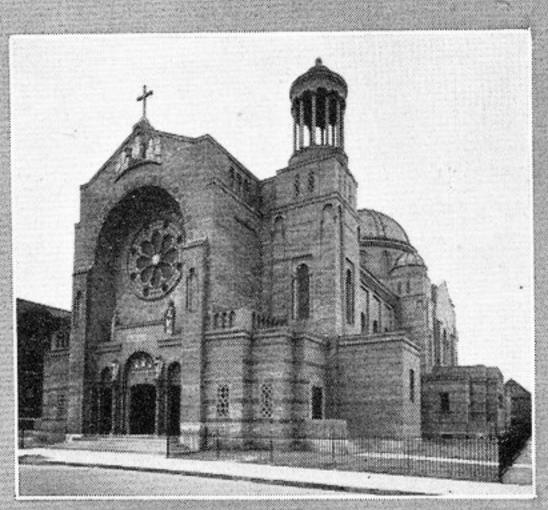
PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



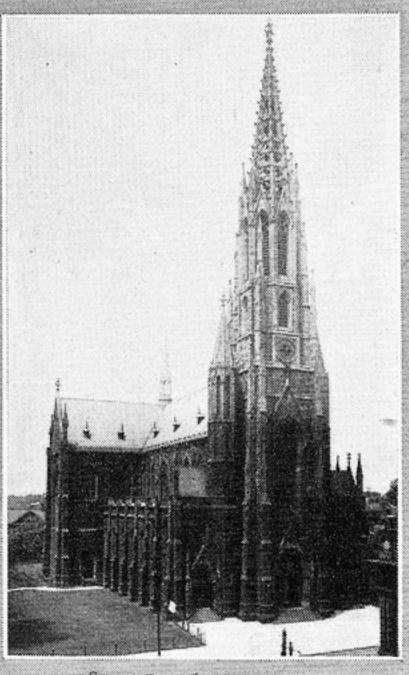
ST. ANN'S CHURCH



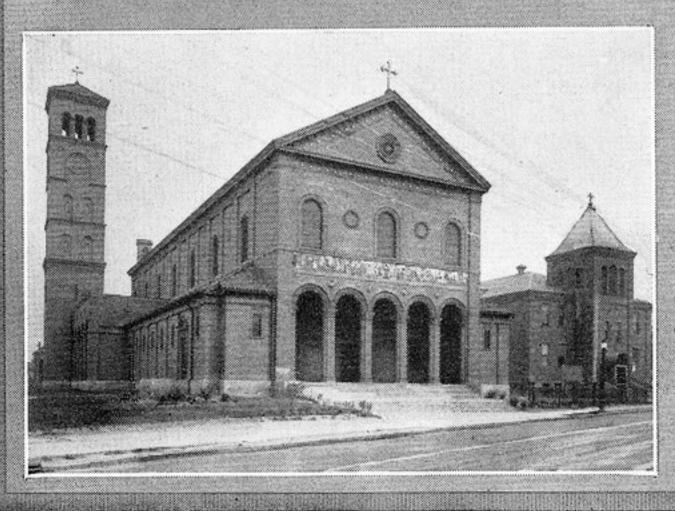
ST. JOSEPH'S OLD CATHEDRAL



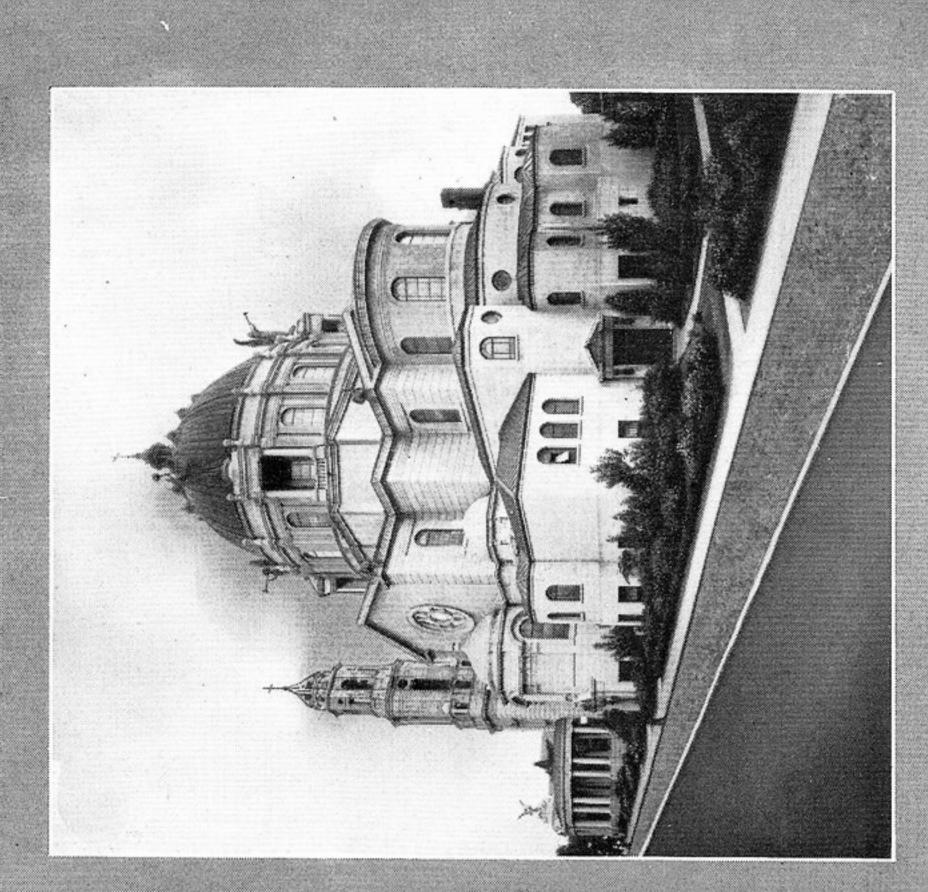
ST. CASIMIR'S CHURCH

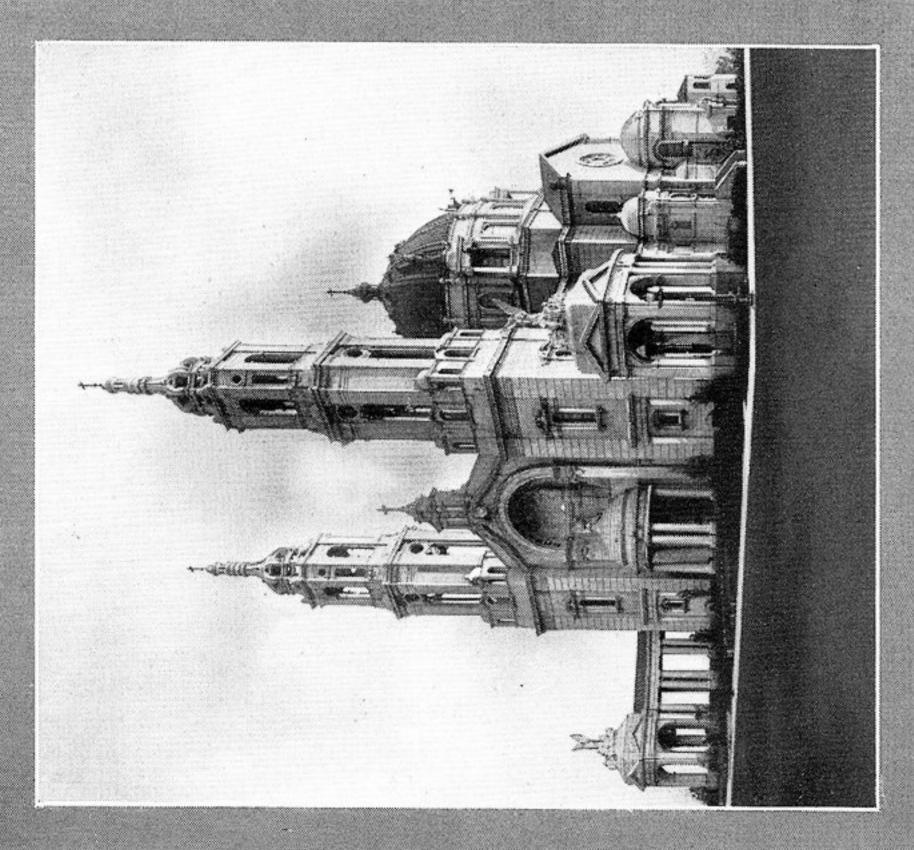


ST LOUIS CHURCH



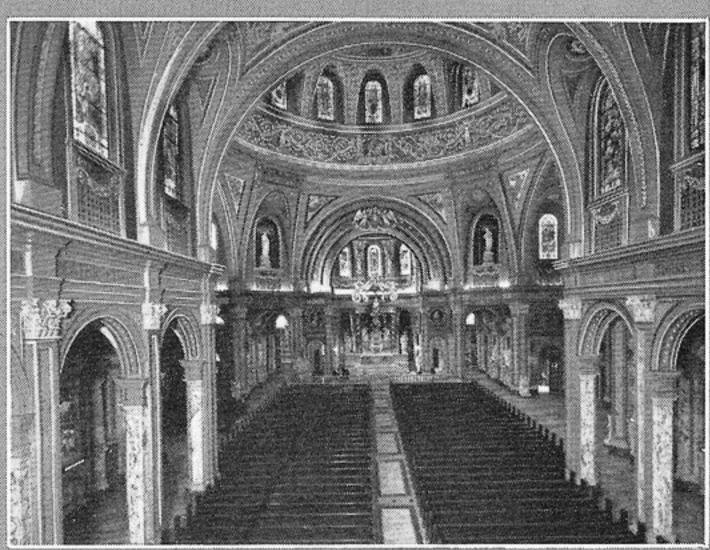
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH

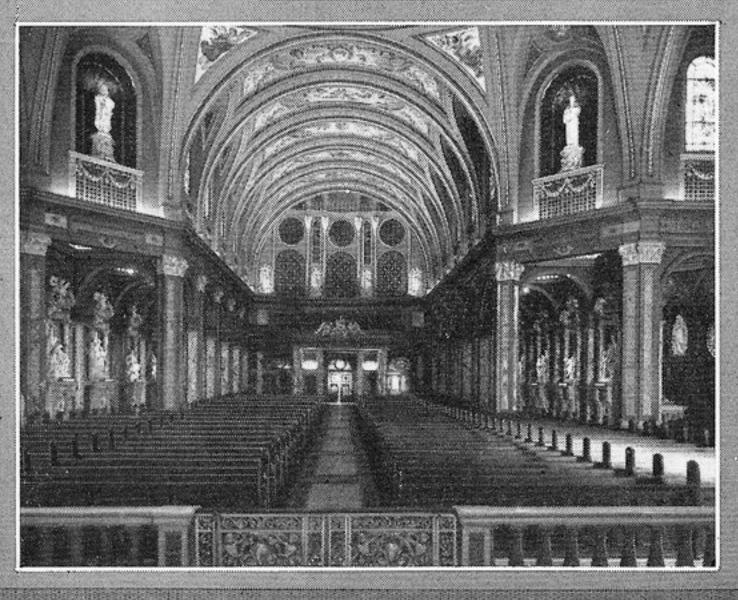






INTERIOR
OUR LADY
OF VICTORY
BASILICA





PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF BUFFALO

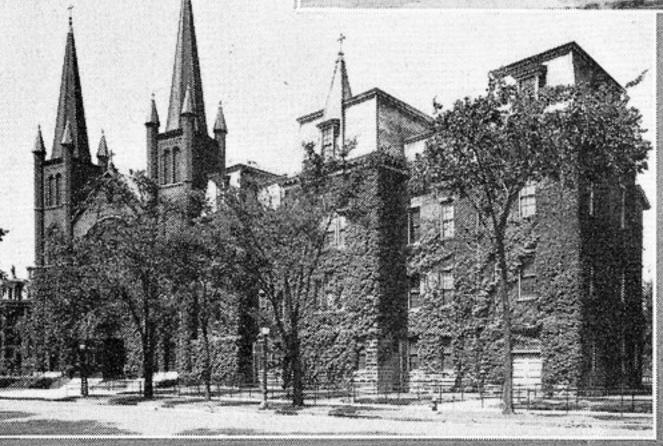


ST. STANISLAUS CHURCH

CORPUS CHRISTI CHURCH

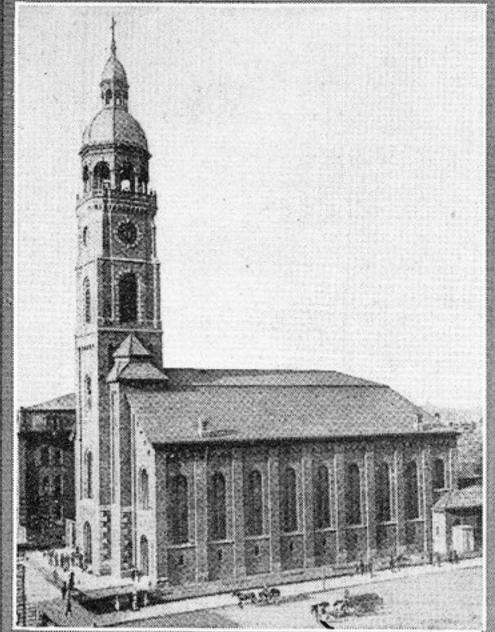


ST MARKS CHURCH

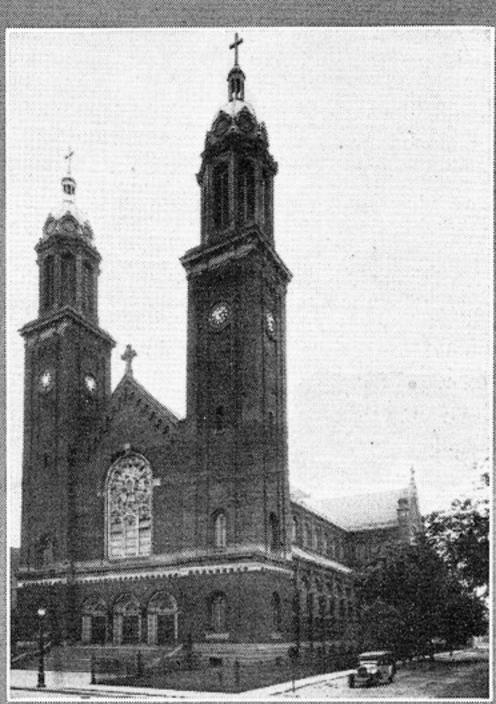


HOLY ANGELS

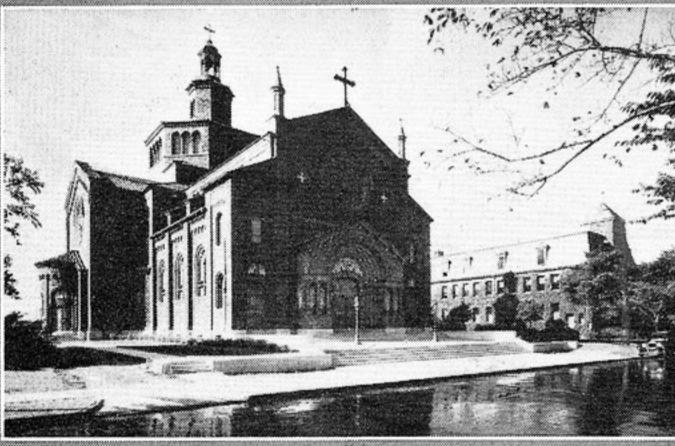
PROMINENT CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



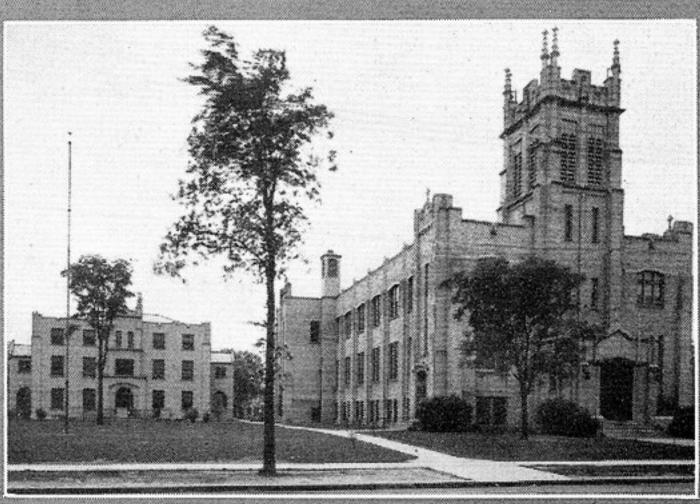
ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH



ANNUNCIATION CHURCH

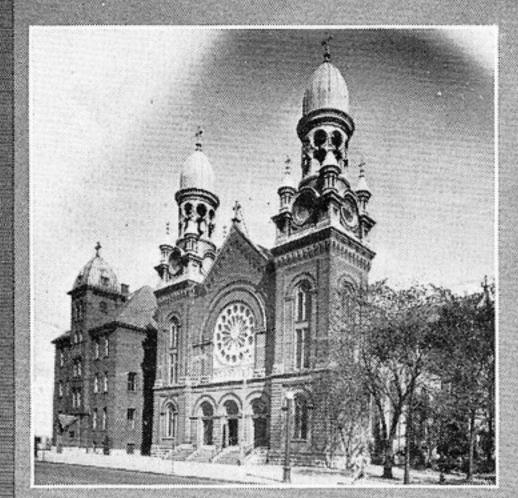


BLESSED TRINITY



ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH

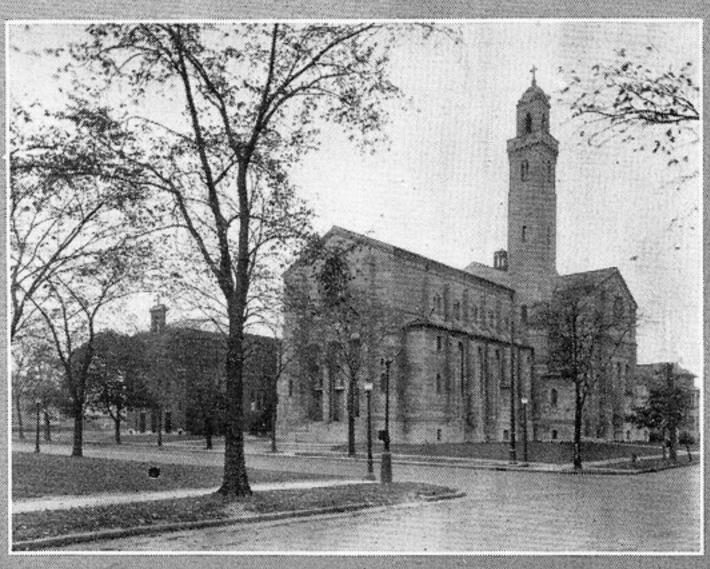
PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



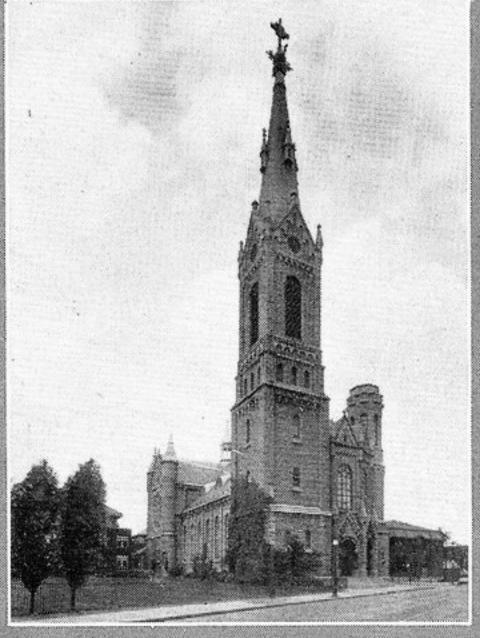
ST. MARY MAGDALENE'S CHURCH



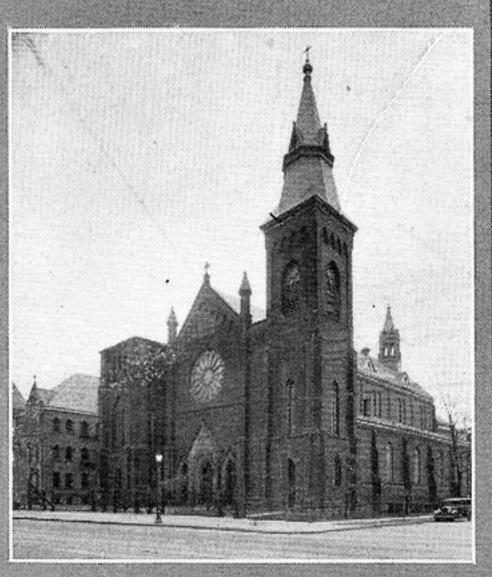
ST. ADALBERT'S CHURCH



ST. FRANCIS DE SALES CHURCH

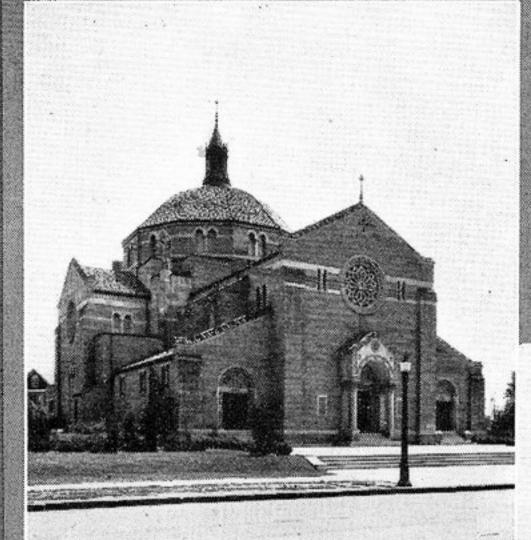


ST MARY OF SORROWS CHURCH

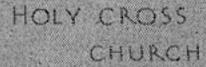


ST JOHN CANTIUS CHURCH

PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL : CHURCH

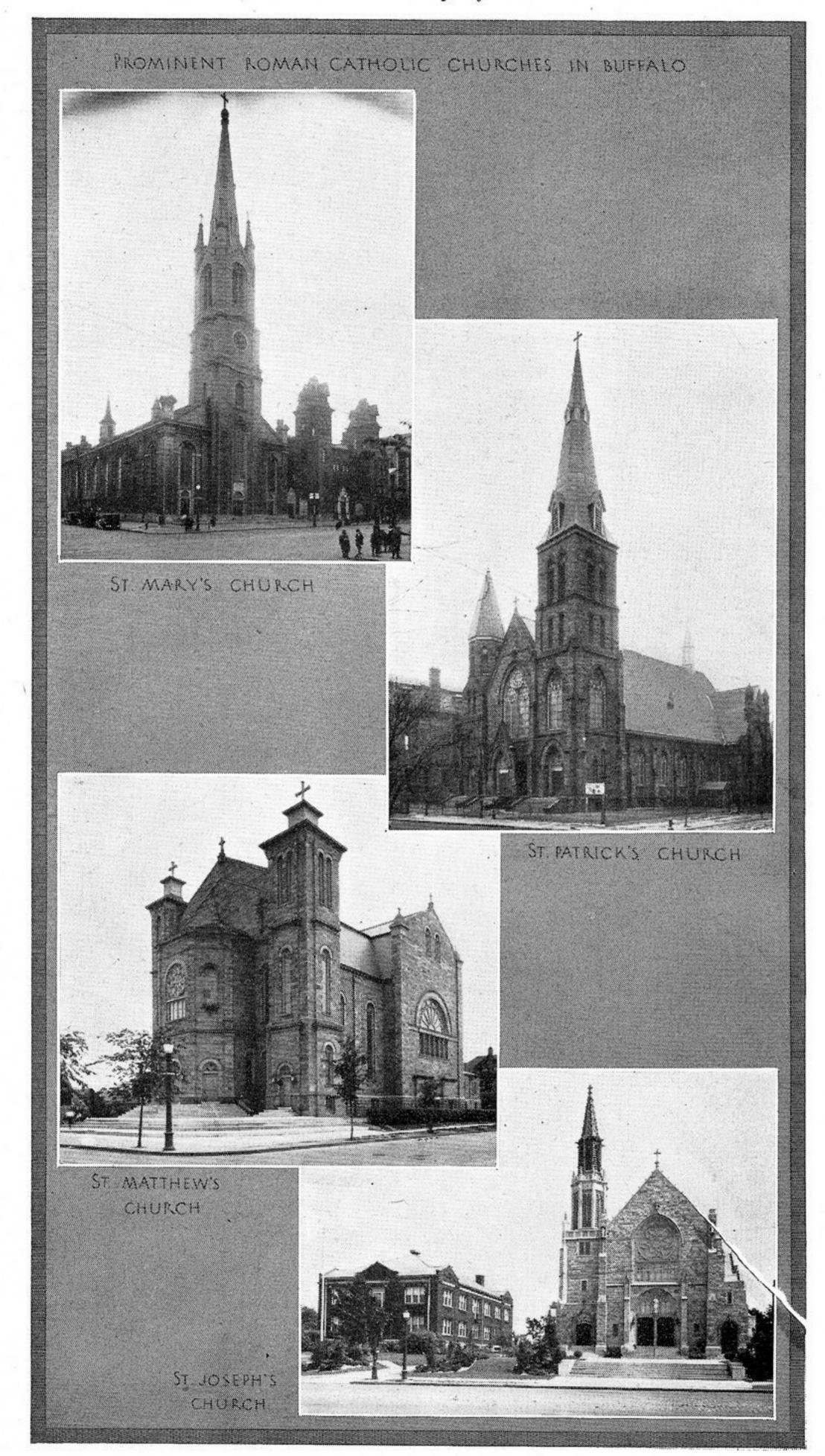




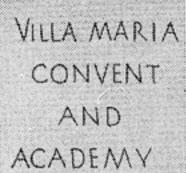
OUR LADY OF LOURDES CHURCH

QUEEN OF PEACE CHURCH





PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN BUFFALO HOLY FAMILY CHURCH OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP CHURCH TRANSFIGURATION CHURCH ST. TERESA'S CHURCH







MONASTERY
OF THE
DOMINICAN
NUNS
OF THE
PERPETUAL
ROSARY

MONASTERY

OF

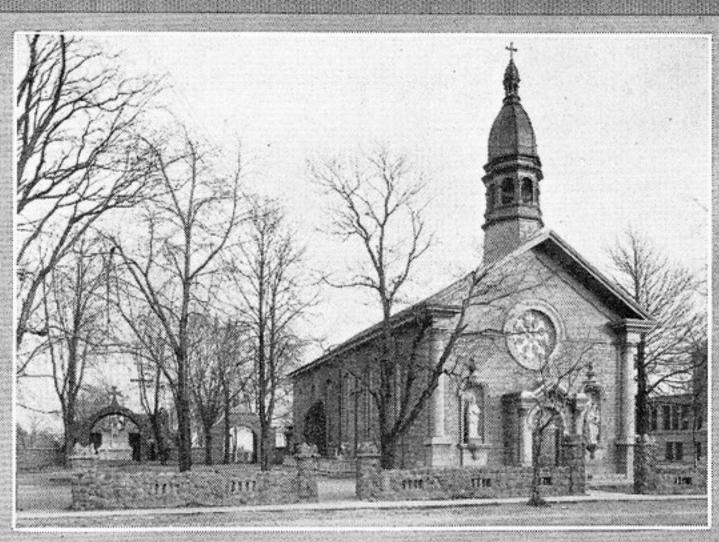
DECALCED

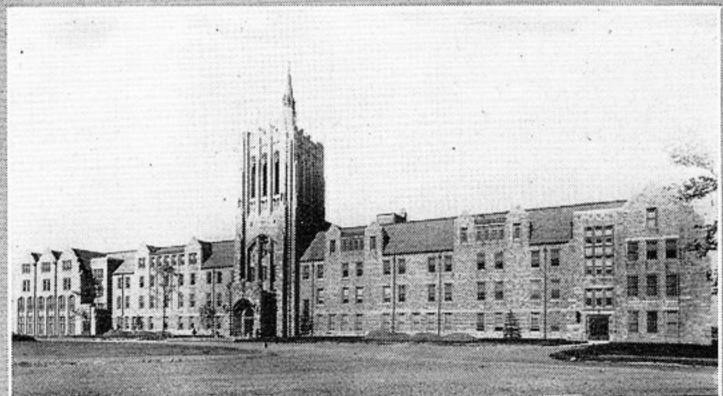
CARMELITE

NUNS

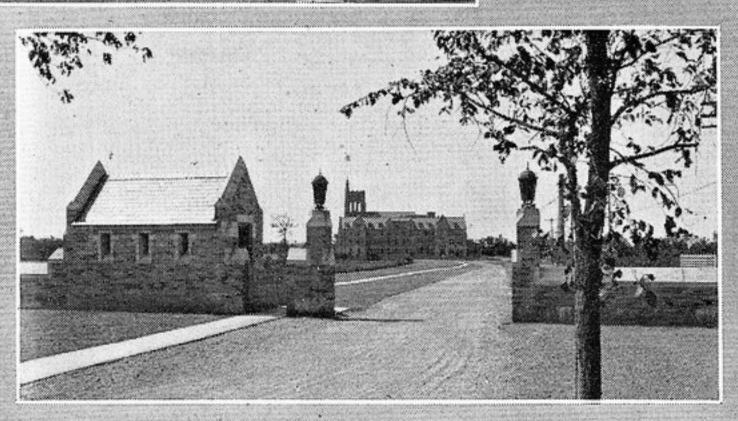


OUR LADY HELP OF CHRISTIANS CHURCH AND SHRINE





TWO VIEWS OF ST. MARY OF THE ANGELS CONVENT OF PERPETUAL ADORATION, WILLIAMSVILLE





SHRINE AT BOWMANSVILLE

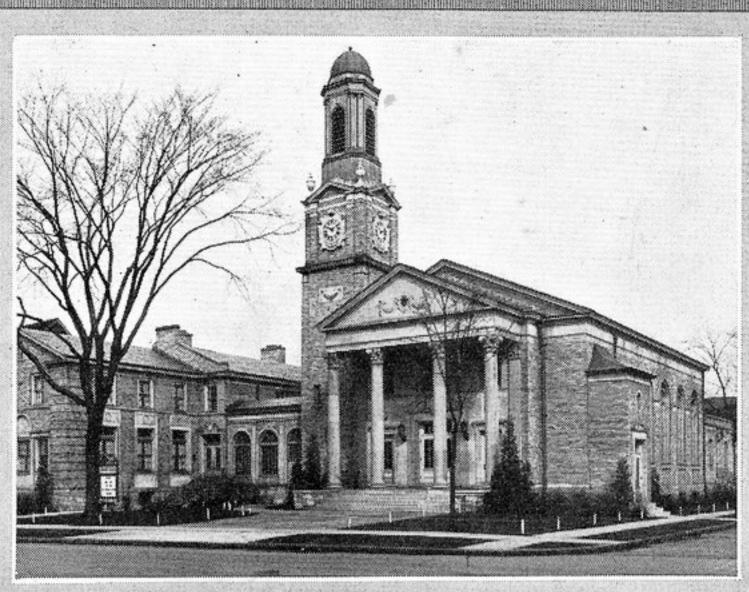
PROMINENT

BAPTIST

CHURCHES

IN BUFFALO

LAFAYETTE AVENUE CHURCH





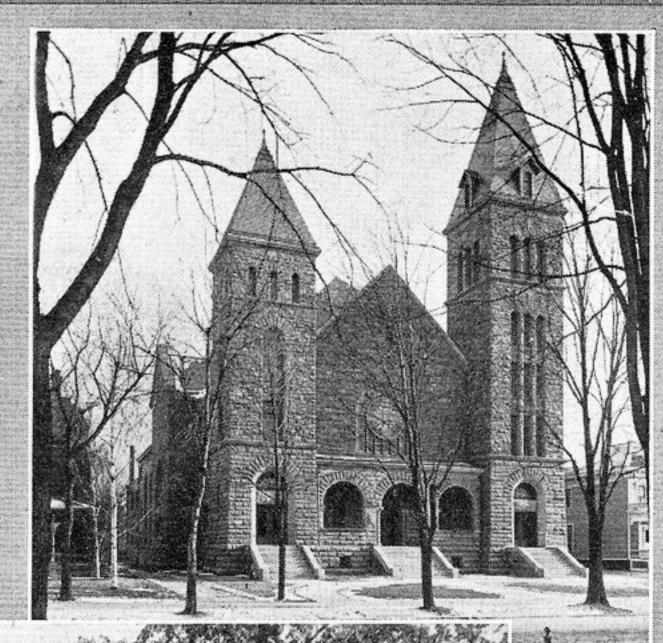
SOUTH SIDE CHURCH

FIRST ITALIAN CHURCH

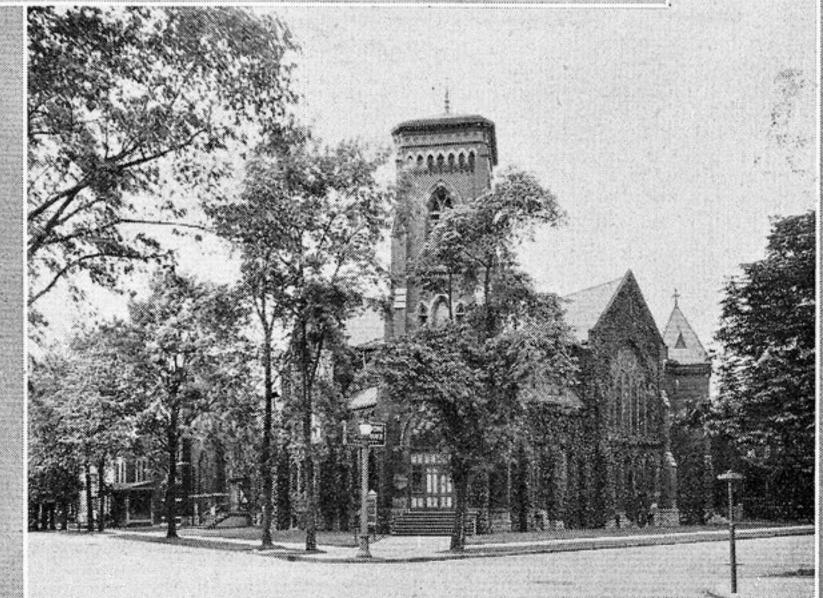


PROMINENT
BAPTIST
CHURCHES
IN BUFFALO

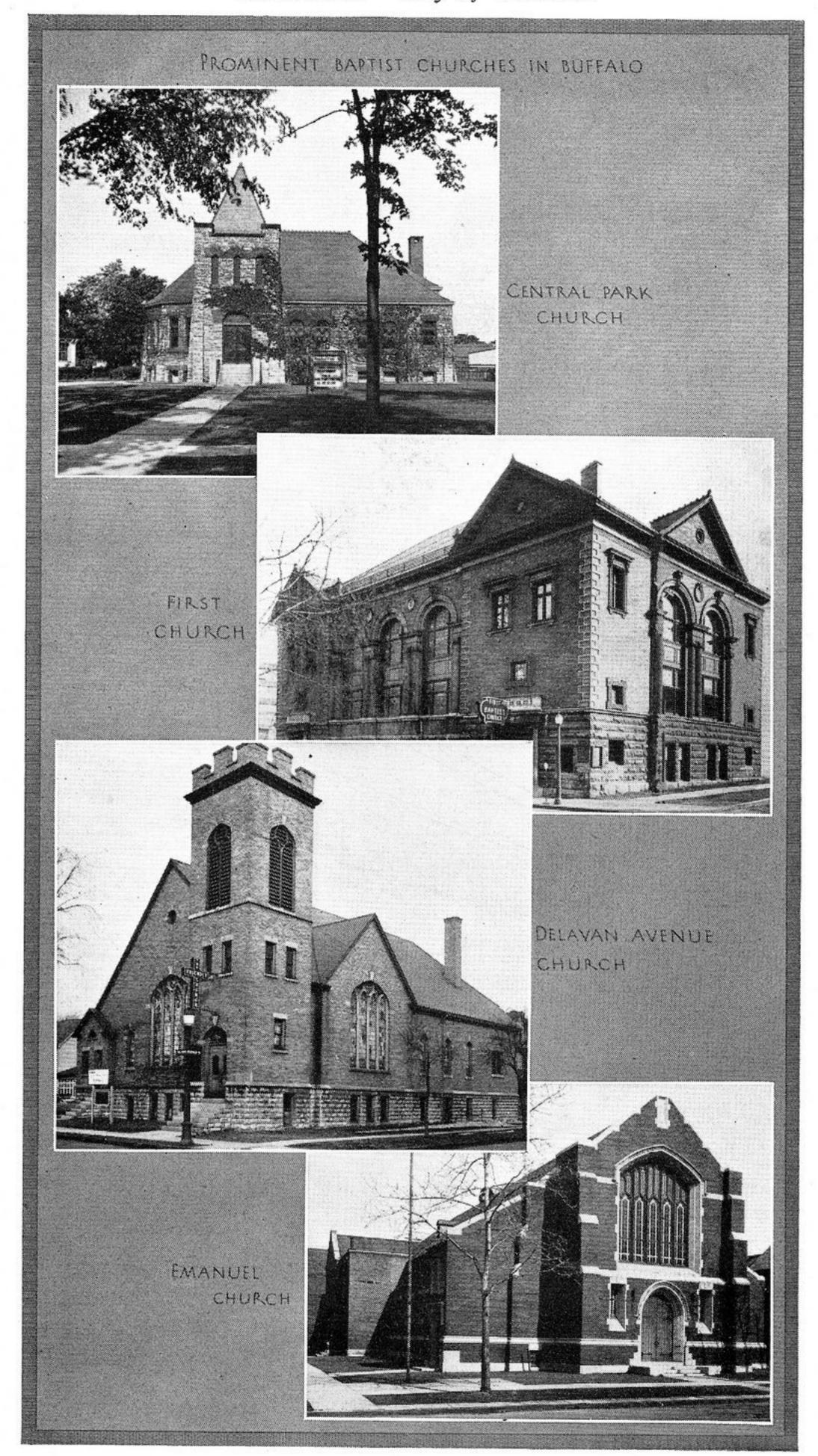
DELAWARE AVENUE
CHURCH

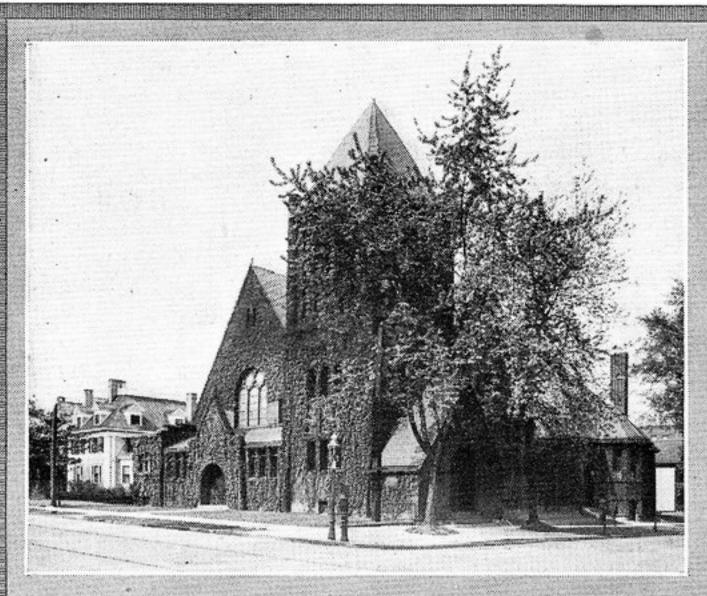


NORTH PARK CHURCH



Prospect Avenue Church



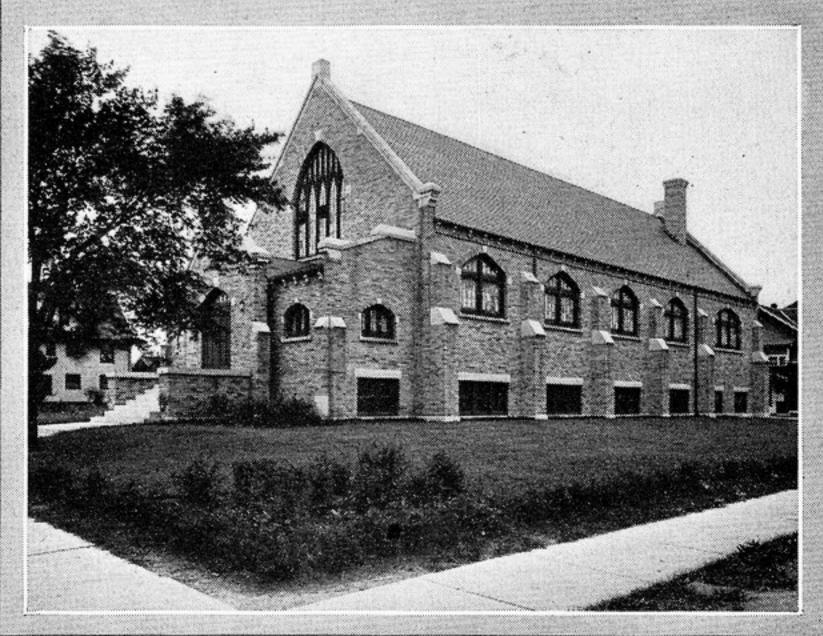


PROMINENT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN BUFFALO

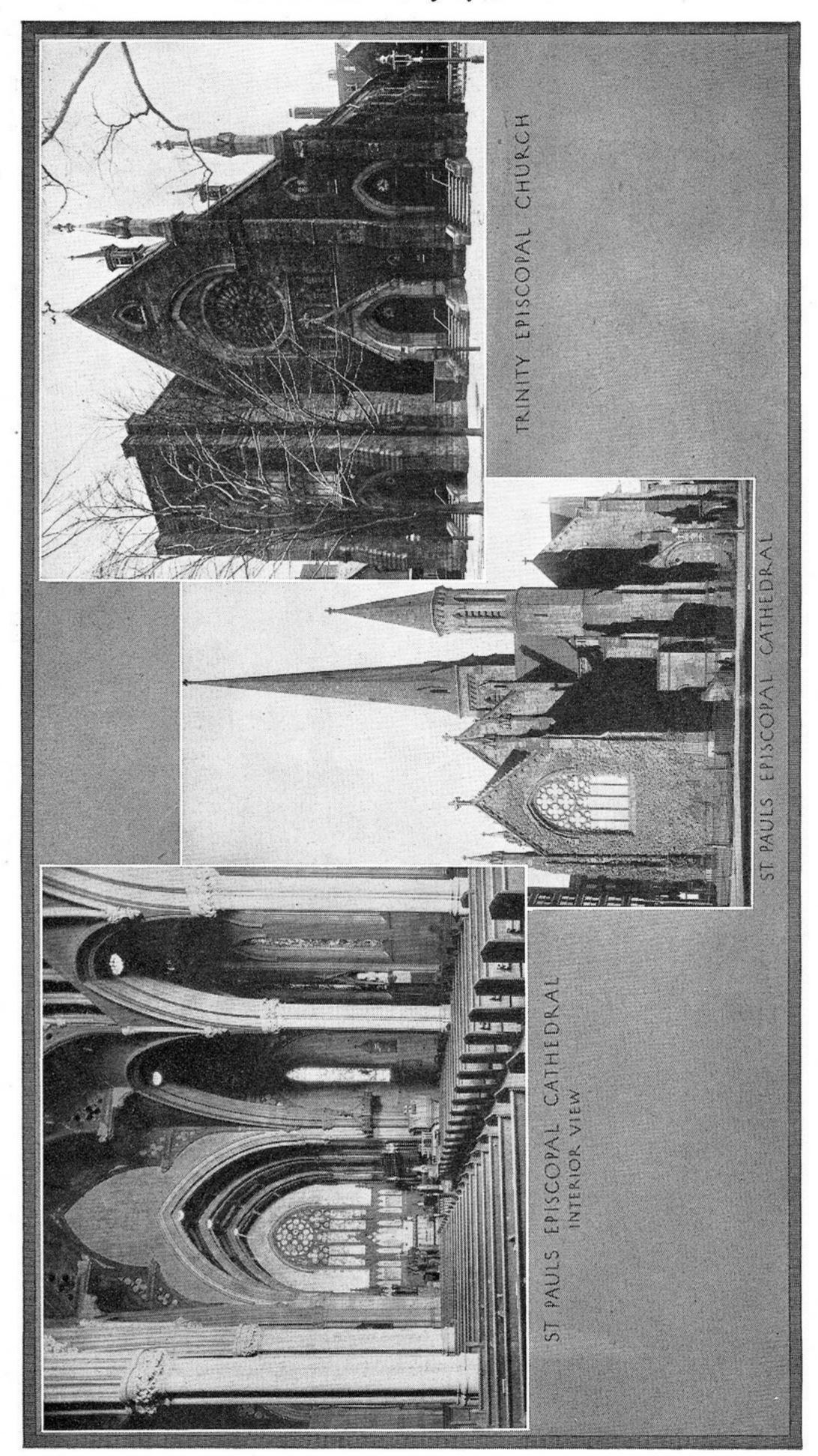
FIRST CHURCH

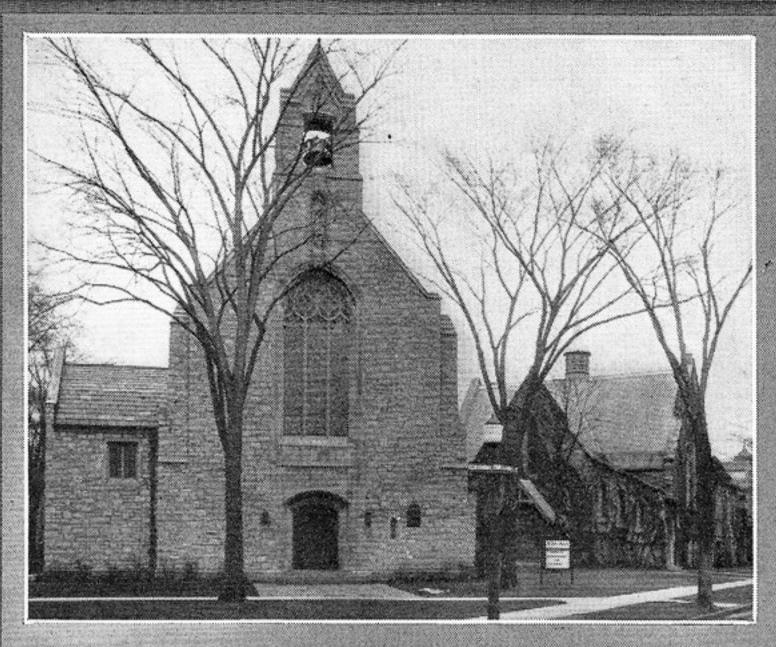






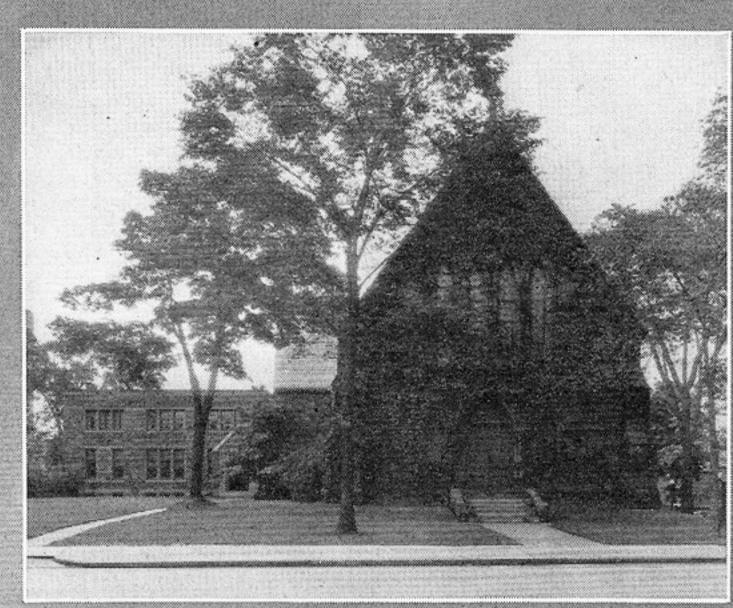
PLYMOUTH CHURCH



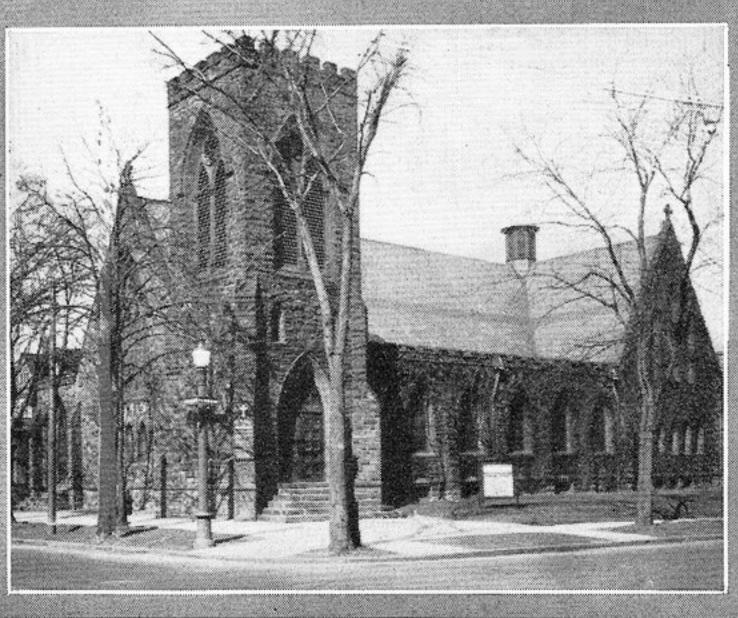


PROMINENT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN BUFFALO

> ST.JOHN'S CHURCH



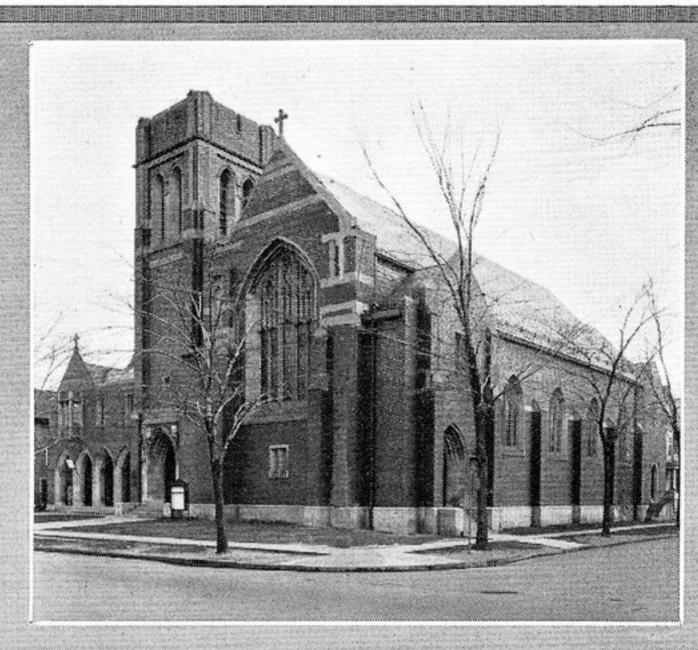
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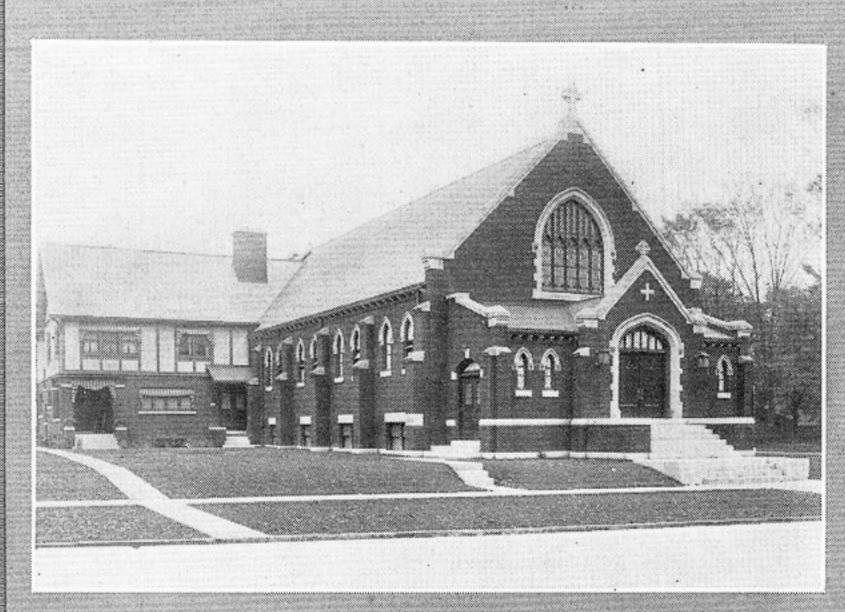


ST.MARY'S-ON-THE-HILL CHURCH

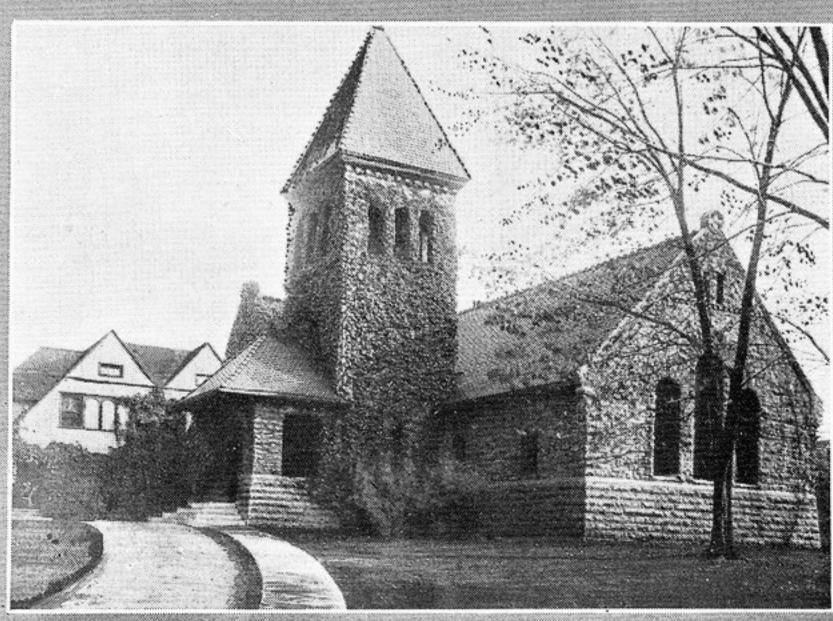
PROMINENT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN BUFFALO

> GRACE CHURCH

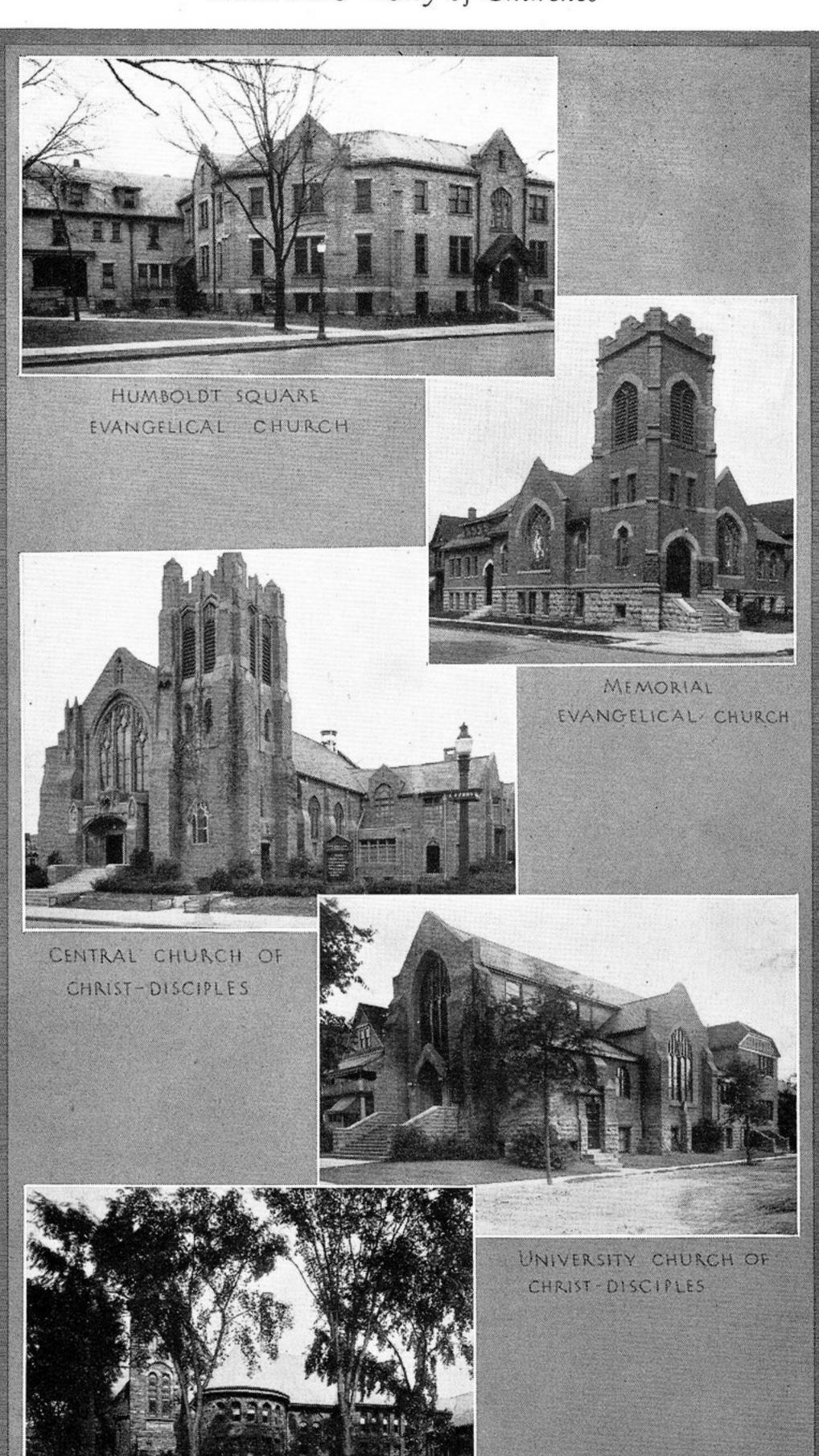




ALL SAINTS' CHURCH



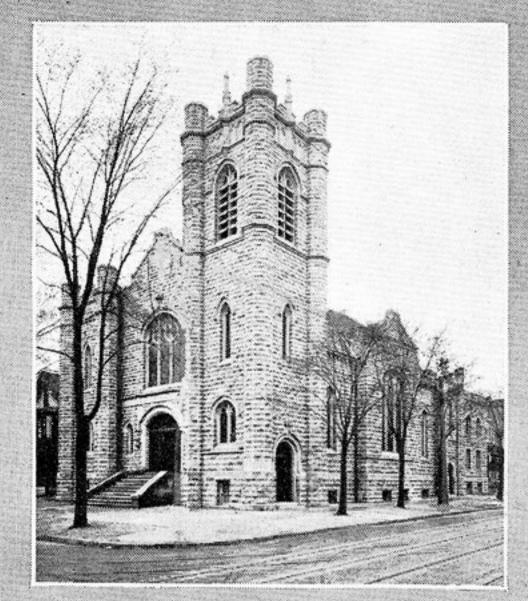
CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD



RICHMOND AVENUE

CHURCH OF CHRIST-DISCIPLES

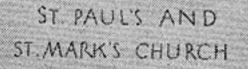
PROMINENT EVANGELICAL SYNOD CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



ST. LUKE'S CHURCH

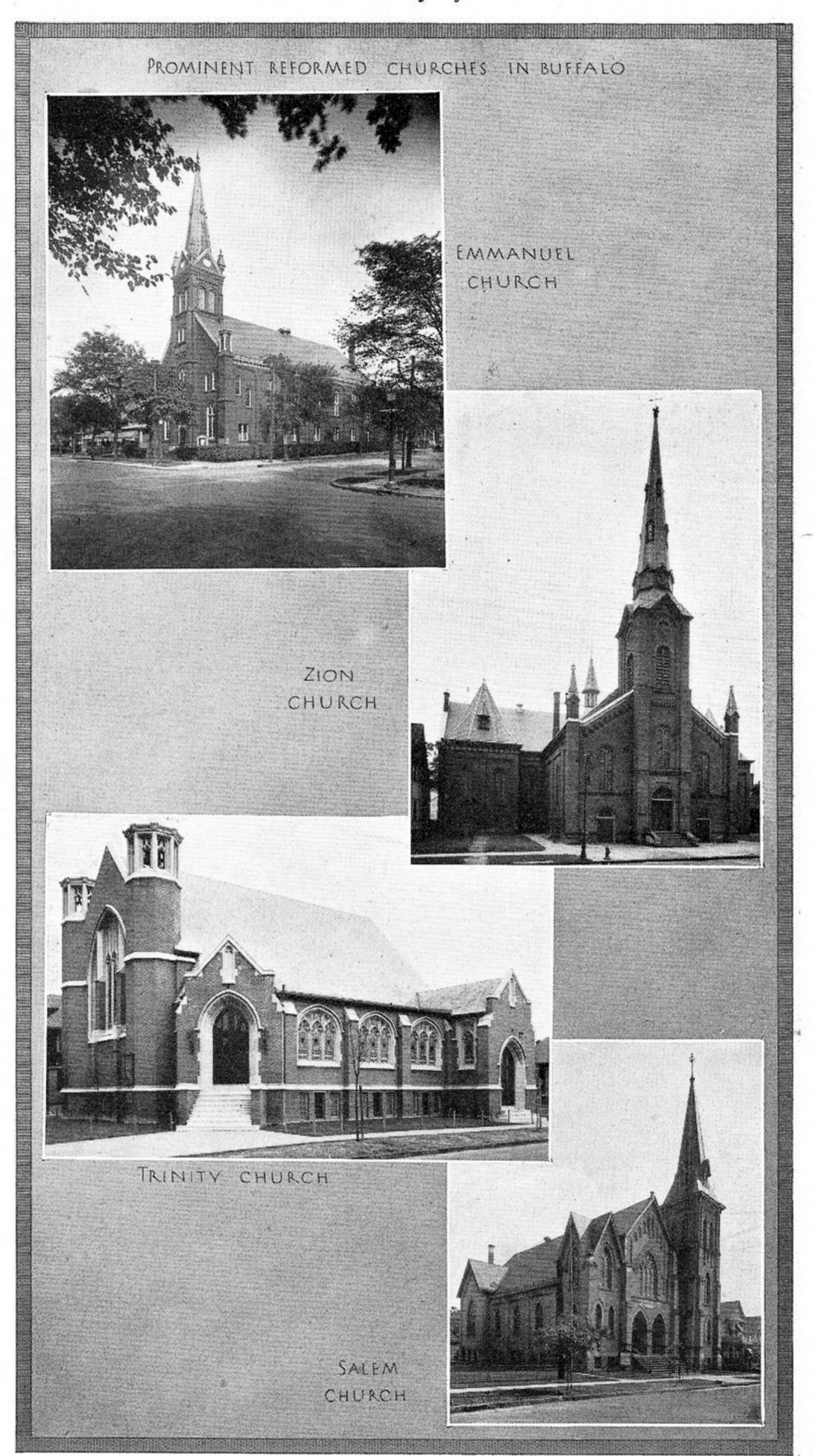


ST PETER'S CHURCH .

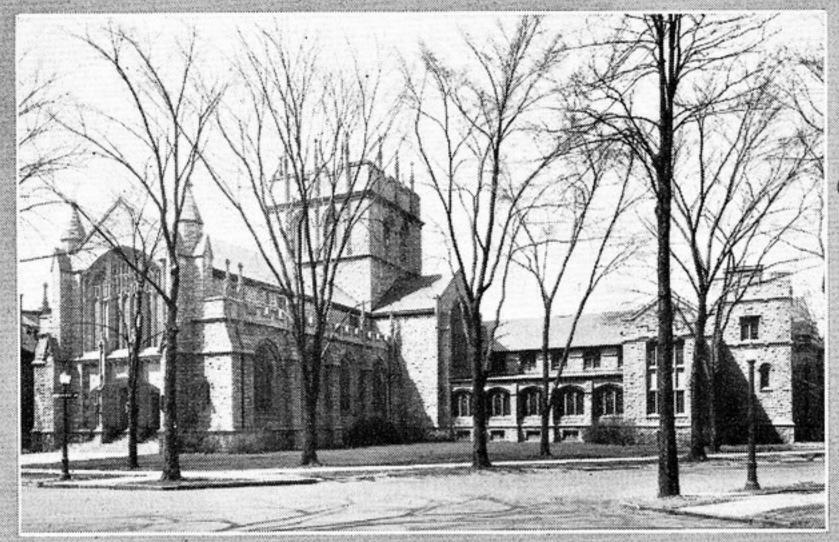




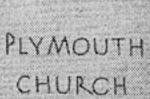
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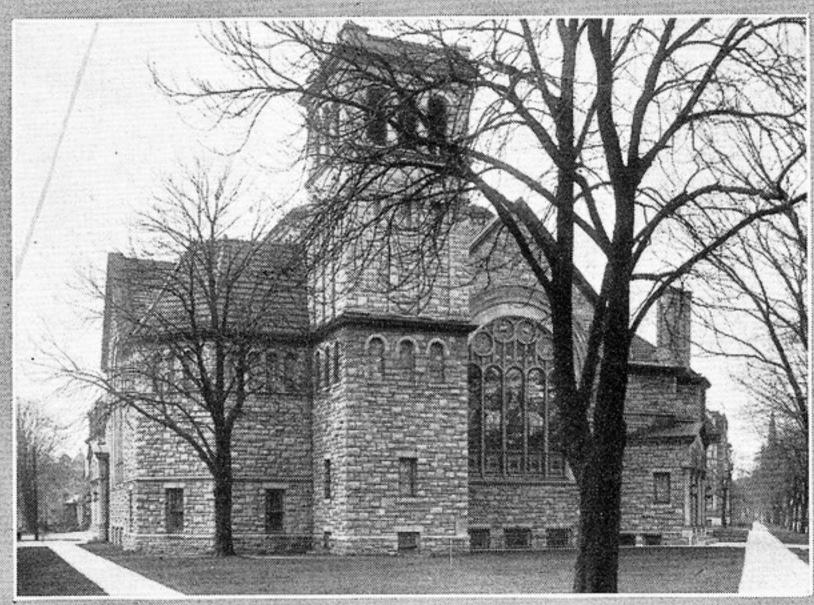


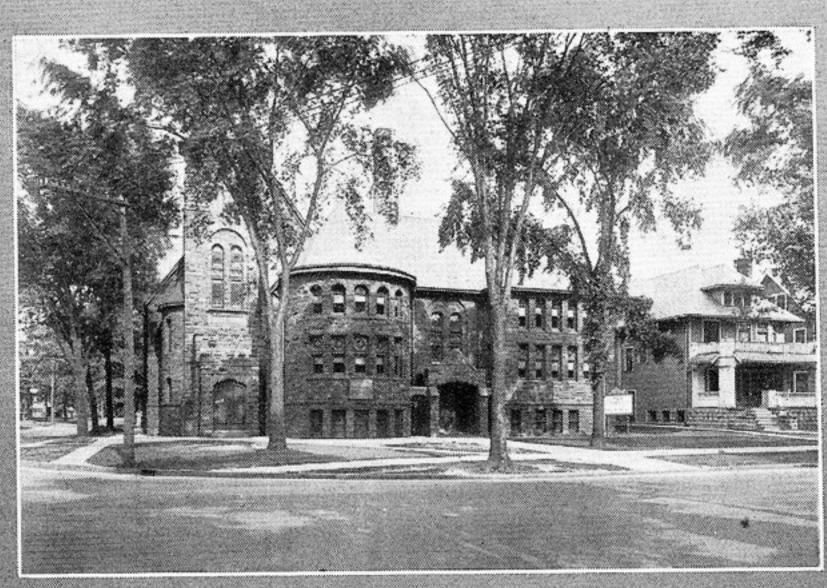
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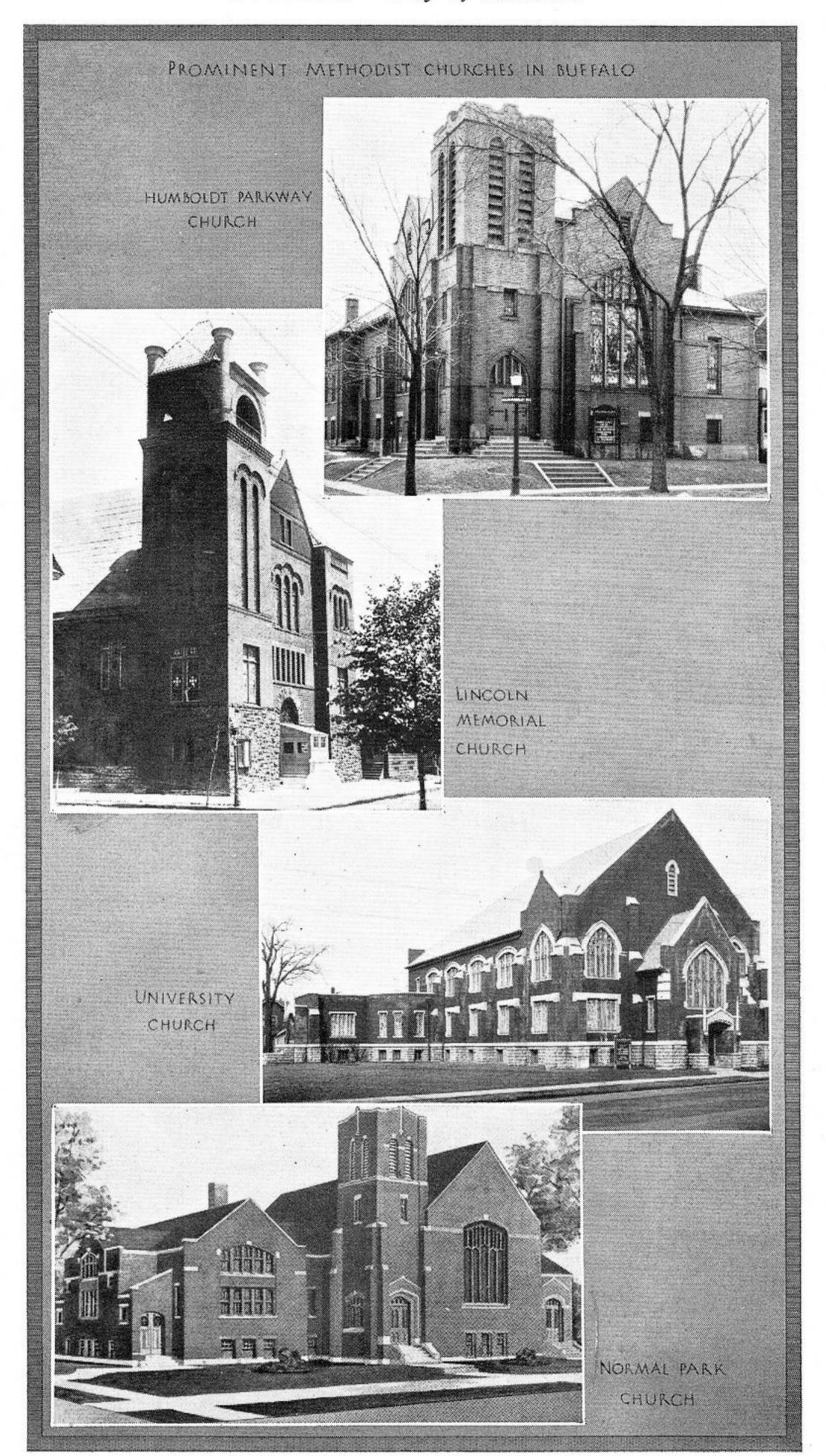
CENTRAL PARK CHURCH

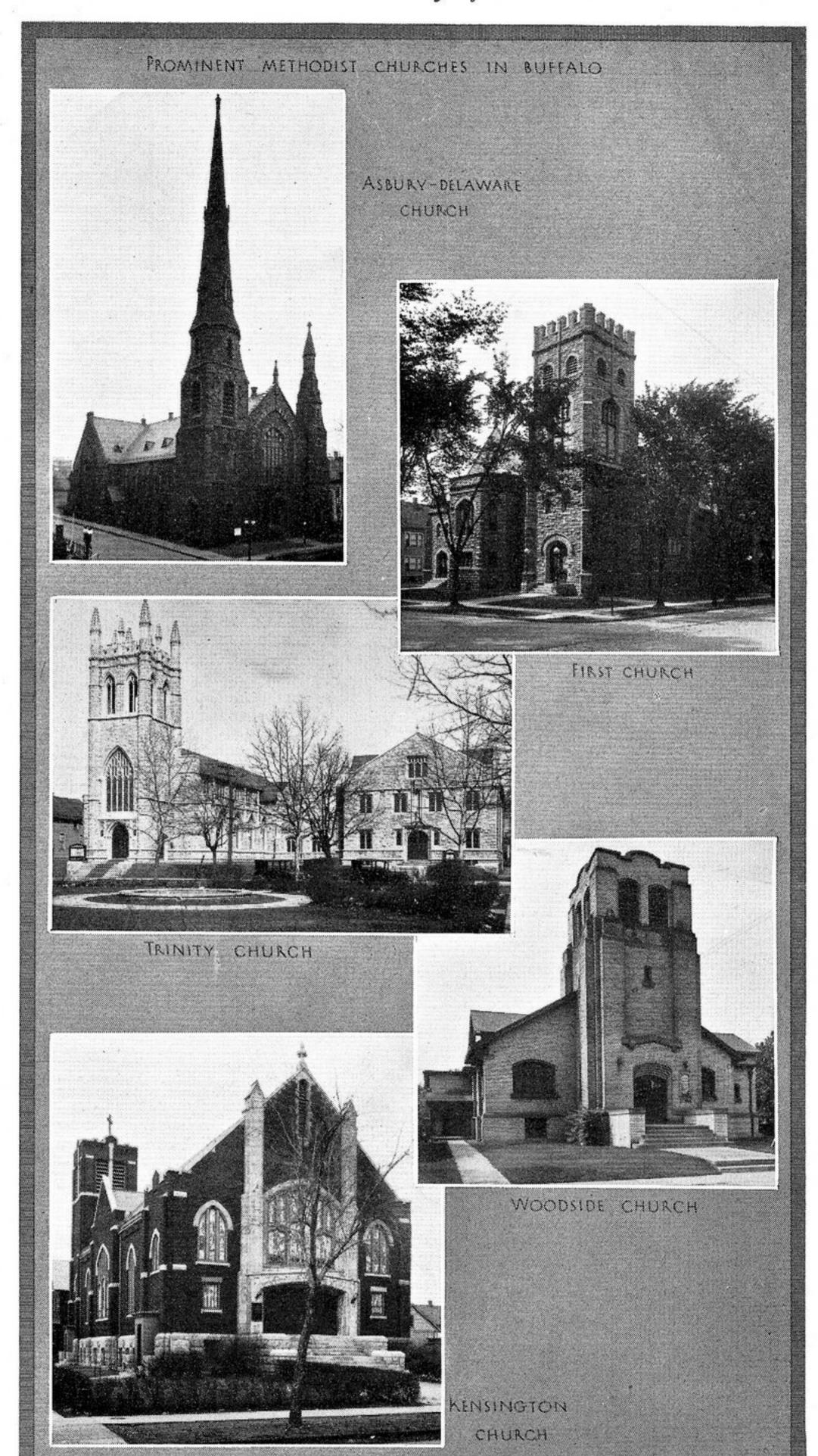




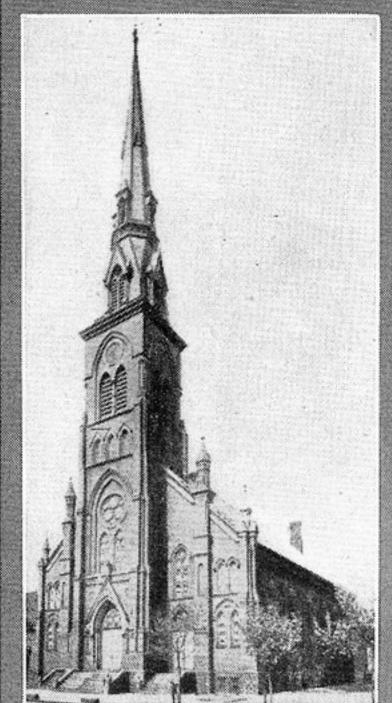


RICHMOND AVENUE CHURCH

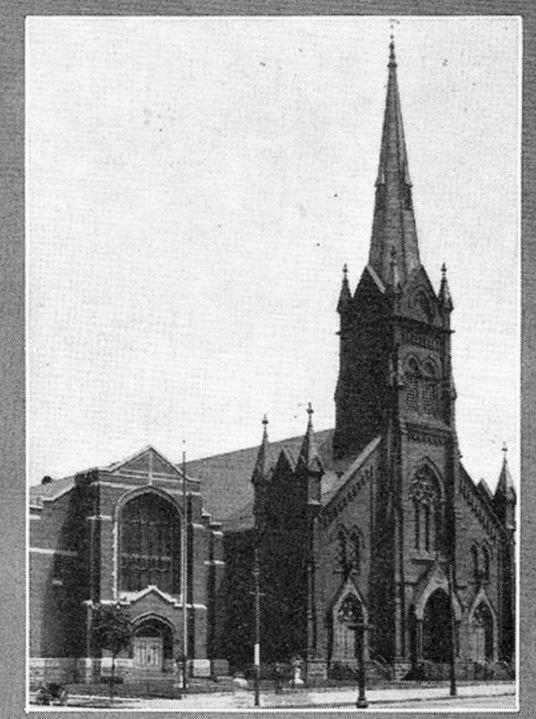




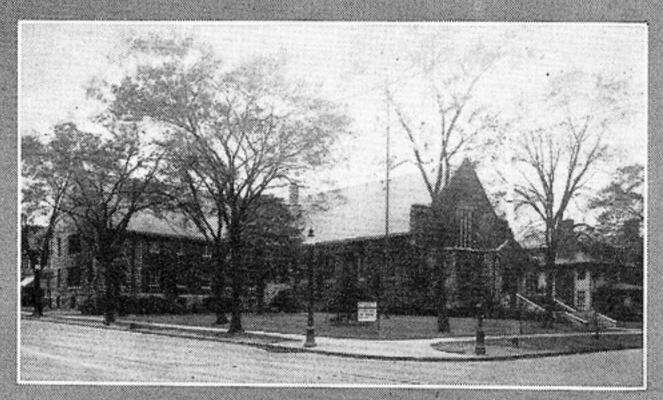
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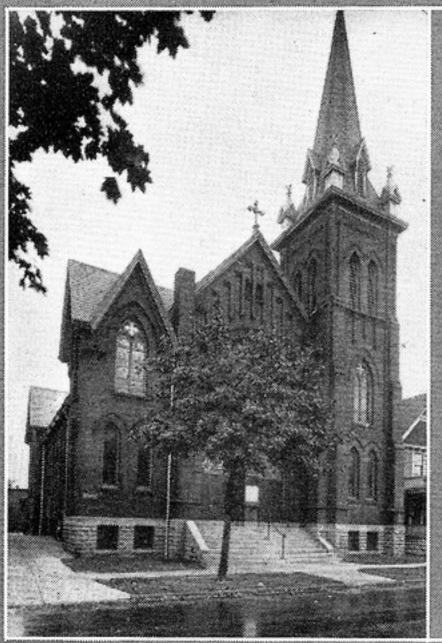
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH



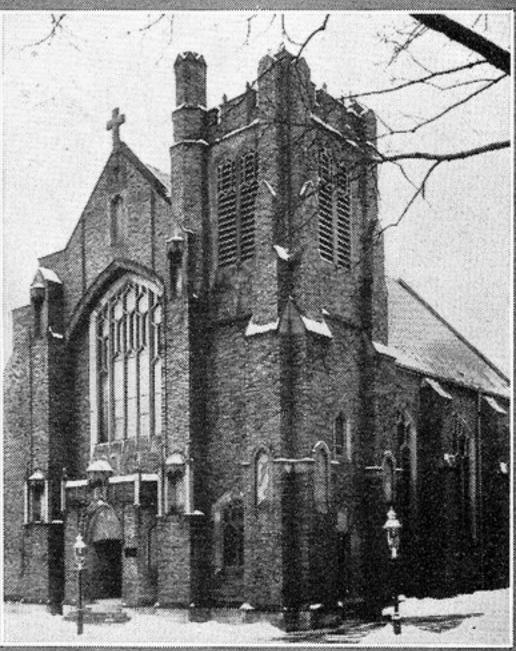
CHRIST CHURCH



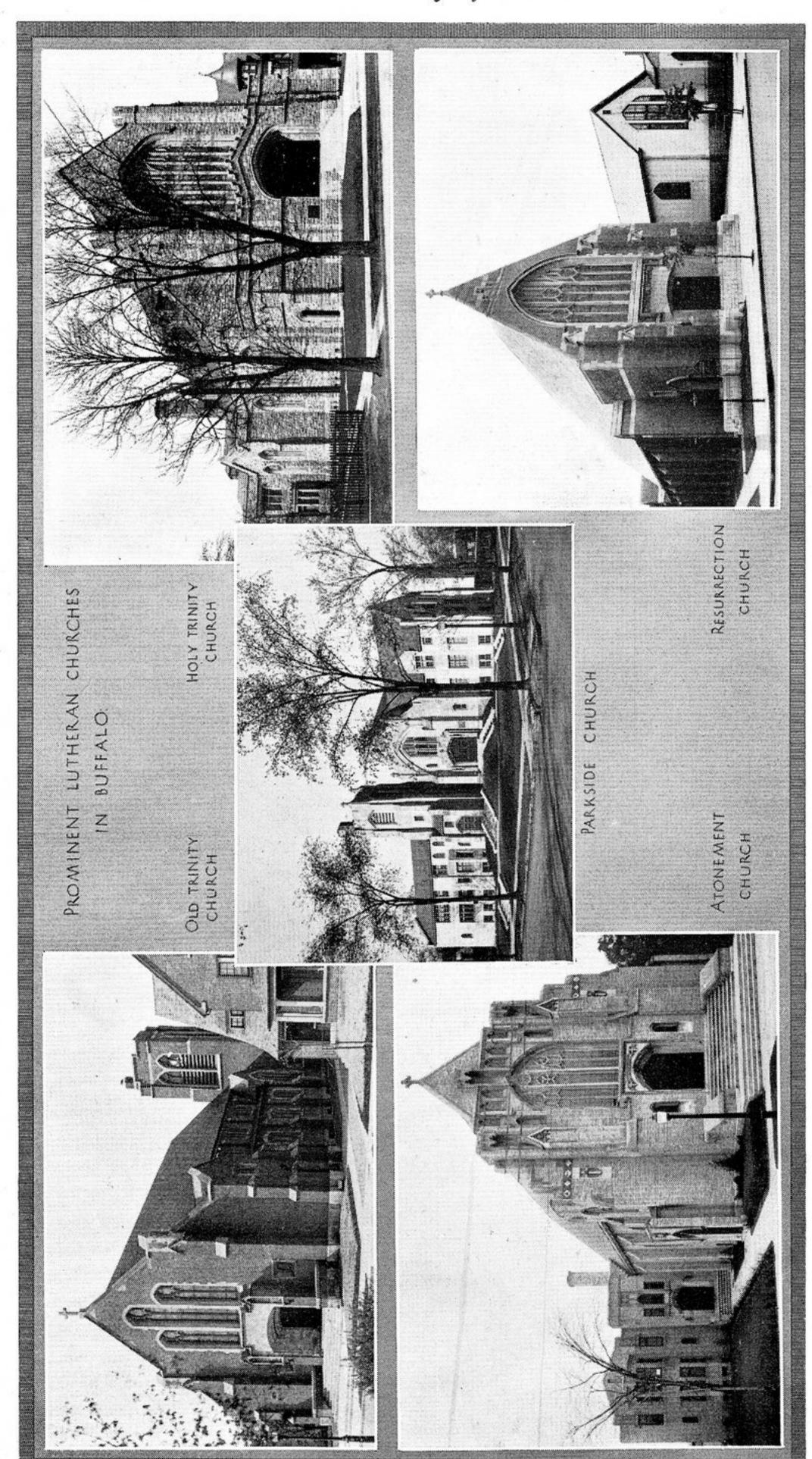
CHURCH OF THE

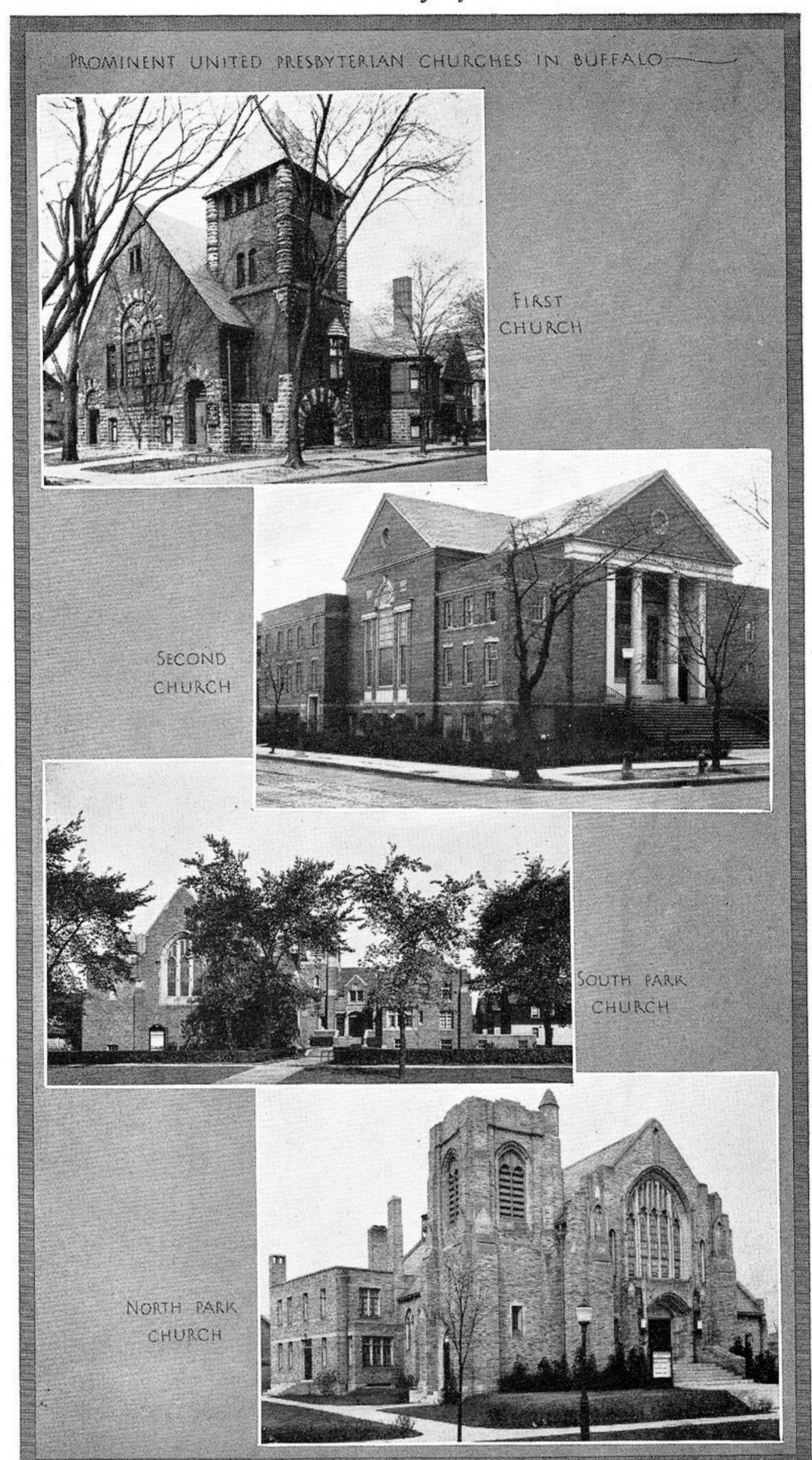


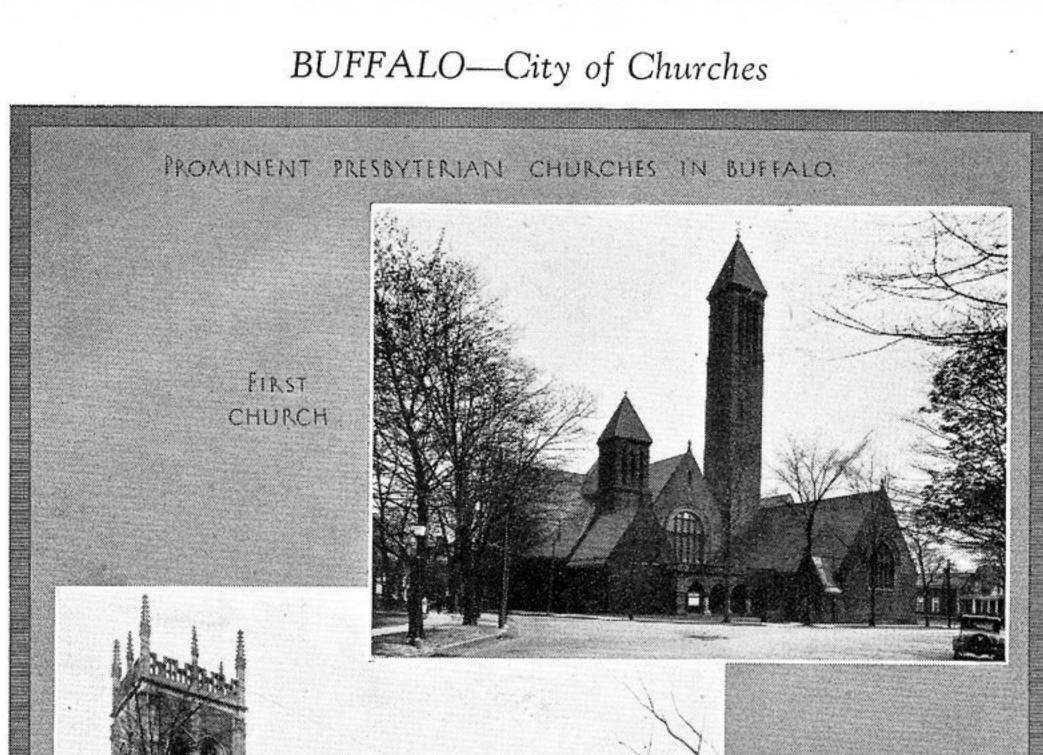
CONCORDIA CHURCH



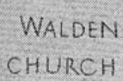
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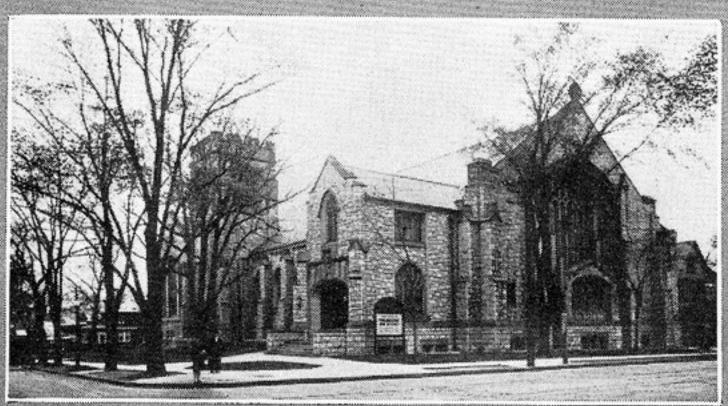




NORTH CHURCH

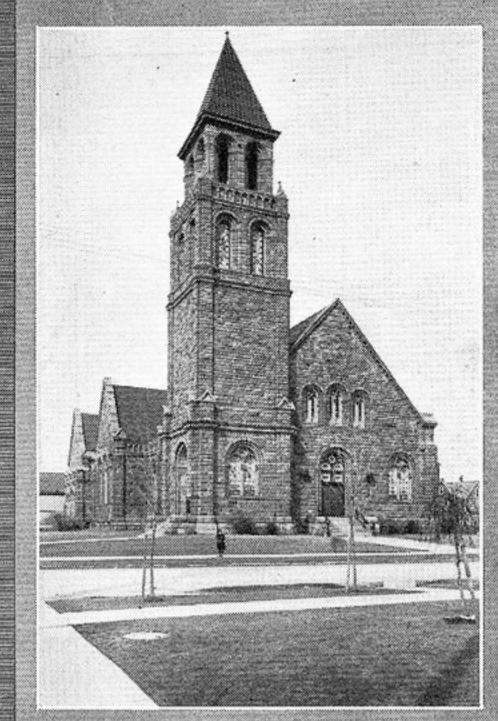




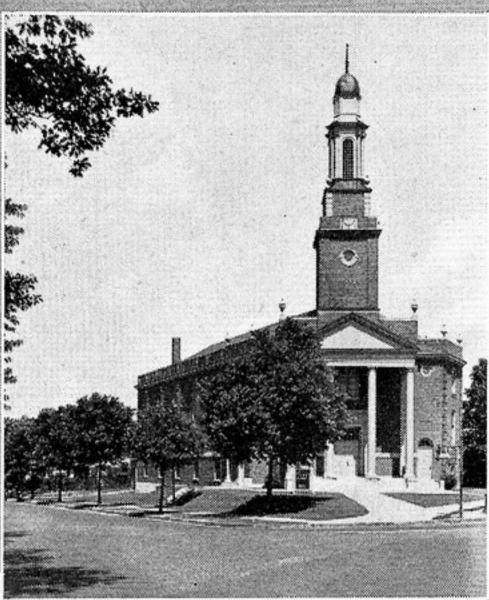


CENTRAL

PROMINENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN BUFFALO



LAFAYETTE CHURCH

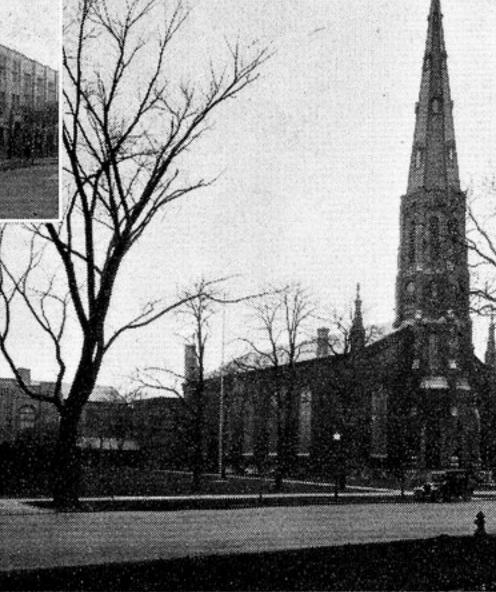


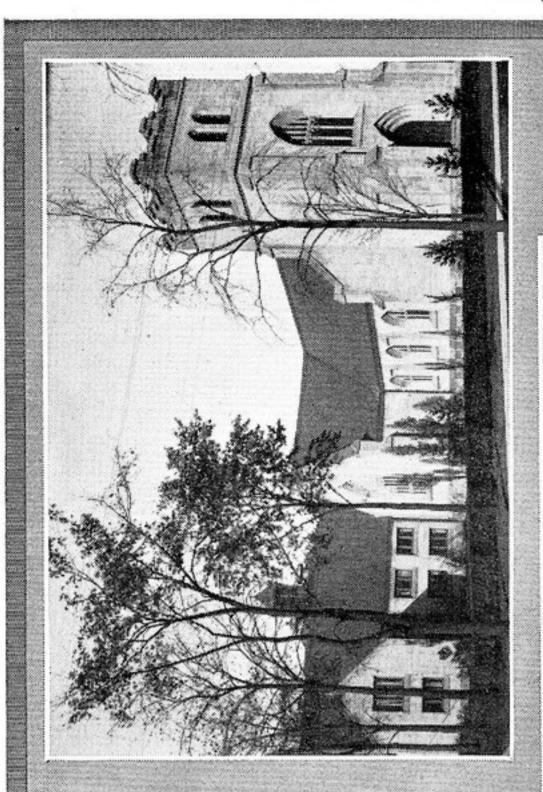
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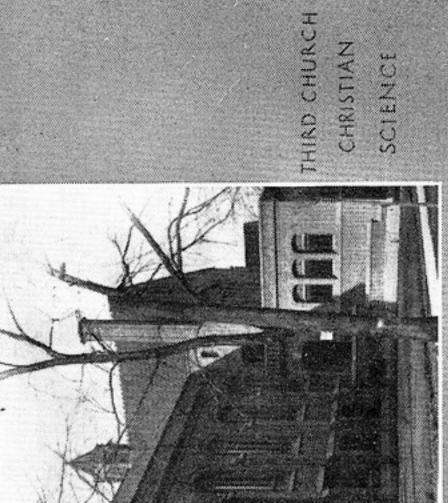
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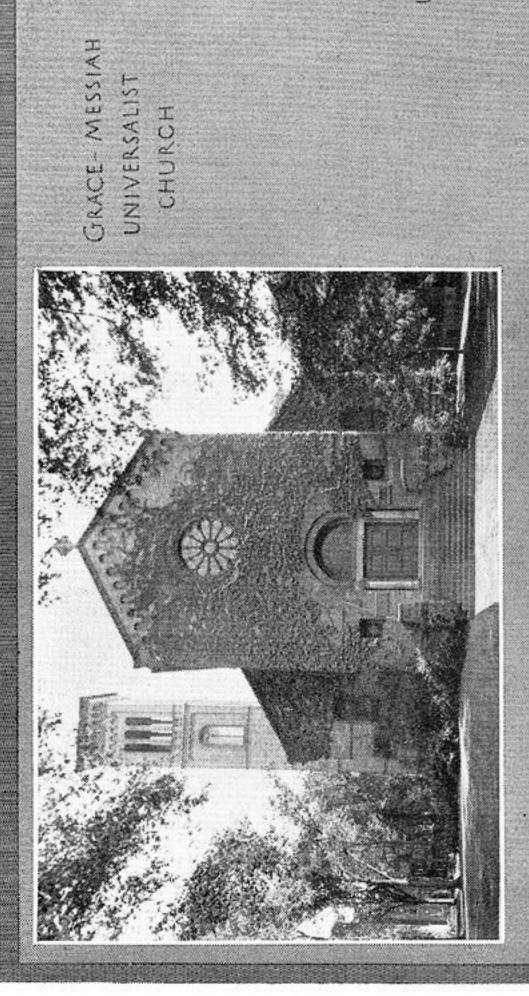
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CHURCH

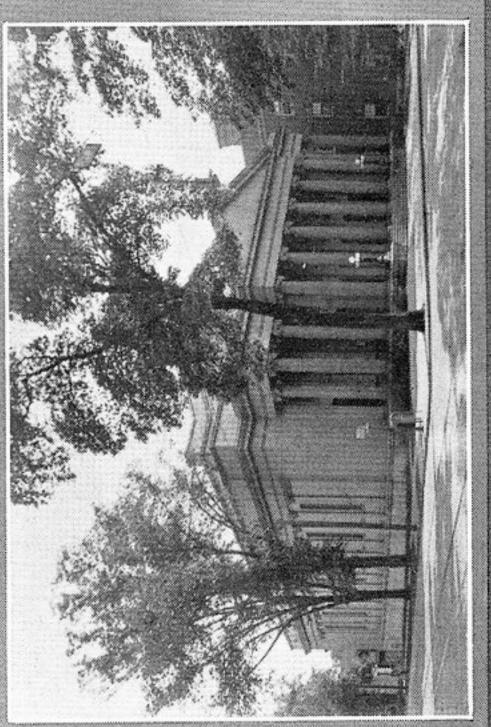




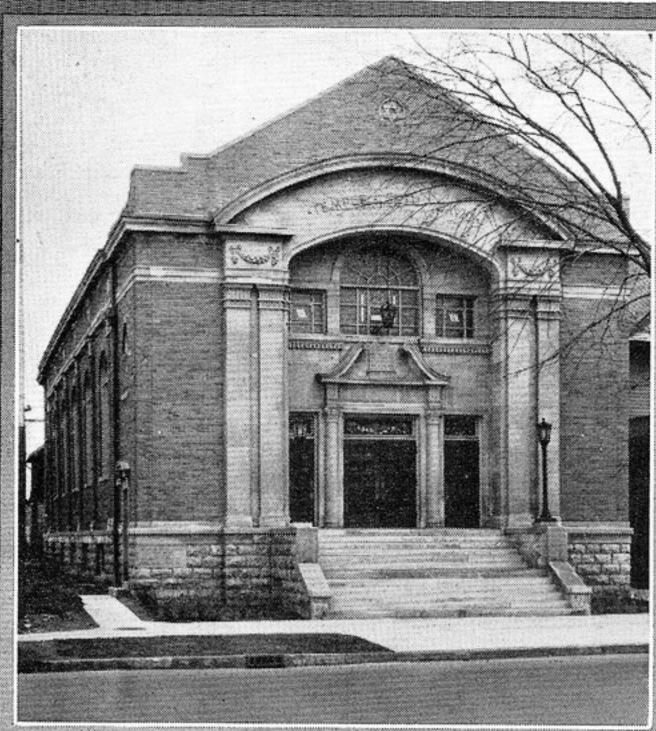
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH



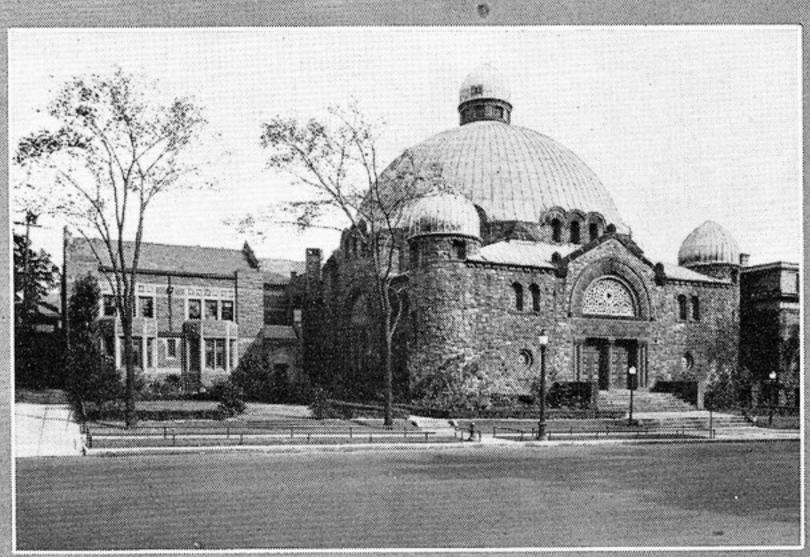




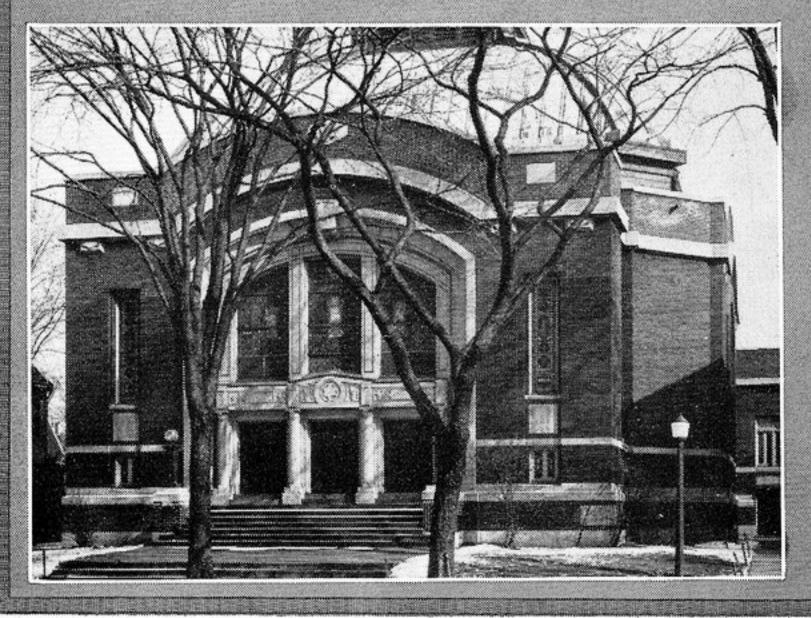
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE



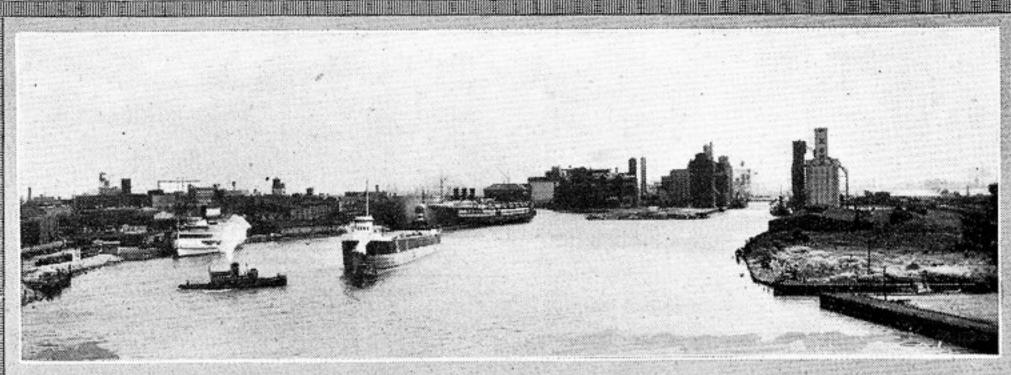
TEMPLE BETH DAVID



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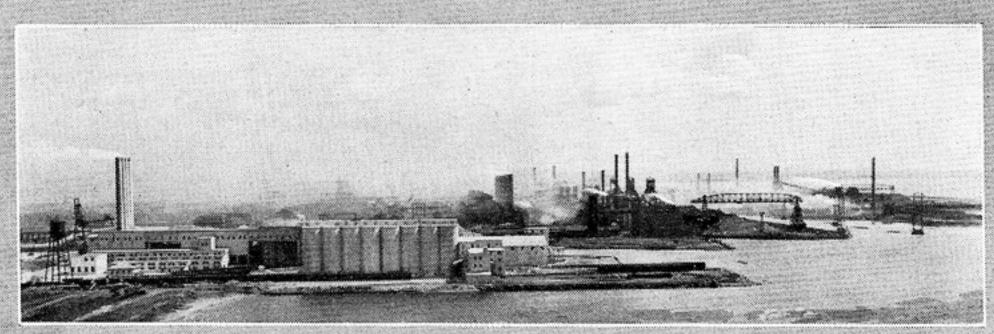
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BUFFALO, HARBOR ENTRANCE



LAKE ERIE AND STORM CLOUDS COMBINE TO MAKE AN ATTRACTIVE PICTURE



BUFFALO OUTER HARBOR

By ROBERT W. ELMES

Former Executive Secretary City Planning Commission

Buffalo owes its place as a great city of commerce and transportation to the construction of a harbor over a century ago by men who mortgaged their homes to make a place for ships.

The history of Buffalo and its commerce is, in fact, the history of the development of Lake commerce, for Buffalo, more than any other city, is the keystone of the transportation structure of the Great Lakes. Ships have to have a place to come from and go to, and Buffalo with an annual waterborne commerce valued at between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 holds rank as the greatest inland port in the world in the value of commerce handled across its docks.

A century ago the opening of the Erie and Welland canals gave to Buffalo this key position as a great focal point in water transportation.

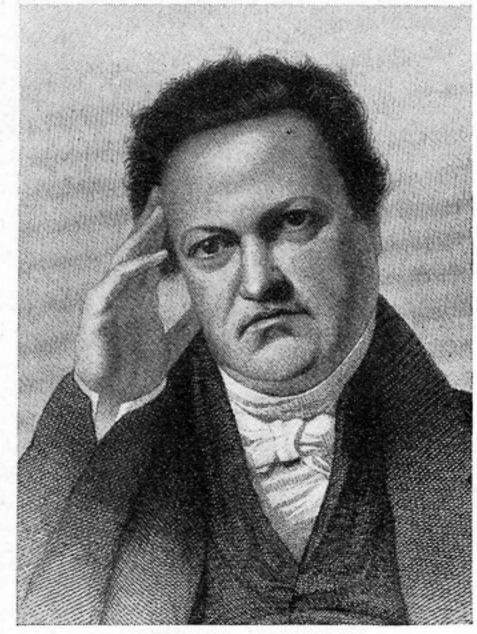
With the opening of the Erie canal in 1825, connecting the Great Lakes with the sea, Buffalo became the leading city of transfer in the great migration from the East to the West, for it was here that the early emigrants from New England bound westward, first to settle in Michigan, and later to points beyond, left the canal packets and took steamboat for Detroit, where it is said, "by 1830 the arrivals of emigrants at Detroit was put at 15,000 a year." "By 1836 a careful estimate made stated that 'One wagon left the city every five minutes during the twelve hours of daylight.' "An average of three boats a day arrived from Buffalo with from 200 to 300 passengers each."

It was not by accident that Buffalo was chosen to be the western terminal of the Erie canal. Nature, thousands of years earlier had decreed that if ever the great inland seas were to be joined to the ocean by a man-made waterway, the place of joining would be at the easterly tip of Lake Erie, for here is the only water level break in the entire Appalachian chain extending from Quebec to Alabama, and which separates the Mississippi basin from the eastern sea.

With the opening up of the West which had been made possible by the Erie canal, there was, during its first decade of service "A flow of immigration to the Northwest which was now swelling to a flood" according to an historian of that period and the ships available

ble by the Erie canal, there was, during the flood according to an historian of that on Lake Erie were not equal to the demand.

In 1820 Cleveland had less than a thousand inhabitants, Toledo and Milwaukee had no existence, even in name. Chicago was Fort Dearborn, Detroit, as a French settlement was old and had been incorporated as a city in 1815. Its population was 1,442. Steamers now began to appear on the lakes, and by 1830 a daily line was running between Buffalo and Detroit. This service inaugurated a hundred years ago has been continuous and today Buffalo holds rank as the greatest package freight port on the Great Lakes, Detroit Father of the for nav



DeWITT CLINTON Father of the Erie Canal, which was opened for navigation, October 26, 1825.

With the "Opening up of the Prairie West," accelerated by the easy transportation to and from the East by lake and Erie canal, products of agriculture began to arrive at Buffalo. The port's grain receipts began to increase. The wheat that arrived at the port originated, first in Ohio, and later in the states tributary to the Port of Chicago, then in Milwaukee, later in Duluth and the Northwestern States, and last of all in the world's greatest wheat belt," the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. The wheat that started coming down in small boats in a few thousand bushels at a time, is now carried in great cargoes, some in excess of 500,000 bushels. Grain receipts in 1850 were approximately 7,000,000 bushels. During 1900 they were a hundred million bushels. During the decade, 1921 to 1930 the yearly receipts ranged from 230 million bushels up to 330 million.

To visualize what a cargo of 500,000 bushels represents in rail tonnage, it can be stated that this cargo is the equal of 340 car loads of 1,500 bushels each. This in turn represents three and a half trains of 100 cars each.

In the growth of the Great Lakes grain commerce, Buffalo has not only maintained the early supremacy as the distributing point for up lake grain, but has grown to tremendous importance in this field of commerce, an amount of grain passing through the port being in excess of the total crops of either Argentine or Australia, amounting to between 250 and 300 million bushels a year. Grain arriving here is unloaded at elevators with a capacity of over 43 million bushels, and from them transferred to the "Welland Canal" type steamers for Montreal, canal barges for New York, box cars for export at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and approximately 60,000,000 bushels of wheat retained here for flour manufacturing. During the past decade there has been a pronounced gravitation of the milling industry toward Buffalo, that today this city holds undisputed rank as the greatest milling center in the world.

Although New York State had its Grand Canal, as it was known a century ago, the locomotive was being experimented with. Philadelphia, a rival of the port of New York, saw her commercial supremacy threatened by the Erie canal, and sought, in the newly found locomotive, crude as it was, and as skeptical as the public was about it, a means of transportation for goods and people.

In New York State there were chartered between 1826 and 1831, thirteen railroads, the DeWitt Clinton making its famous run on August 9th, 1831.

Buffalo was also destined to be a railroad center, for here, the rails of the East and West could meet on a water level grade in this same gap in the great Appalachian where canal and lake join. The fulfillment of that destiny seemed far distant, when in 1836 a squeaky engine, drawing three tiny fifteen foot cars moved down the track which curved from Buffalo to Black Rock—and then on to Niagara Falls.

Of great importance in Buffalo's transportation history is the year 1843 when railway connection with Albany was completed by the opening of the Buffalo and Attica Railroad. 1854 saw the establishment of uniform gauges of the several roads from Buffalo to Chicago, thus making Buffalo the principal transportation center between Chicago and New York.

In the early 70's Buffalo was connected with a line through Canada and a line was being built to open direct connection with the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania and another was projected toward the anthracite region. Railroad building affecting Buffalo continued through the 80's and by then the railroad pattern of the city had been definitely established.

With the growth of railroads, Buffalo has become a great focal point of railroad mileage. The growth of Buffalo's water commerce made it imperative that railroads, too, converge here.

Steam transportation is the city's largest single industry. Within the city limits are over 20,000 employees on steam railroads, with payrolls averaging more than 3 million dollars a month.

To convey to the reader in understandable form what it really means when we say that Buffalo is one of the nation's great centers of commerce and transportation, let it be pointed out that of the total railroad mileage of the United States and Canada, railroad lines representing 20 per cent. of that total mileage operate into Buffalo. A tabulation of the mileages of these great systems will furnish the proof of this: New York Central; Erie; Pennsylvania; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Lehigh Valley; Baltimore and Ohio (B. R. & P.); Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk); Michigan Central; Wabash; Nickel Plate (N. Y. C. & St. L.) Pere Marquette, and in addition, the Canadian Pacific operates into Buffalo over the T. H. & B. and the Michigan Central.

Buffalo is the principal gateway into Canada, as it is nearest to the great industrial centers of the province of Ontario and Quebec.

In proof of this, it is stated that 75 per cent of the express business between the United States and Canada is moved through this gateway at the Niagara Frontier.

With the advantages of transportation so pronounced as they are at Buffalo, it has made this city the eighth industrial center of the country, although ranking but thirteenth in population. A third of the commerce of the port of over 20 million tons is due to the great steel and pig iron producing plants that have located here with the advent of the new century, to the great cement and limestone crushing plants located also on the harbor.

The great consuming markets of the country lie to the east and southeast. Ideal transportation facilities link Buffalo with these markets. Of the 93 cities of 100,000 population or over, 54 are within a night's ride of Buffalo, 500 miles.

The significance of Buffalo's location in respect to the assembling of raw materials, as well as in manufactures and in distribution, is seen, when it is realized that New York State, alone, pays 30 per cent of the total income and corporation taxes collected by the Federal Government. Furthermor

ment. Furthermore the Department of Commerce states that the exports from New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey constitute 30 per cent of the total merchandise exports of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1929. New York ranked first of all the states in the union in the value of merchandise exported.

Buffalo-made products travel in barges to the Hudson, to New York City and along the Northeastern Atlantic shores, and in ships to Montreal, by rail, north, south, east and west. We serve Canada, too, and it must be always borne in mind that in this Niagara Frontier are solid trains moving into and from Canada with goods and merchandise from and to the great industrial east. Because the railroads converge here, Buffalo is the world's greatest grain distributing center, as well as the greatest flour milling and feed manufacturing center.

Although the major part of the commerce of the port consists of grain for local consumption in the manufacture of flour, or on its way to the seaboard for export, it should be realized that Buffalo is a manufacturing port. Its basic wealth comes from the manufacture of steel and its affiliated products and a third of its over 20 million tons of commerce is due to these manufactures.

The monthly commerce of the port, in tons, during the eight months of navigation, is comparable with the monthly barge transits of either the Panama or Suez Canals, which are used by the world's commerce.

Buffalo, therefore, is the place where lake, canal and rail meet, is one of the great metropolitan centers of the country, making this city a great focal point of transportation and the "pivotal port of the Great Lakes".



VIEWS OF BUFFALO'S BUSY HARBOR WHERE RAIL AND WATER MEET





WHERE LAKE
ERIE AND
NIAGARA RIVER
MEET

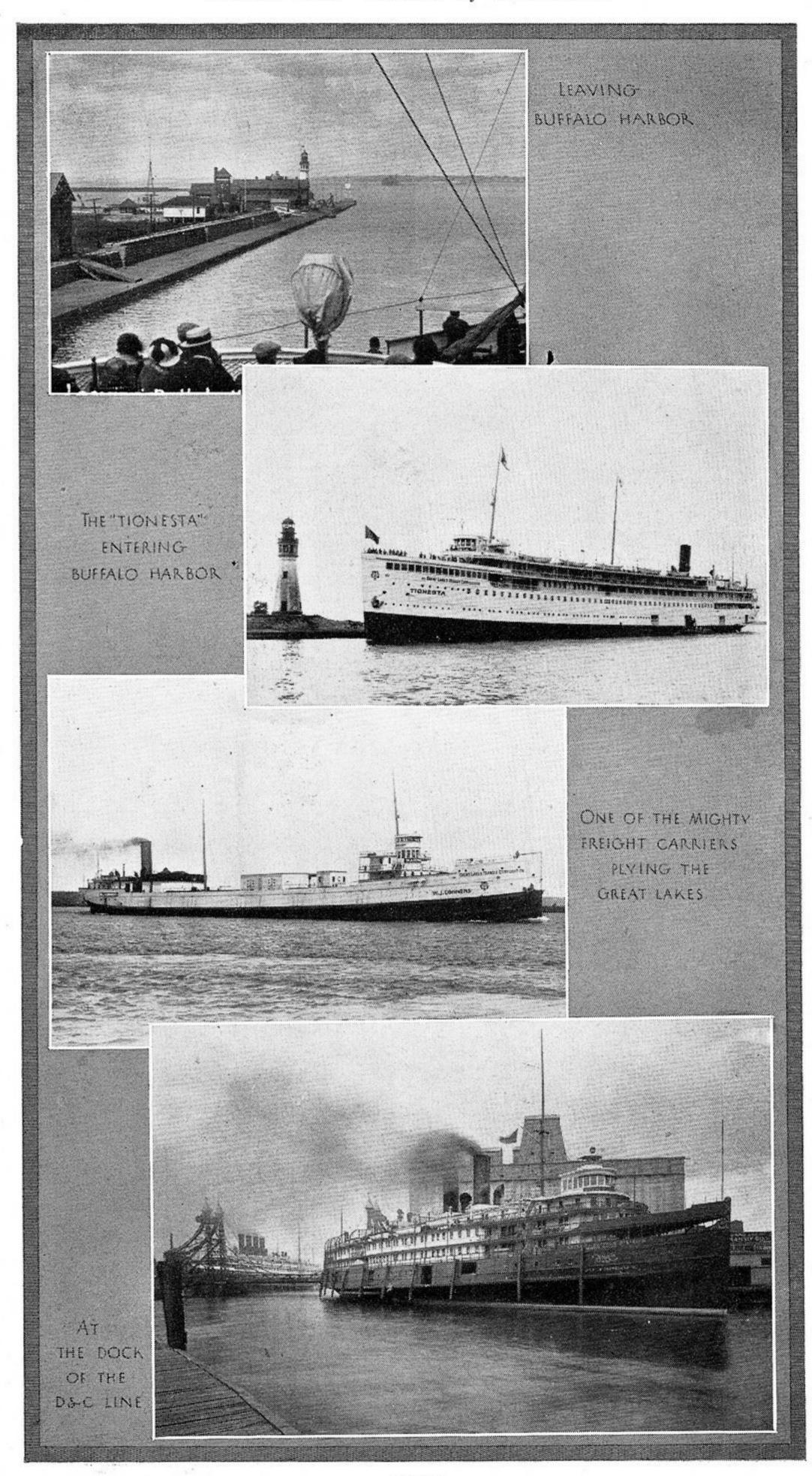


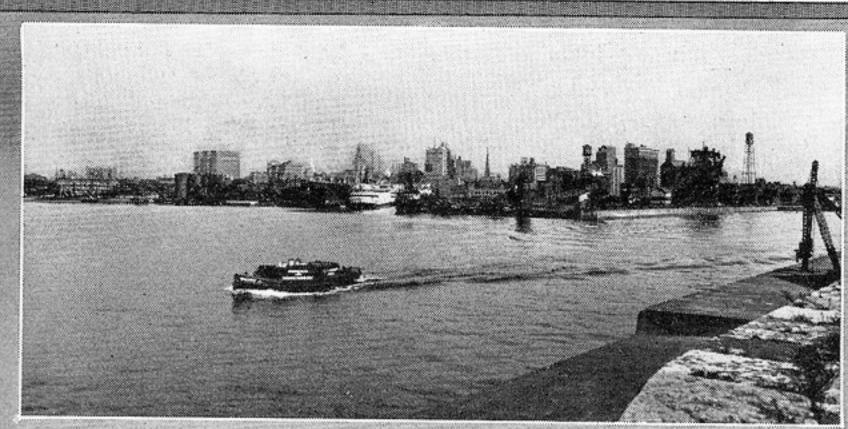


ENTRANCE TO BUFFALO RIVER

BUFFALO'S
DOWN-TOWN
DISTRICT
TO BUFFALO
RIVER







BUFFALO HARBOR ENTRANCE



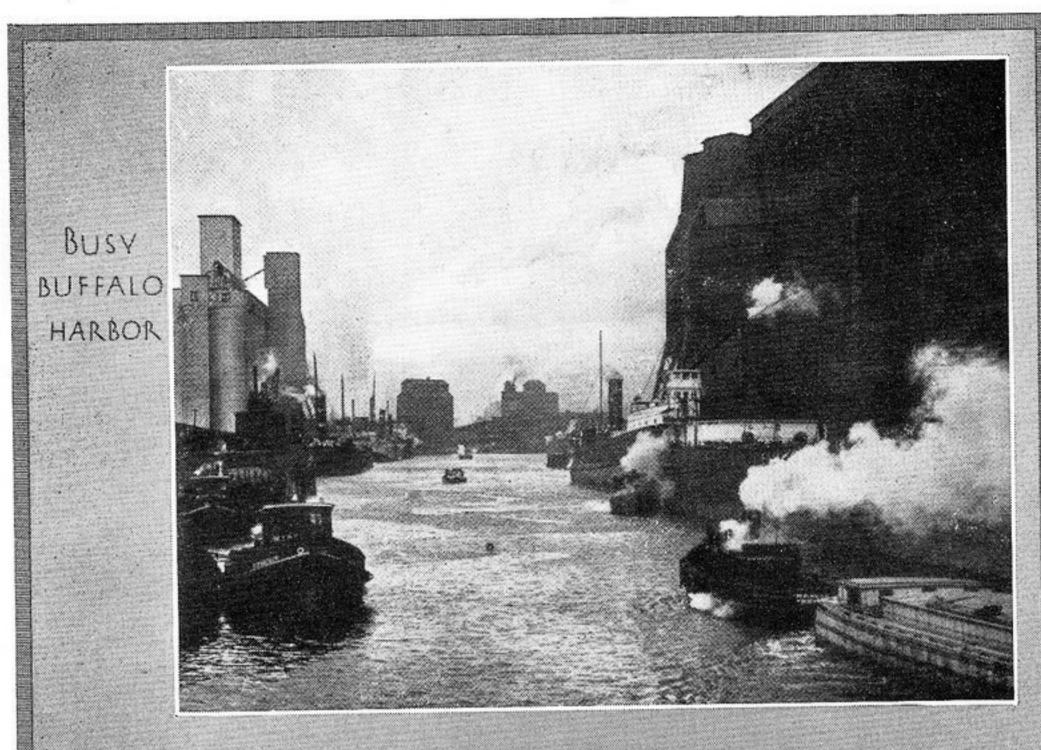
BUFFALO'S SKYLINE



BUFFALO'S WATERFRONT



THE LACKAWANNA R.R. STATION

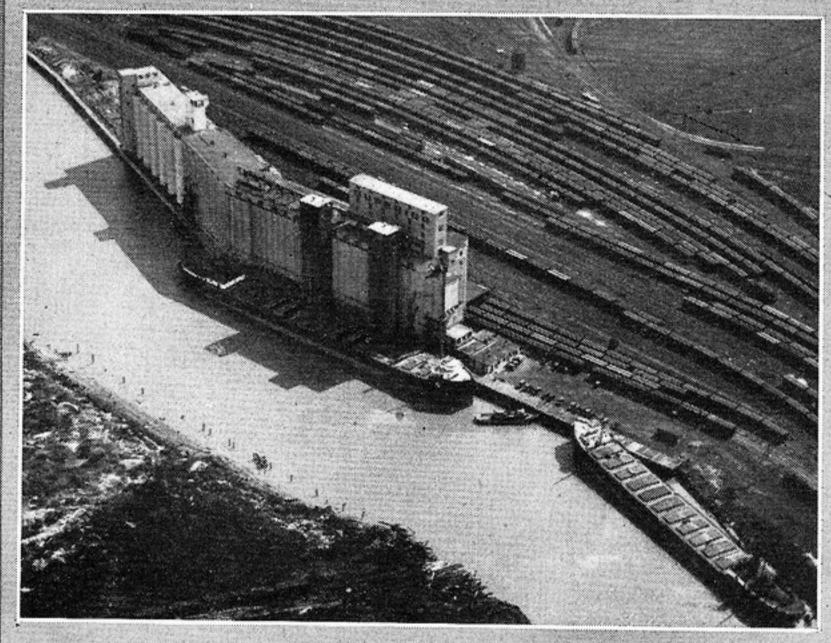




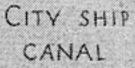


BUFFALO RIVER AT FOOT OF KATHERINE ST.

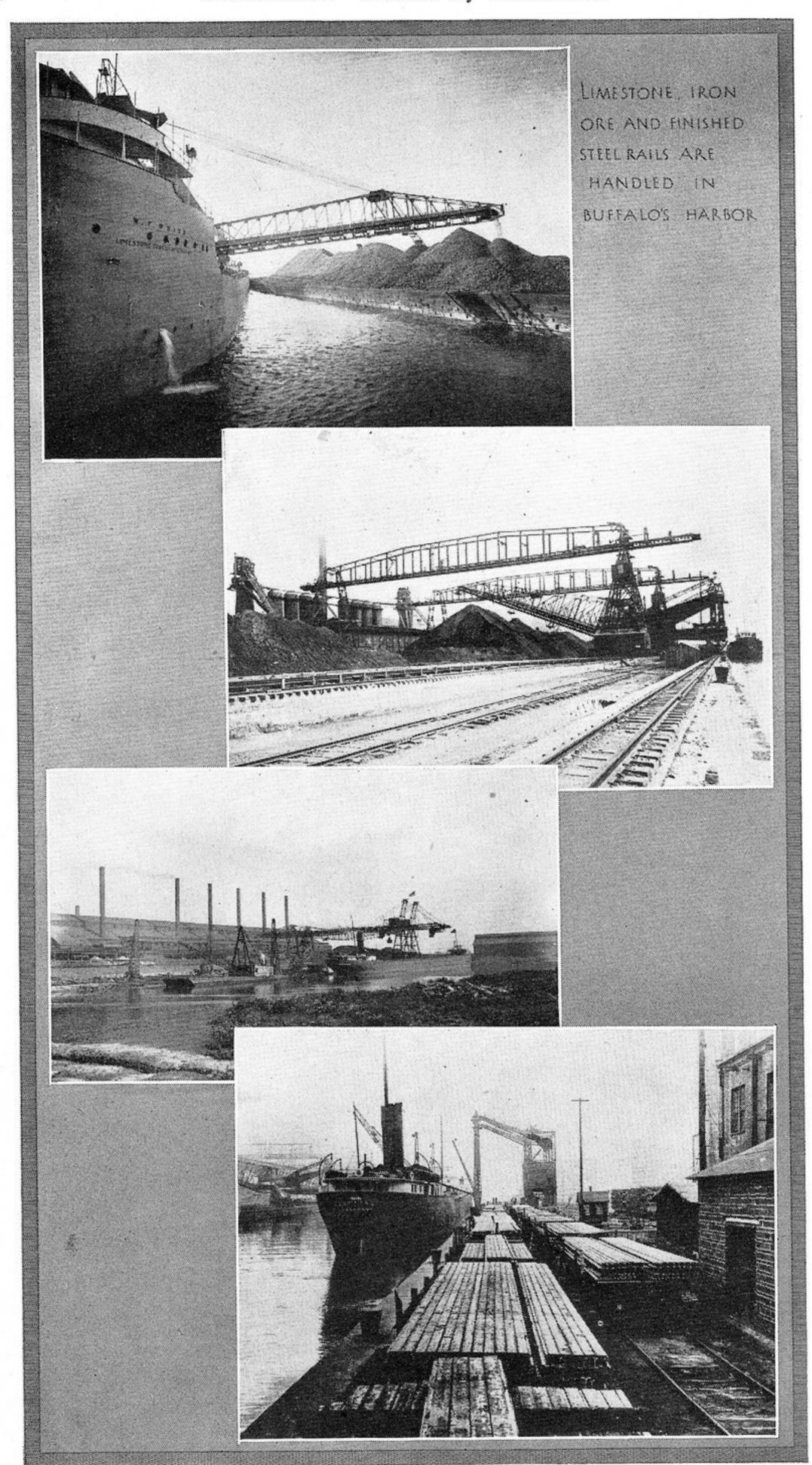


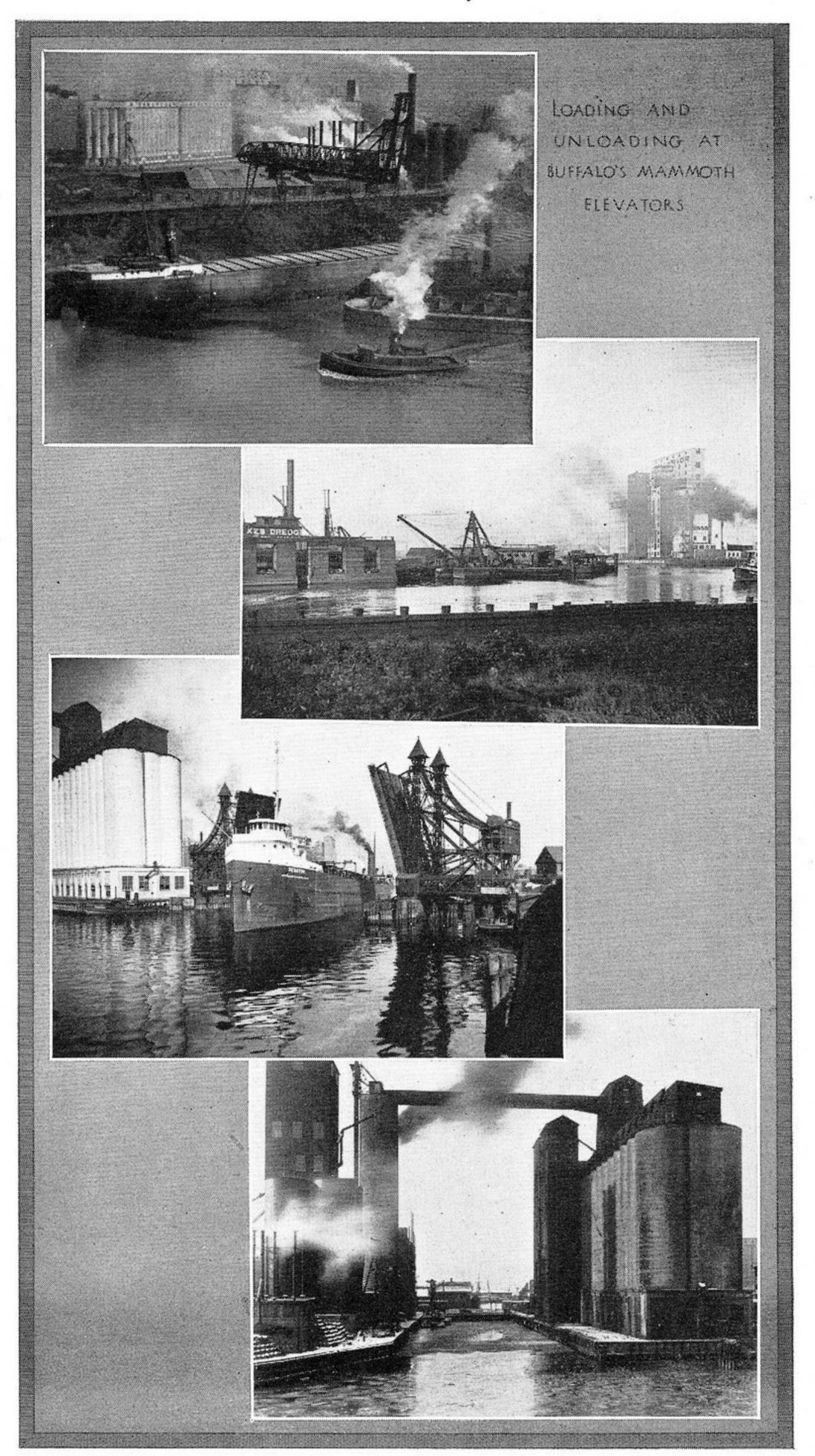


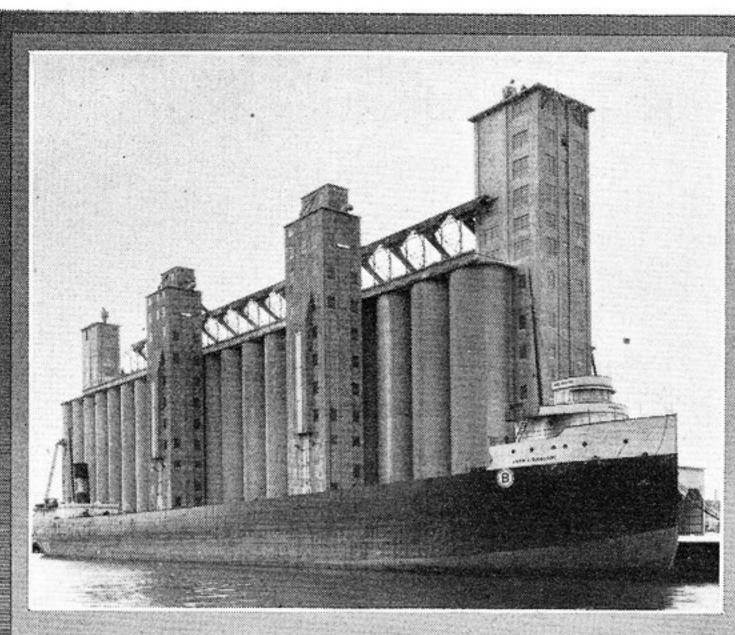
WHERE LAKE
AND RAIL
MEET TO
HANDLE
BUFFALO'S
COMMERCE







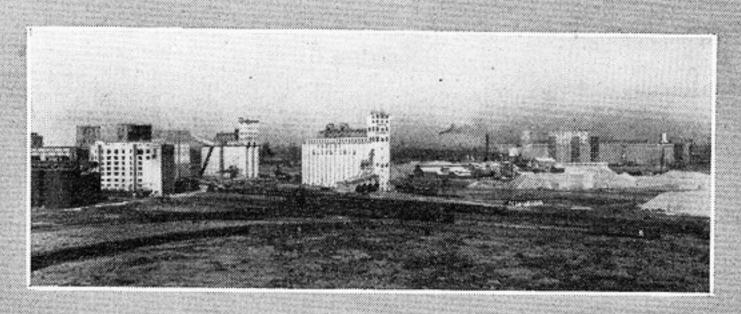


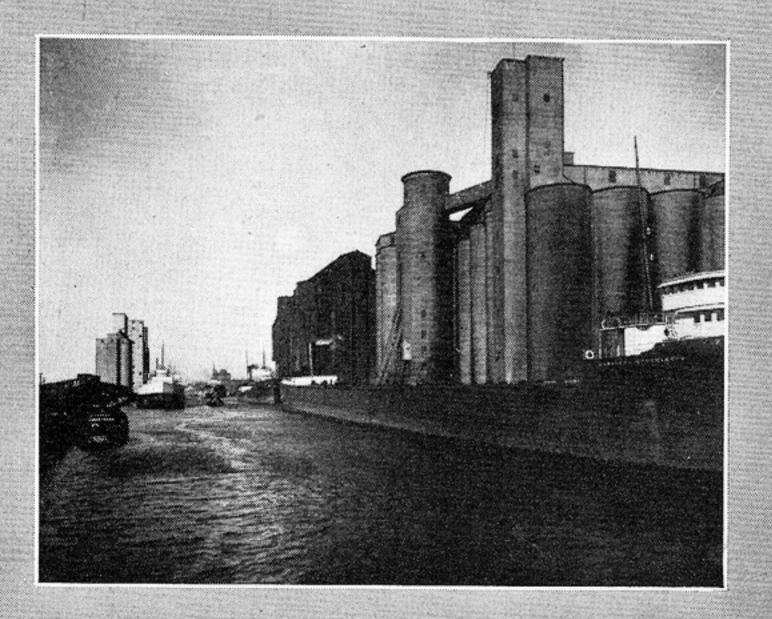


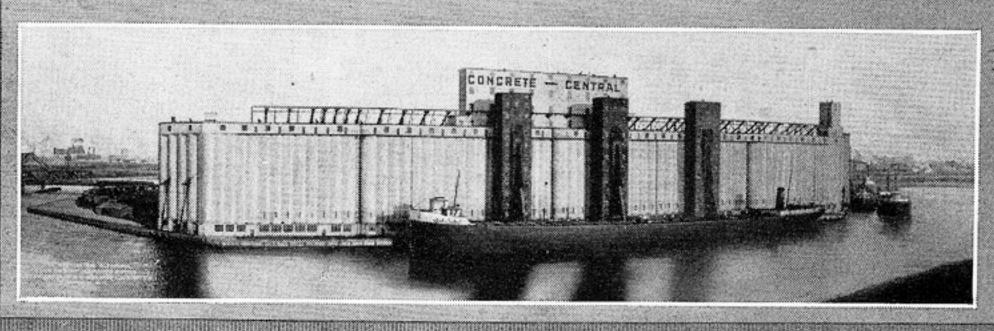
A "CLOSE-UP"

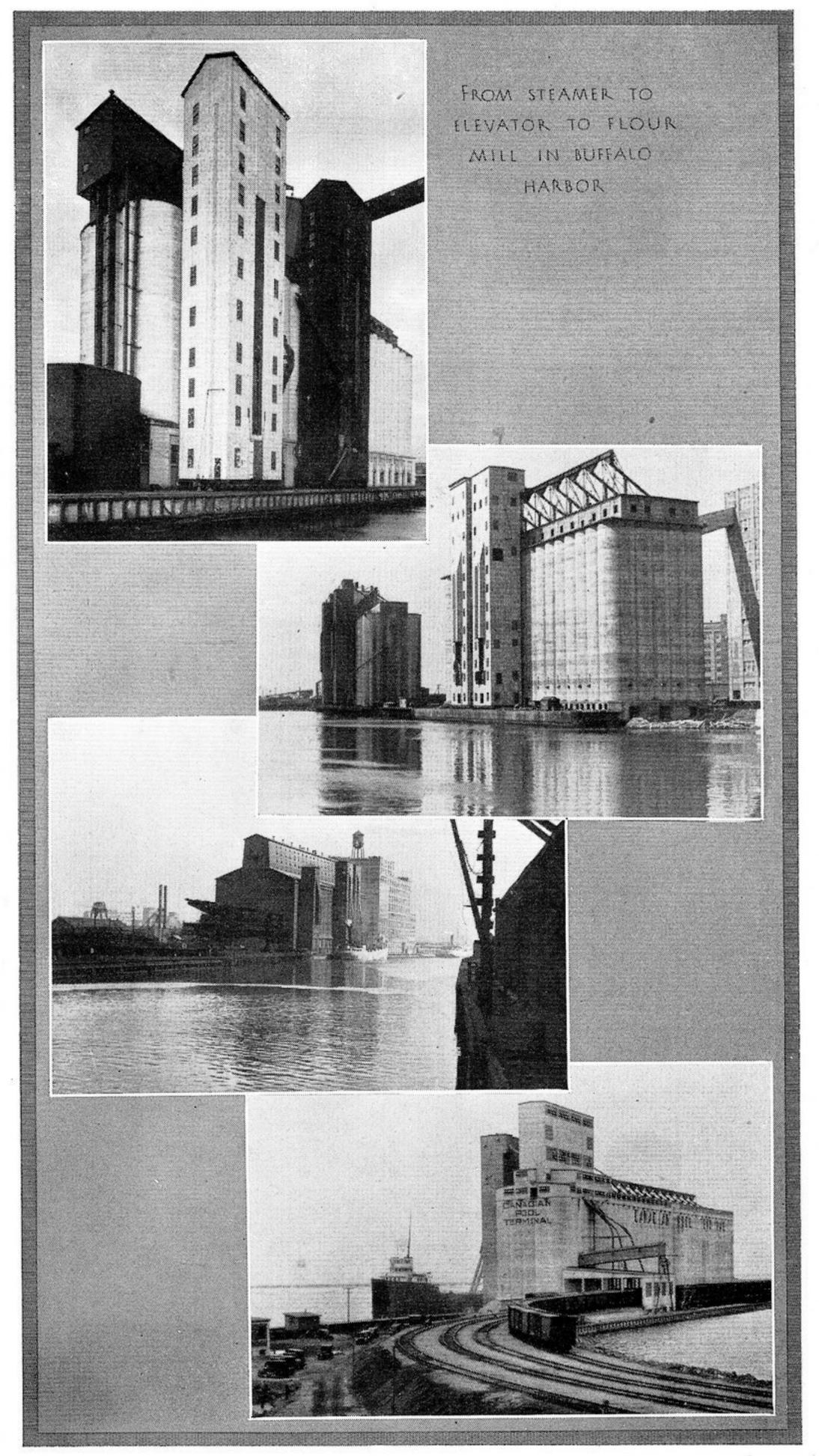
OF BUFFALO'S

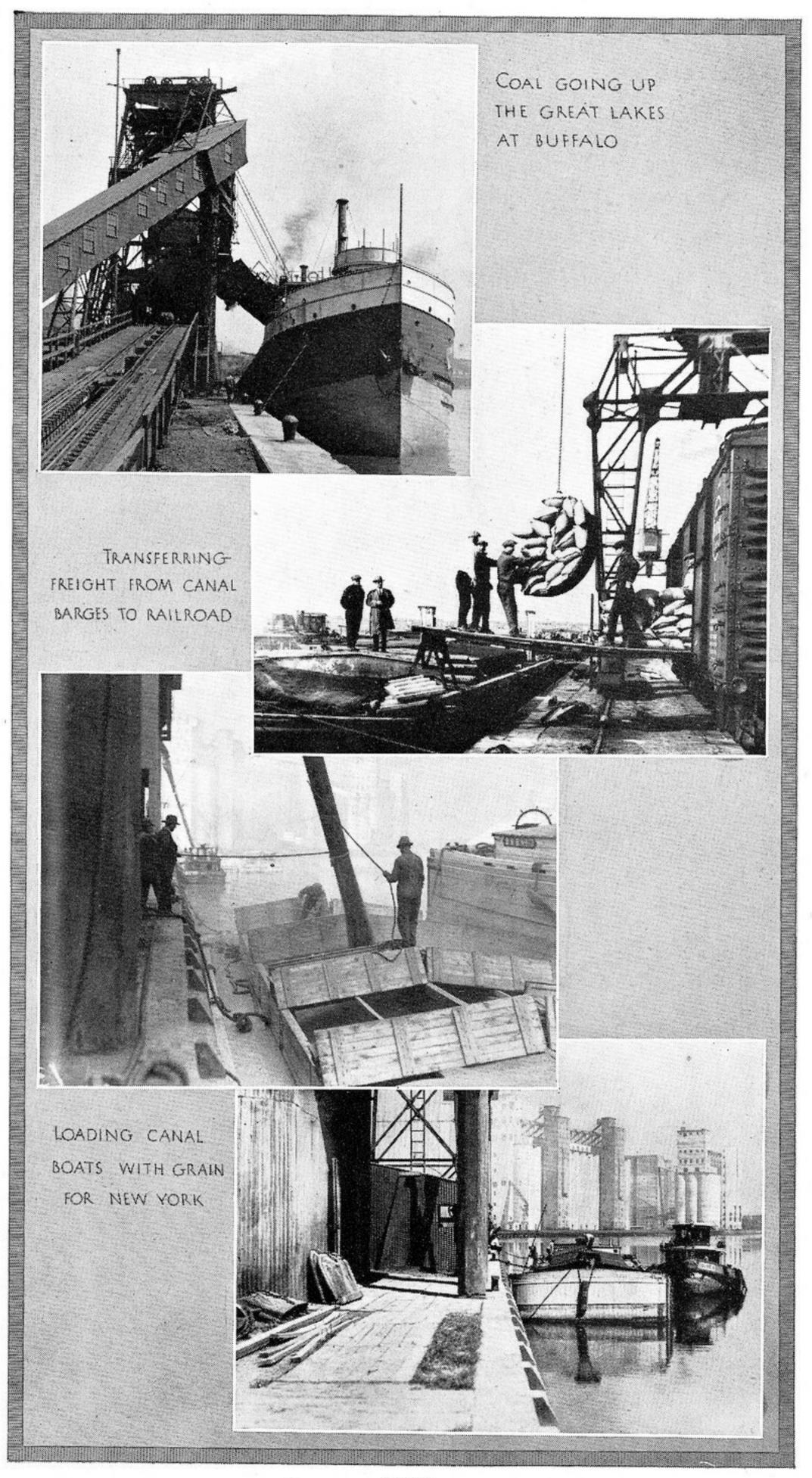
GRAIN ELEVATORS





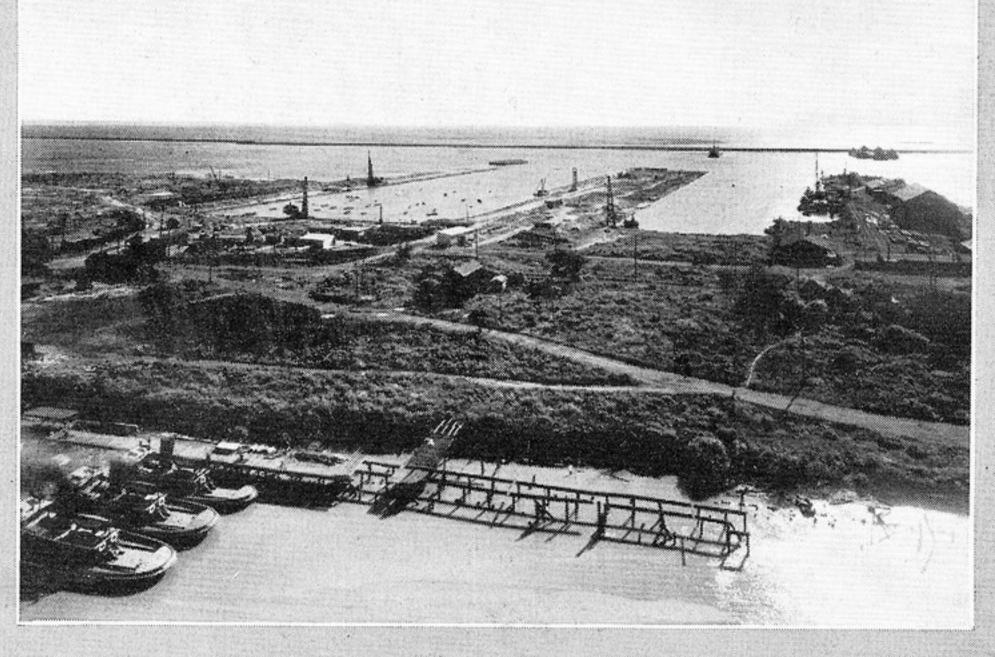








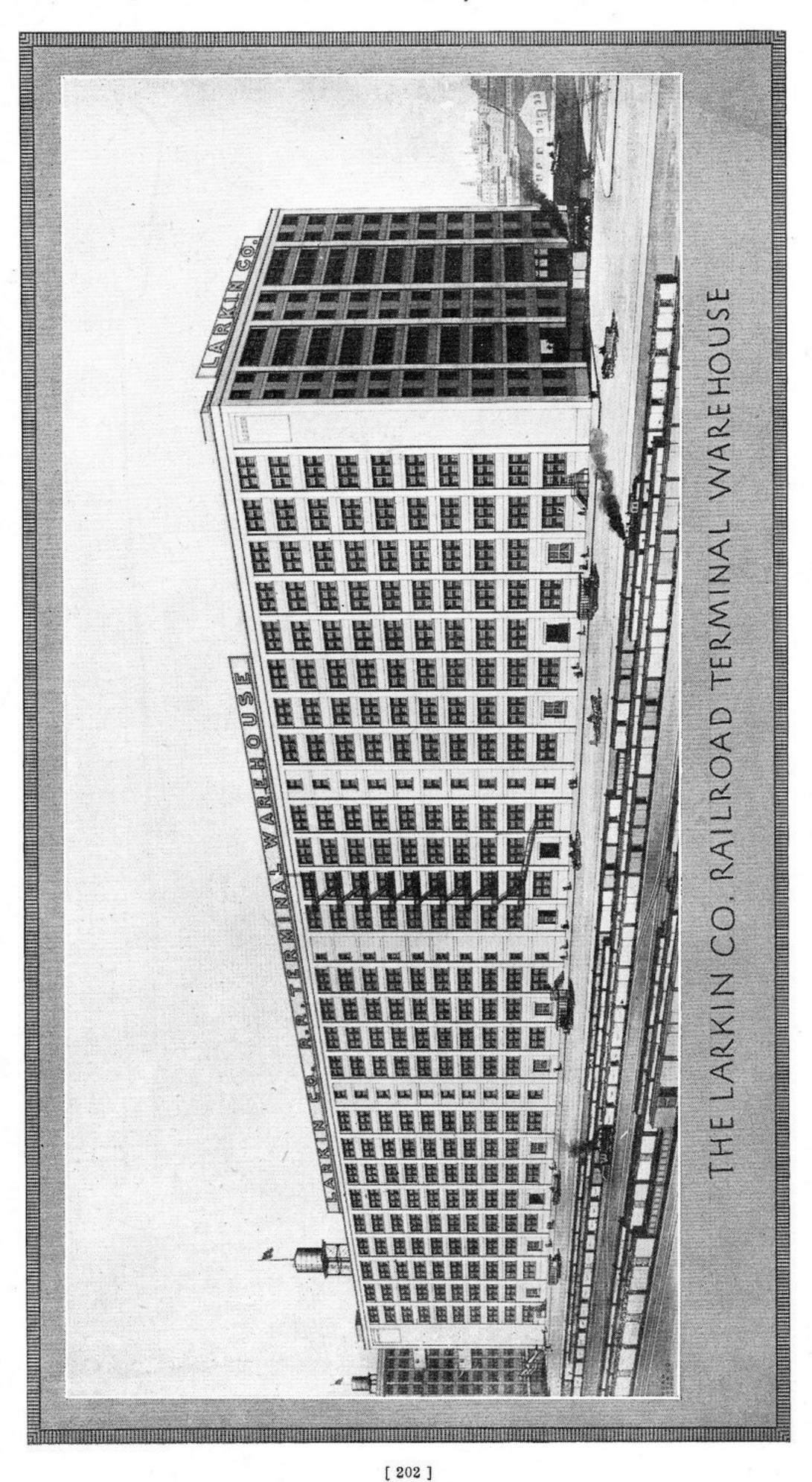
ERIE BASIN TERMINAL OF NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL

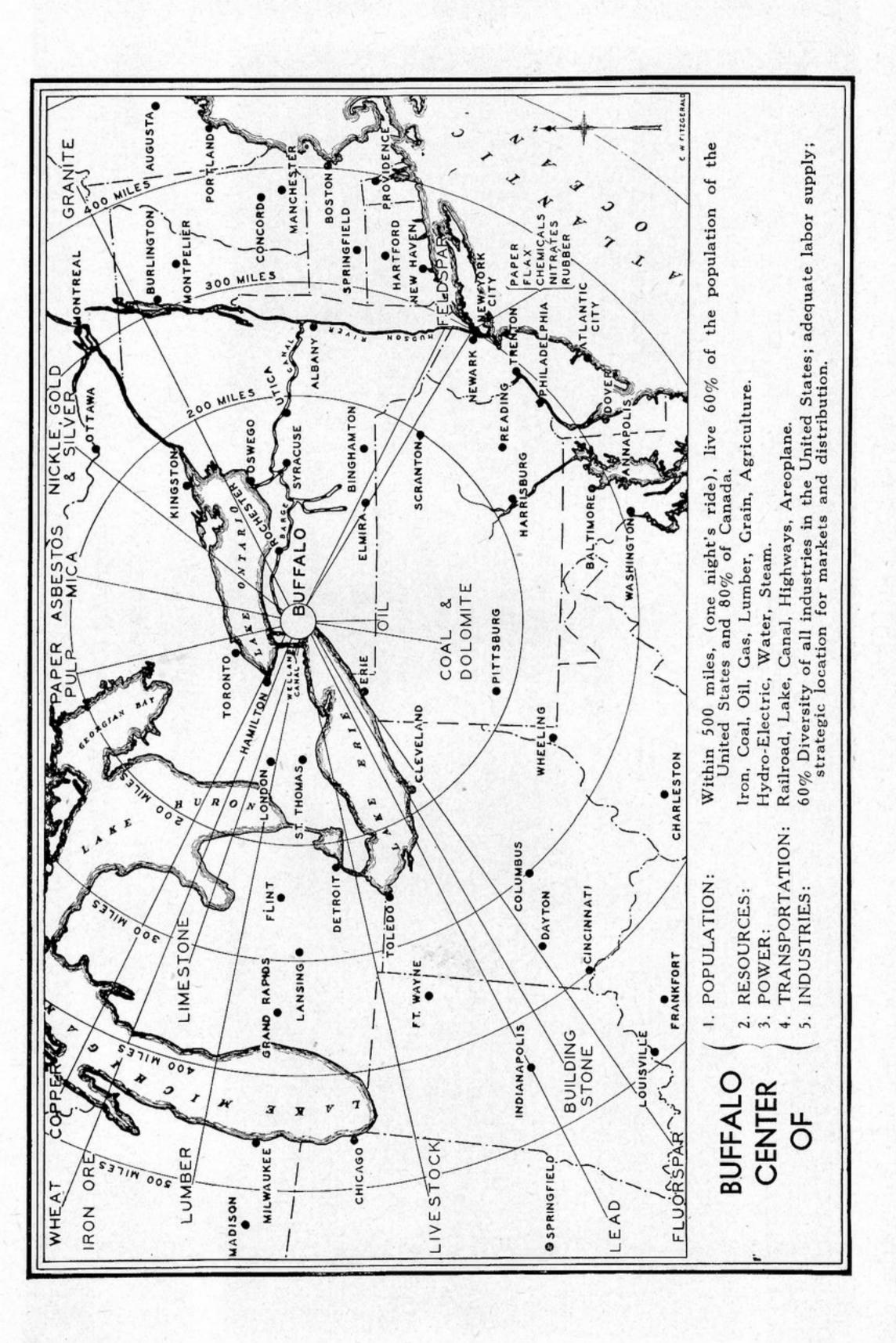


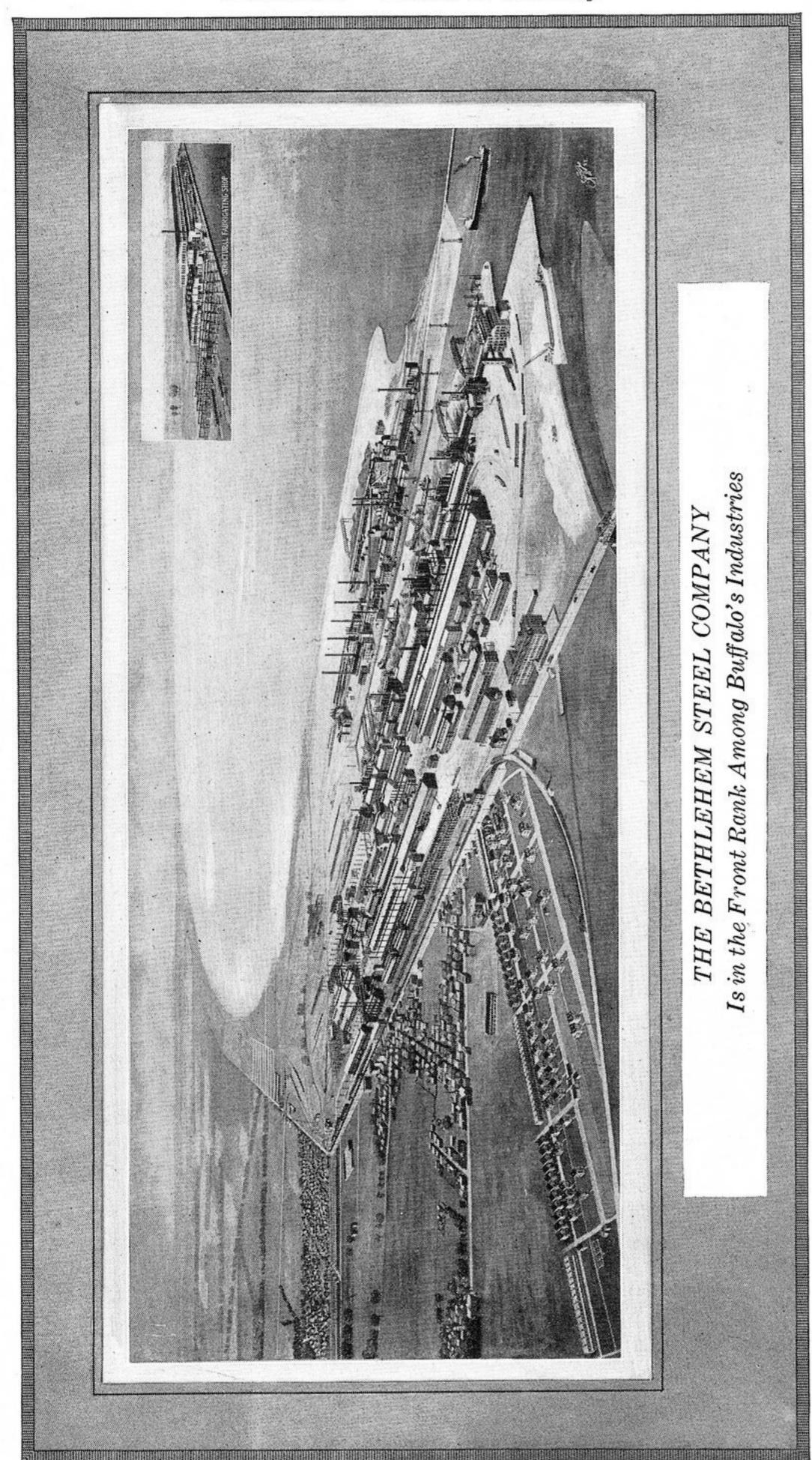
BUFFALO'S MUNICIPAL PIERS



NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD PASSENGER YARDS







By. W. N. KESSEL

Manager Industrial Research Department Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

The city of Buffalo occupies a superior position in its commercial and industrial advantages.

A glance at a map will tell you why. The city is part of a great industrial district known as the Niagara Area, center of trade between United States and Canada. At the eastern end of the Great Lakes, America's great inland waterway—at the western end of the Barge Canal System, running through the wealthiest state of the country—having water connection with the entire Atlantic seaboard, Panama and the Pacific—at the central point of the largest and wealthiest market territory in America—surrounded by a complete variety of raw material resources—with the power of Niagara Falls at its door—the Buffalo-Niagara Metropolitan district has all the requisites of a great industrial community.

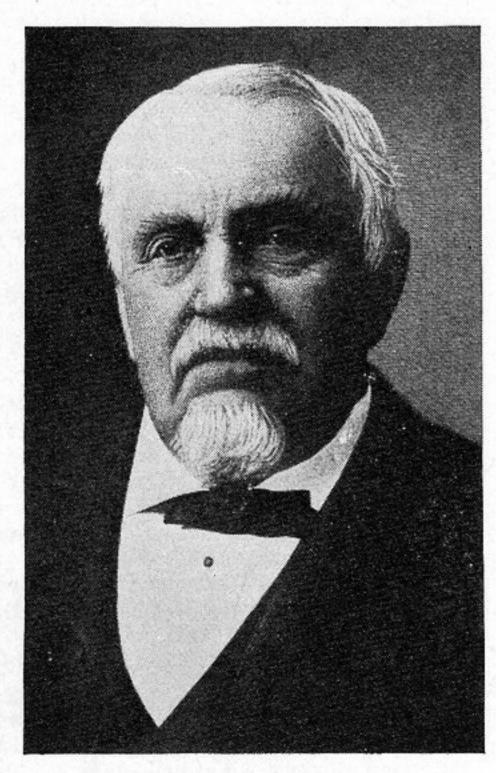
Four factors determine economic production—climate, power resources, accessibility of raw materials and labor conditions. In these Buffalo is fortunate. Located in the center of the so-called "energy belt" where the climate is best suited to productive activity, it leads all industrial cities east of the Rocky Mountains in uniformity of temperature. One of the great single sources of hydro-electric power of the country is at its door. Coal and gas are directly available from the fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, and raw materials are brought from the vast, undeveloped Canadian region, the Great Lakes country, and the rich territory of New York State itself.

It is a proved principle that the stability of a city's labor condition is in direct proportion to the variety of its industries. In Buffalo, where there is a greater diversity of industry than in any other American city, it is only natural that depressions are not as severe as in many other cities. Of the 334 classifications of manufacture listed

in the United States Census of 1927, nearly 70 per cent are represented in Buffalo, and no one industry equals more than ten per cent of the total production of the city.

Buffalo, geographically, is ideally located for the manufacture of steel. During the navigation season, the ores from northern Michigan and the Superior fields can be deposited here directly from the steamer. Coal, coke and limestone are easily assembled and an inexhaustible source of water power is always available. The three largest steel plants in the district-Bethlehem Steel Co., Republic Steel Co. and Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corporation — employ 13,000 persons and have an aggregate yearly production of more than 2,000,000 tons.

The production of the



JACOB F. SCHOELLKOPF Pioneer in Buffalo's Industries and Development of Power at Niagara Falls.

smaller Buffalo steel companies bring the total for the district close to 3,000,000 tons.

The Niagara Area is the main gateway of commerce for Northern United States and Canada. It is a natural market for the concentration and distribution of lumber. Reshipping at Buffalo has determined the assorting, drying and reshipment of lumber here and has created an important center for another of the key industries of the city. While it is true that this industry has diminished in Buffalo during the past few years because of the shifting of the source of supply, it is still one of the important businesses of the community. The U.S. census of 1927 showed a total of \$11,523,904 in lumber manufacture for the year.

In rubber manufacture, Buffalo's particular advantage lies in its inexhaustible supply of chemically suitable water. This was the determining factor in the decision of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation to locate its \$25,000,000 American plant here after its engineers had studied prospective locations in twenty-three cities of the country.

Within our city limits, which have not been changed for three quarters of a century, there are, under normal conditions, over 65,000 men employed solely in manufacture. The Bethlehem Steel Company's Lackawanna plant, having but a small part of its establishment within the city limits, is not included in these figures—neither is the Wickwire plant.

Buffalo is the world's greatest grain distributing port. Of the more than 500,000,000 bushels of grain shipped on the Great Lakes each summer, an average of nearly 300,000,000 bushels, about half the total, are brought to Buffalo. Two hundred million bushels are reshipped from here to the eastern seaboard. Fifty to Sixty million are ground into flour.

Because of low transportation rates on the Great Lakes, it is cheaper to bring grain to Buffalo and mill it here than to grind it into flour near the source of supply. In six years Buffalo has increased its milling output from 6,000,000 barrels to more than 12,000,000 barrels of flour a year. In 1930 it passed Minneapolis and took first place. It is now the milling city of the world.

ling city of the world.

If among the city's new industries is aviation. Airplane ine manufacture in Buffalo during 1929 had a value of an \$15,000,000, placing Buffalo in a leading position cities in aircraft production. In 1928, its five aircraft clants had a combined output of nearly \$5,000,000. of these—Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company, Inc., and Aircraft Corporation, used nearly 300,000 square turing space, employed 2000 persons, and produced as and 198 engines. The new plant, recently opened by these figures 448,000 square feet of floor space and of 2000 persons, giving Buffalo one of the largest airring plants in America.

In most important points in the question of a city's narket territory it serves. A consideration of Buffalo's in part at least, its phenomenal growth as a center of the first place, there are more than 70,000,000 people of 500 miles. More than 80% of the net income of the first place, there are more than 70,000,000 people of 500 miles. More than 80% of the net income of the first plarest in this circle. Eighty per cent of the country's ghty per cent of its automobiles,—are sold within borders. It includes twenty-eight of the fifty largest antry. It includes 152, more than half the cities in a all, and 54 of the 93 cities of 100,000 or more, is the most densely populated, wealthiest section of products and the endless demands of this vast market, we vital question of distribution. Buffalo reaches its the world question of distribution. Buffalo reaches its the world question of distribution. Buffalo reaches its the world question of the great industrial centers of the limitation and produced and the great industrial centers of the limitation and produced and the great industrial centers of the limitation and produced and the great industrial centers of the limitation and produced and the great industrial centers of the limitation and produced and Outstanding among the city's new industries is aviation. Airplane and airplane engine manufacture in Buffalo during 1929 had a value of slightly more than \$15,000,000, placing Buffalo in a leading position among American cities in aircraft production. In 1928, its five aircraft manufacturing plants had a combined output of nearly \$5,000,000. The two largest of these-Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company, Inc., and Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, used nearly 300,000 square feet of manufacturing space, employed 2000 persons, and produced nearly 400 planes and 198 engines. The new plant, recently opened by Curtiss, added to these figures 448,000 square feet of floor space and a working force of 2000 persons, giving Buffalo one of the largest aircraft manufacturing plants in America.

One of the most important points in the question of a city's industry is the market territory it serves. A consideration of Buffalo's market explains, in part at least, its phenomenal growth as a center of commerce. In the first place, there are more than 70,000,000 people within a radius of 500 miles. More than 80% of the net income of the United States is in this circle. Eighty per cent of the country's merchandise,-eighty per cent of its automobiles,-are sold within that territory's borders. It includes twenty-eight of the fifty largest cities in the country. It includes 152, more than half the cities in United States in all, and 54 of the 93 cities of 100,000 or more. Buffalo's market is the most densely populated, wealthiest section of America.

Given the products and the endless demands of this vast market, there remains the vital question of distribution. Buffalo reaches its customers through lake, rail, canal, highway and, increasingly, by air.

The city owes to water transportation probably more than to any other factor its ranking as one of the great industrial centers of the

country. Its 37.4 miles of water frontage have been so developed that it is one of the leading ports of the country. More than \$200,000,000 is invested in industries along the harbor, \$64,000,000 of which has come within the past six years. The freight handled across Buffalo's docks is first in value of all inland ports of the country. It is second in tonnage on the Great Lakes, being exceeded only by Duluth.

The value of this freight has averaged over 600 million dollars for the past five years, with an annual tonnage approximating 20 million tons. The latest figures of value were \$704,256,339 and tonnage of 22,779,829 short tons.

Buffalo is the greatest point of trade between United States and Canada, the Buffalo Customs District handling 25% of all the \$950, 000,000 of commerce between these countries. It is the point of distribution for 97% of all the water-borne commerce of the Niagara Area. Occupying a stragetic position where commerce on the Great Lakes ends, the city is the natural gateway between east and west.

The other great means of transportation at Buffalo is, of course, rail. Thirteen railroads operating into the city make this the country's second largest railroad center. Eleven of these lines represent 20% of the total railroad mileage of the United States and Canada.

The thirteen roads maintain seven hundred miles of tracks within the city limits, and 1500 along the Niagara Frontier. They maintain six hundred and fifty private sidings; twenty-six classification yards with 600 miles of track and a capacity of 57,000 cars; one hundred and six team tracks upon which can be "spotted" nearly 1500 cars; twelve freight terminals with approximately 45,000 trains entering each year; five passenger terminals served by nine railroads, at which approximately 90,000 trains enter each year; fourteen freight stations with a combined floor space of 500,000 square feet for the handling of less than carload freight; more than 20,000 employees who divide a monthly payroll of more than \$3,000,000.

Supplementing lake and rail traffic is the Barge Canal System, constructed by the State at a cost of \$170,000,000, and given over to the nation free of cost for transportation purposes. It is one of the cheapest means of transportation in the country. Buffalo is the center of a network of concrete highways serving in every direction.

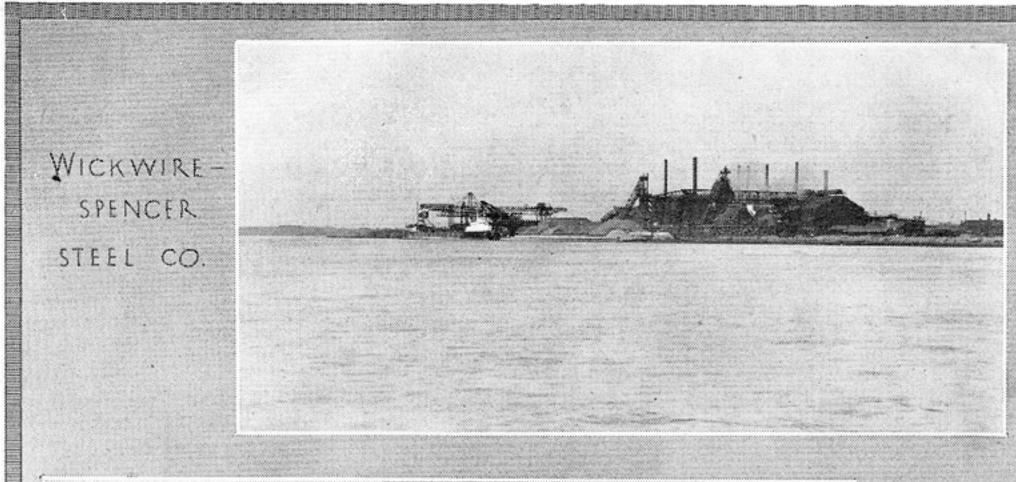
So much for Buffalo's industrial life.

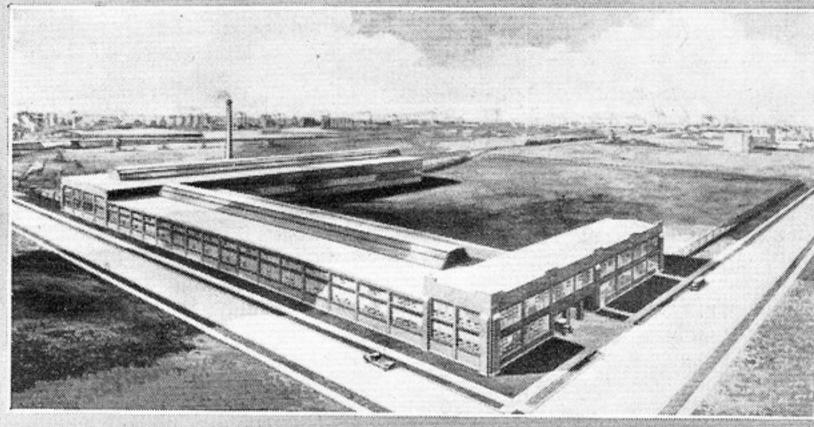
Retroactively, a great industrial city becomes a great residential city. Buffalo is now alive to the fact that living conditions directly influence production, therefor pride, planning and performance are now taking the place of criticism, complaint and obstruction.

Buffalo has long been known as "the city of half a million people set in the middle of a forest." For twenty years, the city has maintained a municipal Forestry Bureau to plant new trees and to give them constant care. As a result, there are over 300,000 trees growing in the city of Buffalo today, stretching for miles along the beautiful residential streets and parkways.

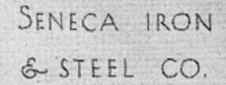
The Buffalo metropolitan district and the Niagara Frontier are synonymous. Therefore, it seems fitting that here should be quoted a most significant statement. Charles M. Schwab and Eugene C. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation recently had this to say about the Niagara Frontier:

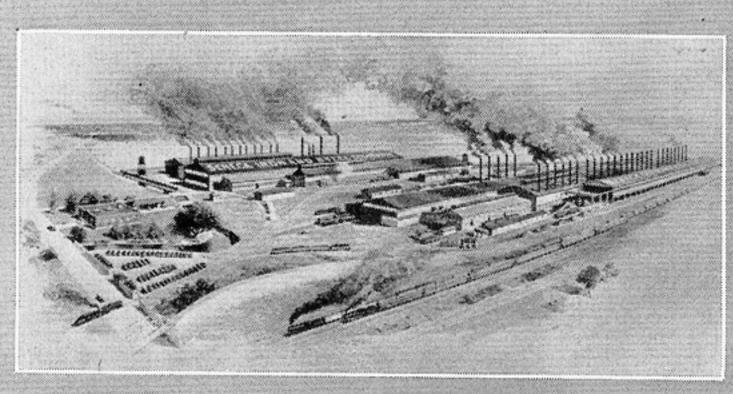
"The great potential development of the frontier district was one of the guiding influences in the acquisition by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of the Lackawanna Steel Company. The confidence we feel in the industrial future of this district is indicated by the fact that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has invested nearly \$40,000,000 in improvements since acquiring the plant in 1922. It may also be regarded as indicative of a growing commercial intercourse for the Niagara Frontier, which, with its strategic location, its ready accessibility to foreign and domestic markets and unlimited water power, possess an industrial and commercial wealth that is becoming increasingly known to the entire civilized world."





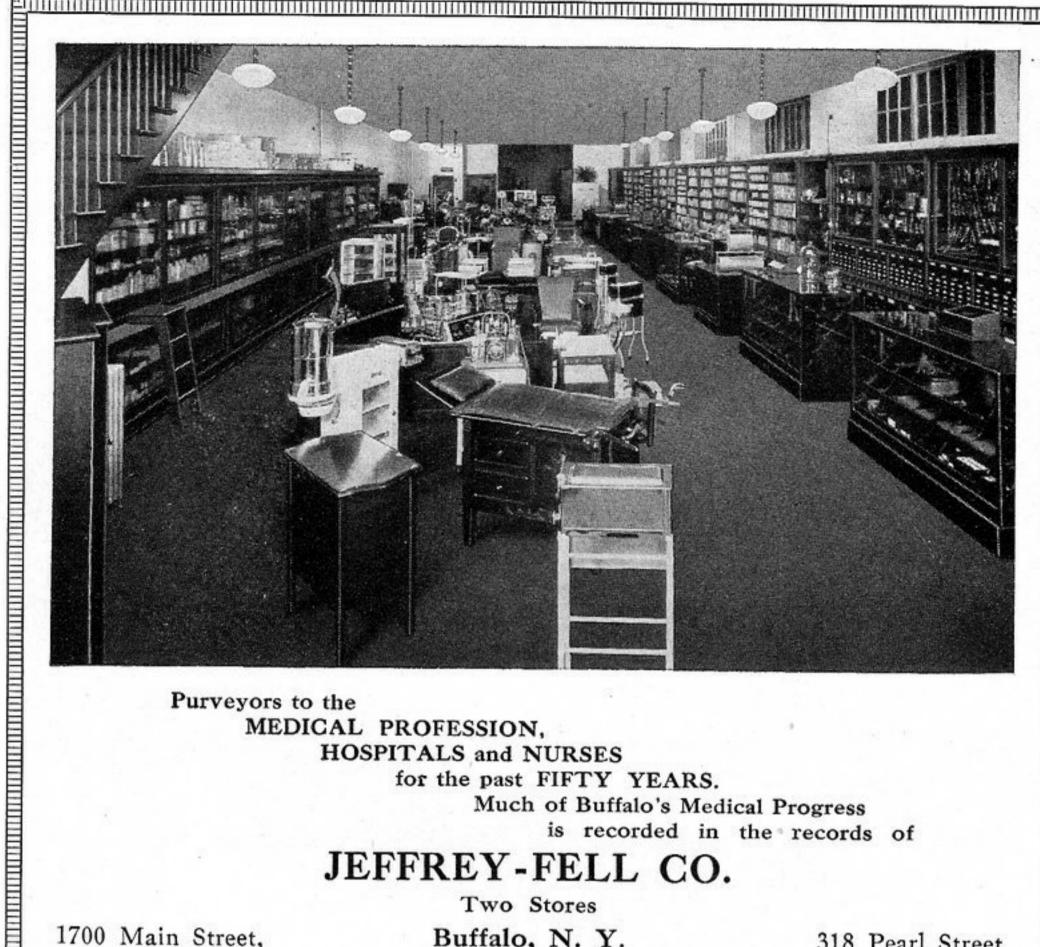
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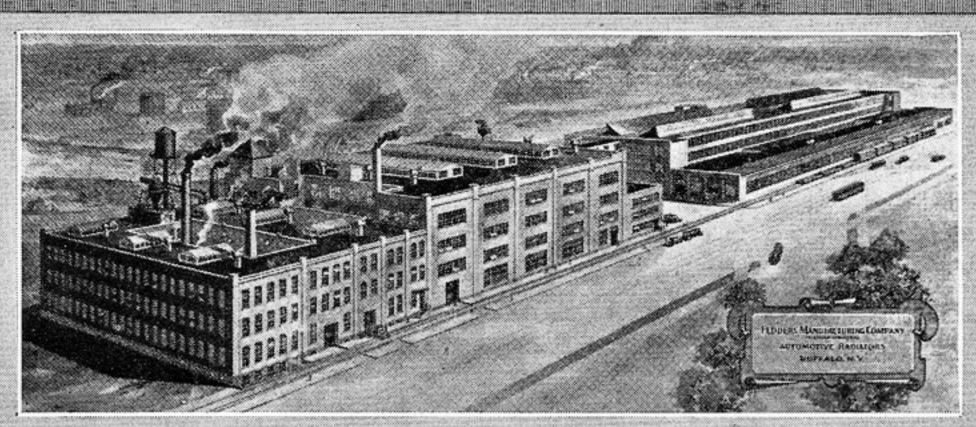
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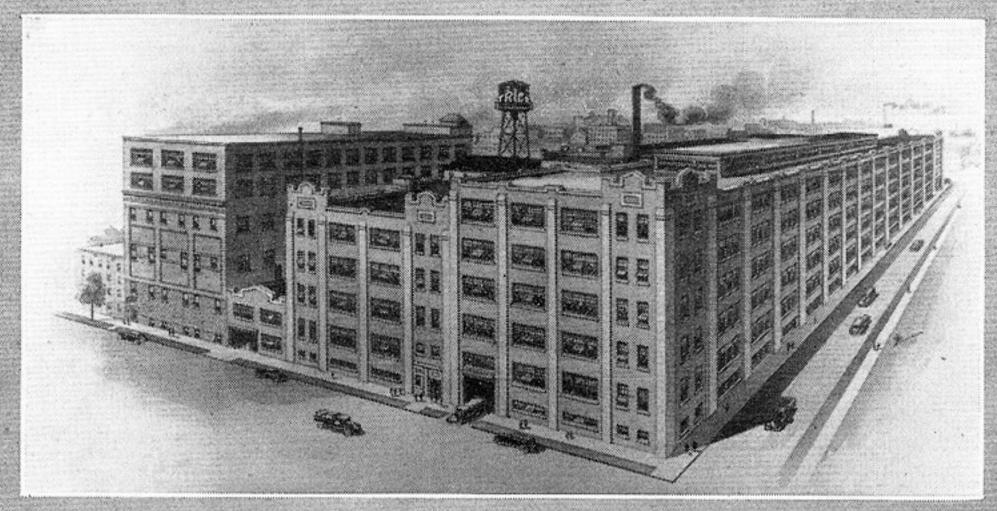
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UNIT HEATERS





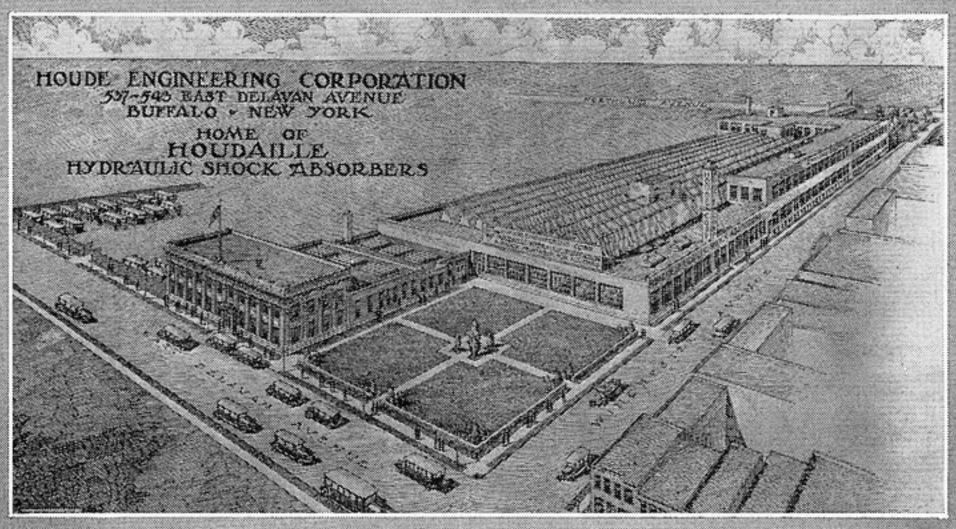
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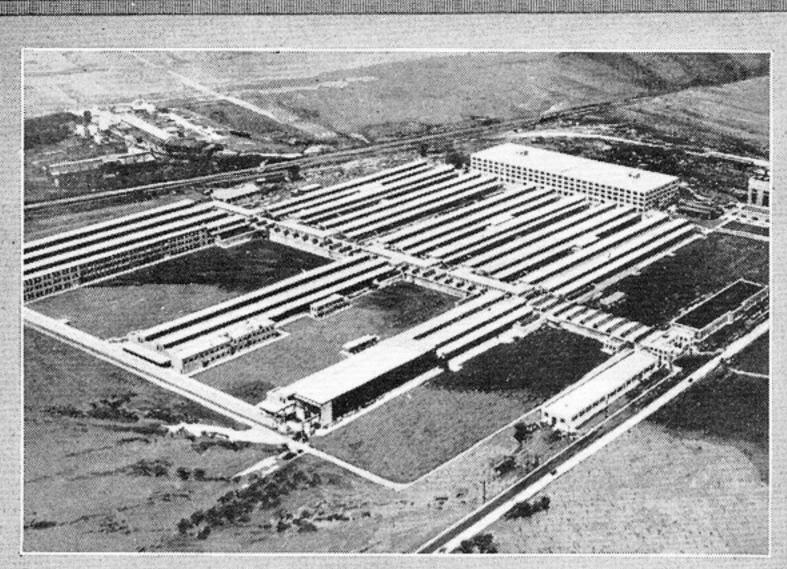


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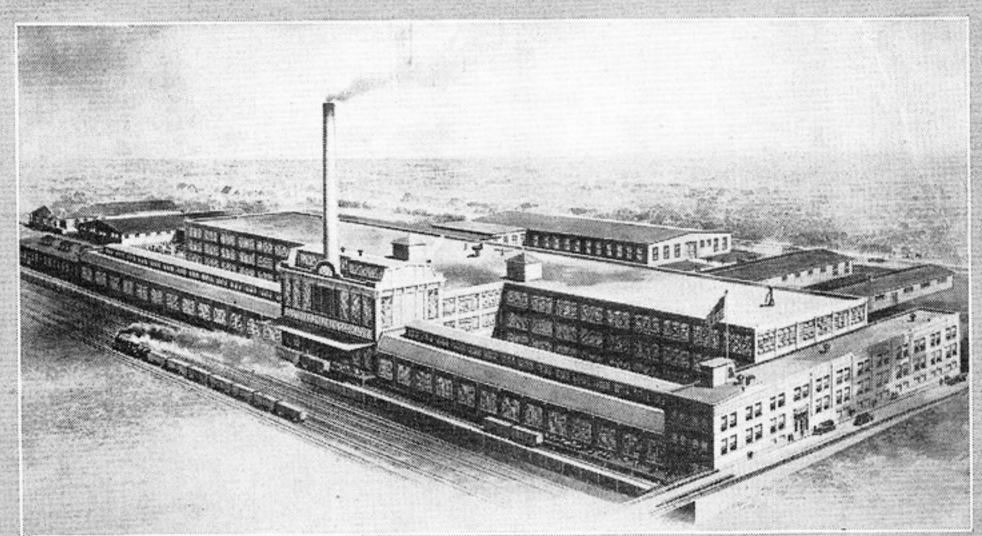


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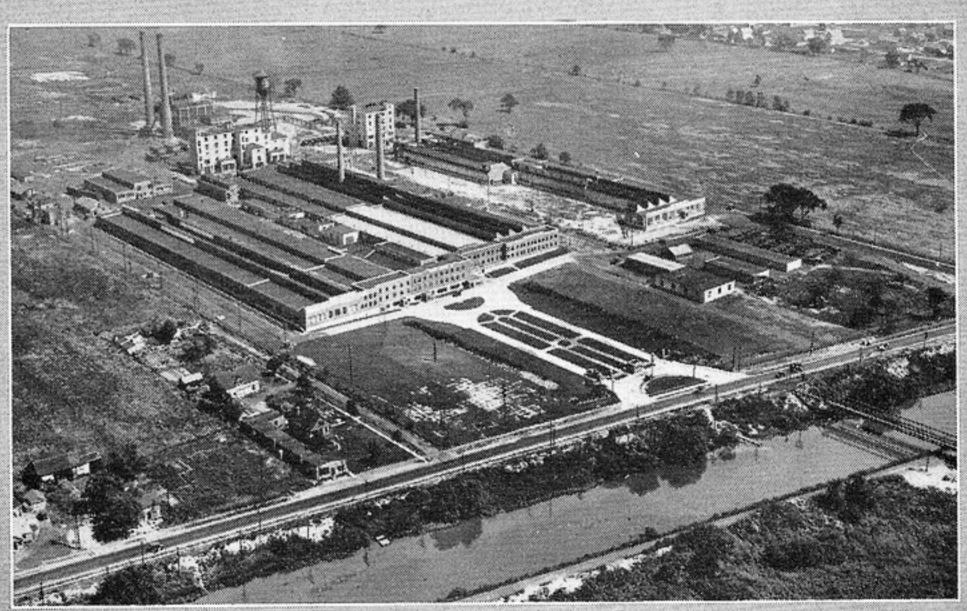




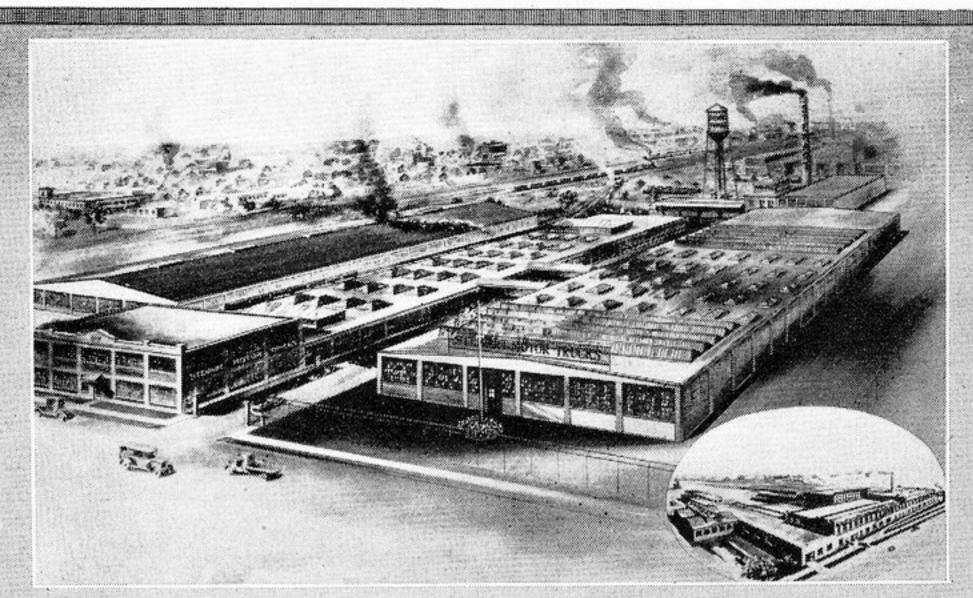
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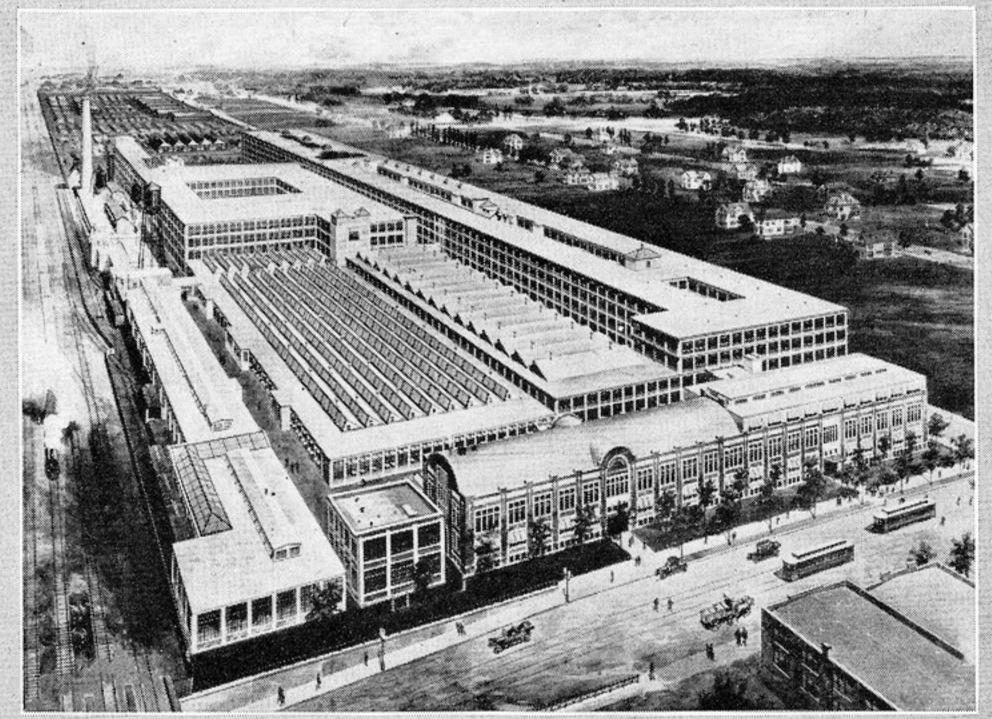
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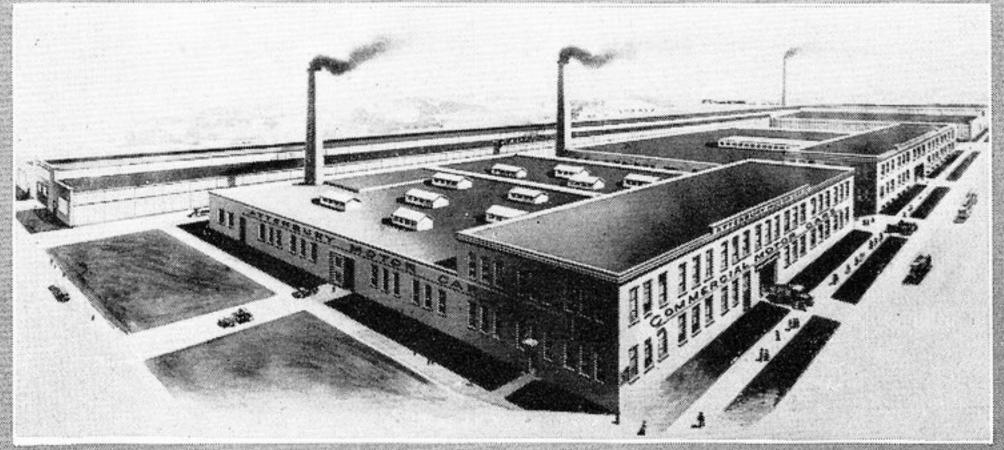
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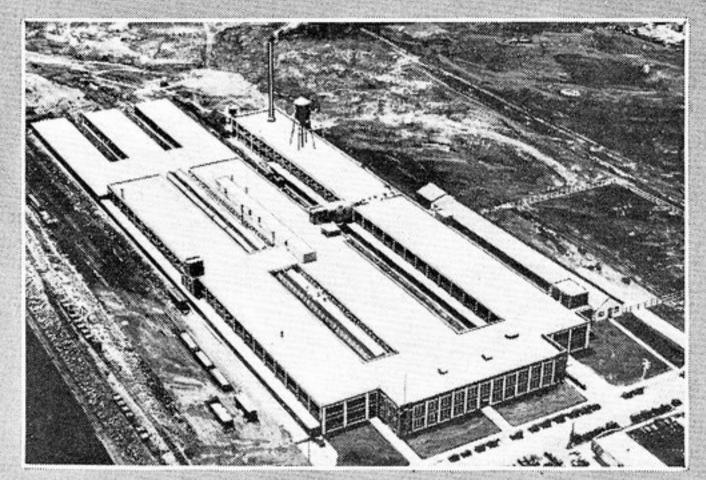
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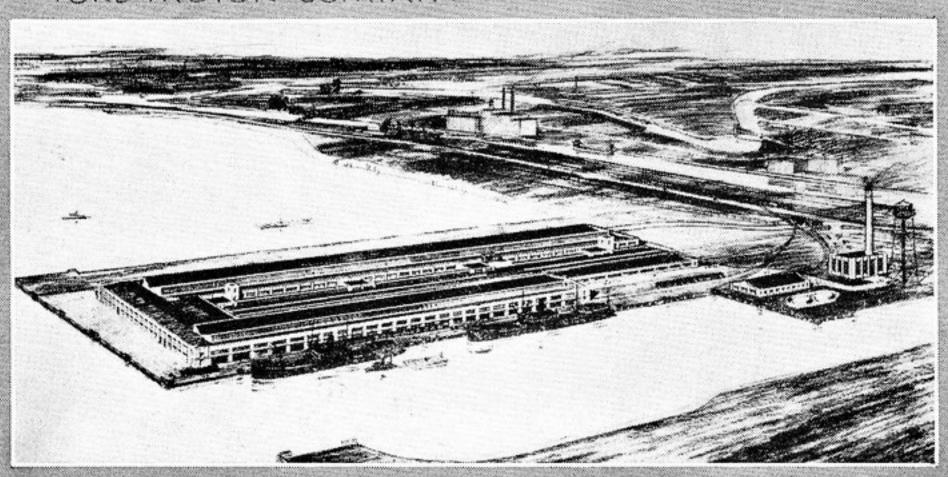
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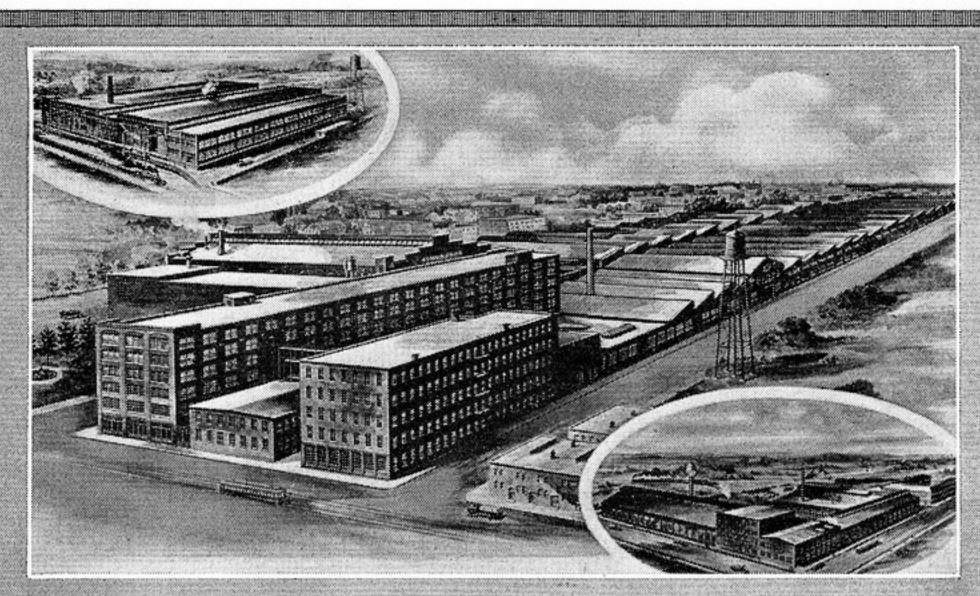
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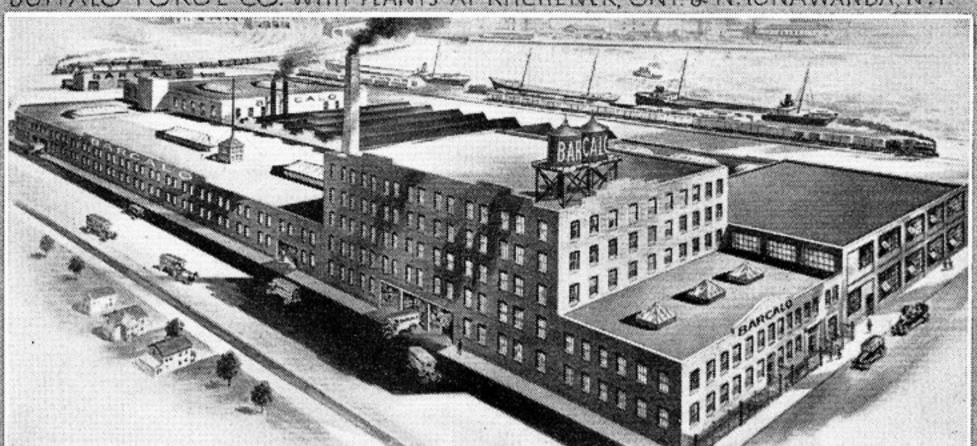
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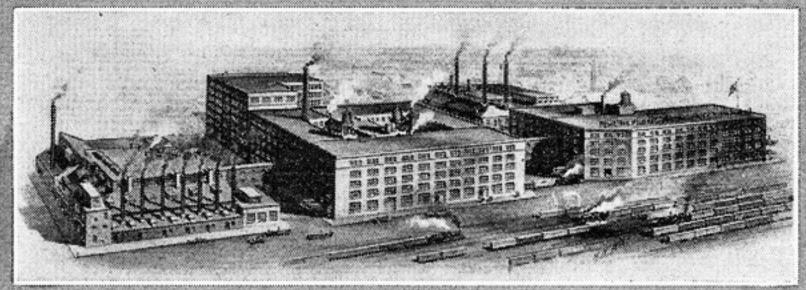
FORD MOTOR COMPANY'S NEW PLANT



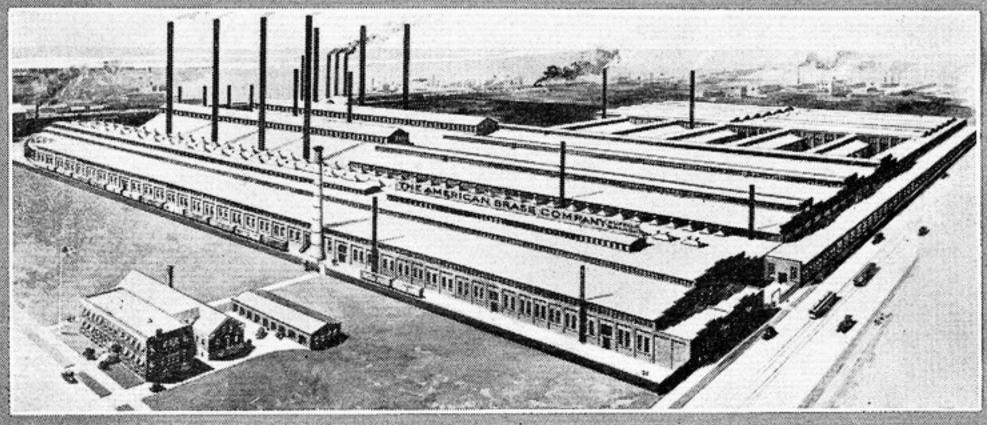
BUFFALO FORGE CO. WITH PLANTS AT KITCHENER, ONT. & N. TONAWANDA, N.Y.



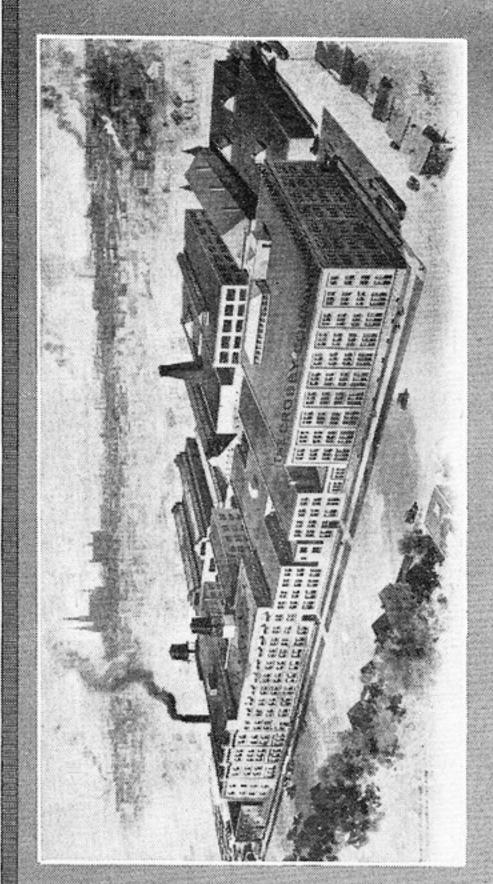
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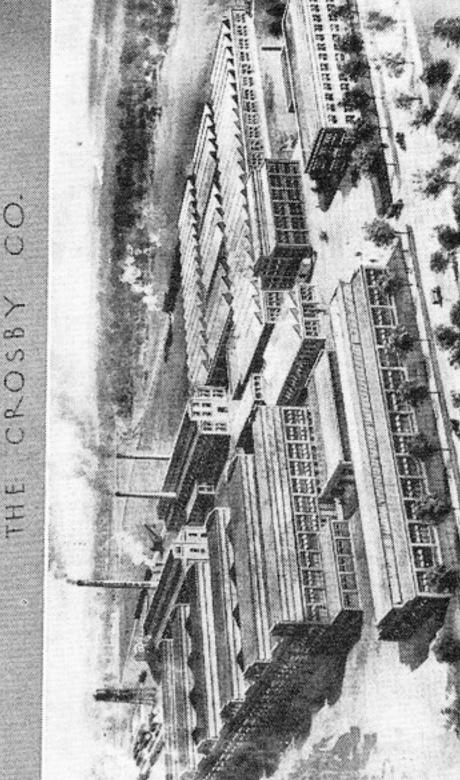


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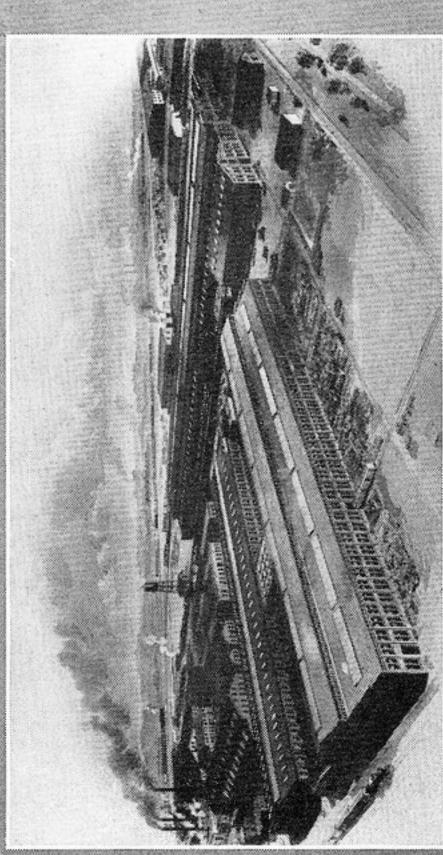


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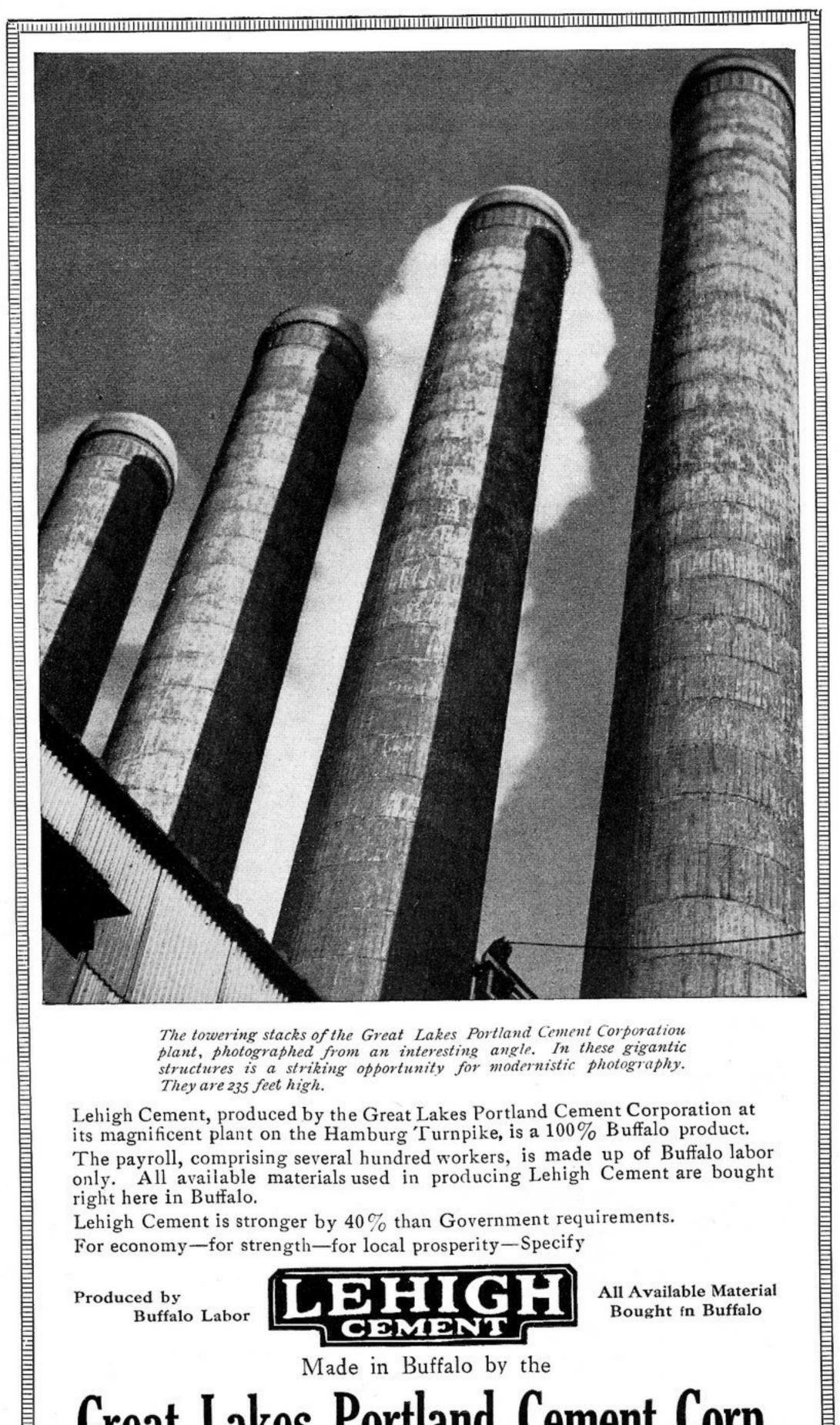
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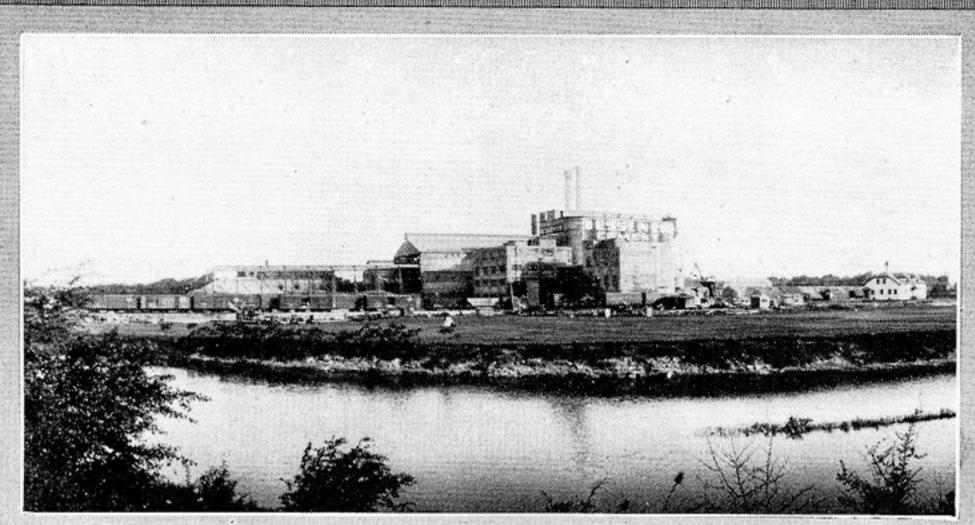
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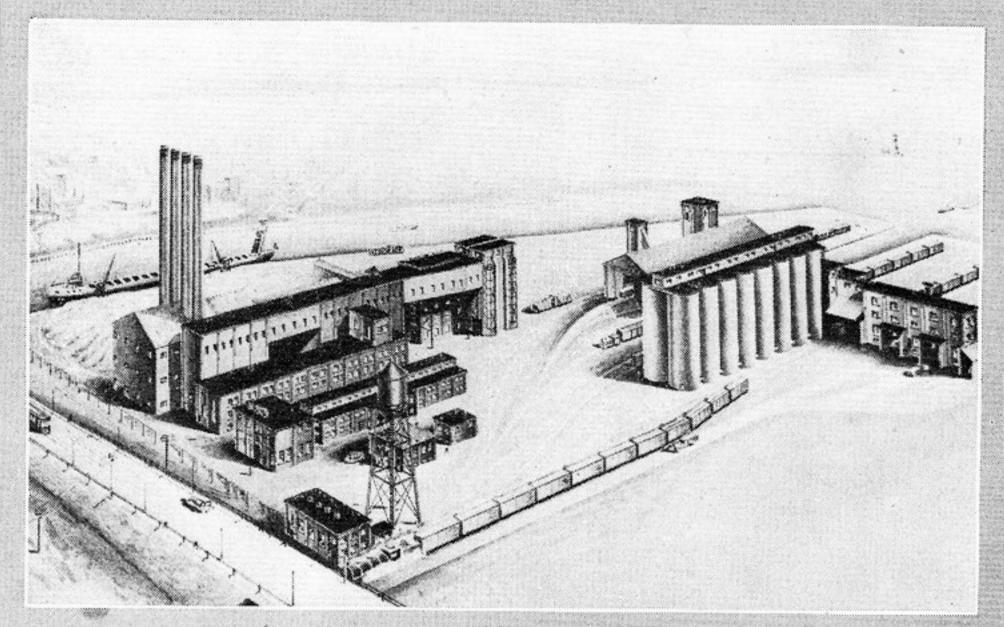
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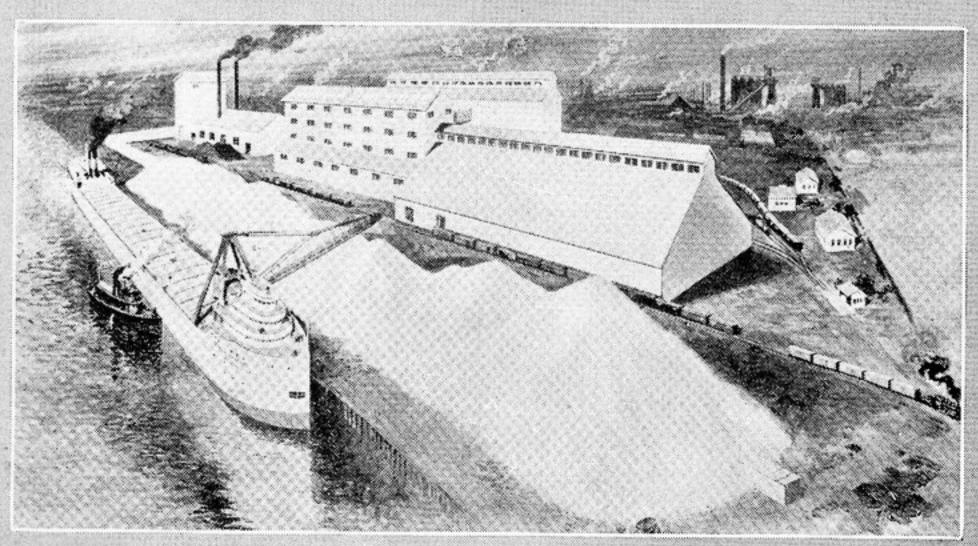
Great Lakes Portland Cement Corp.



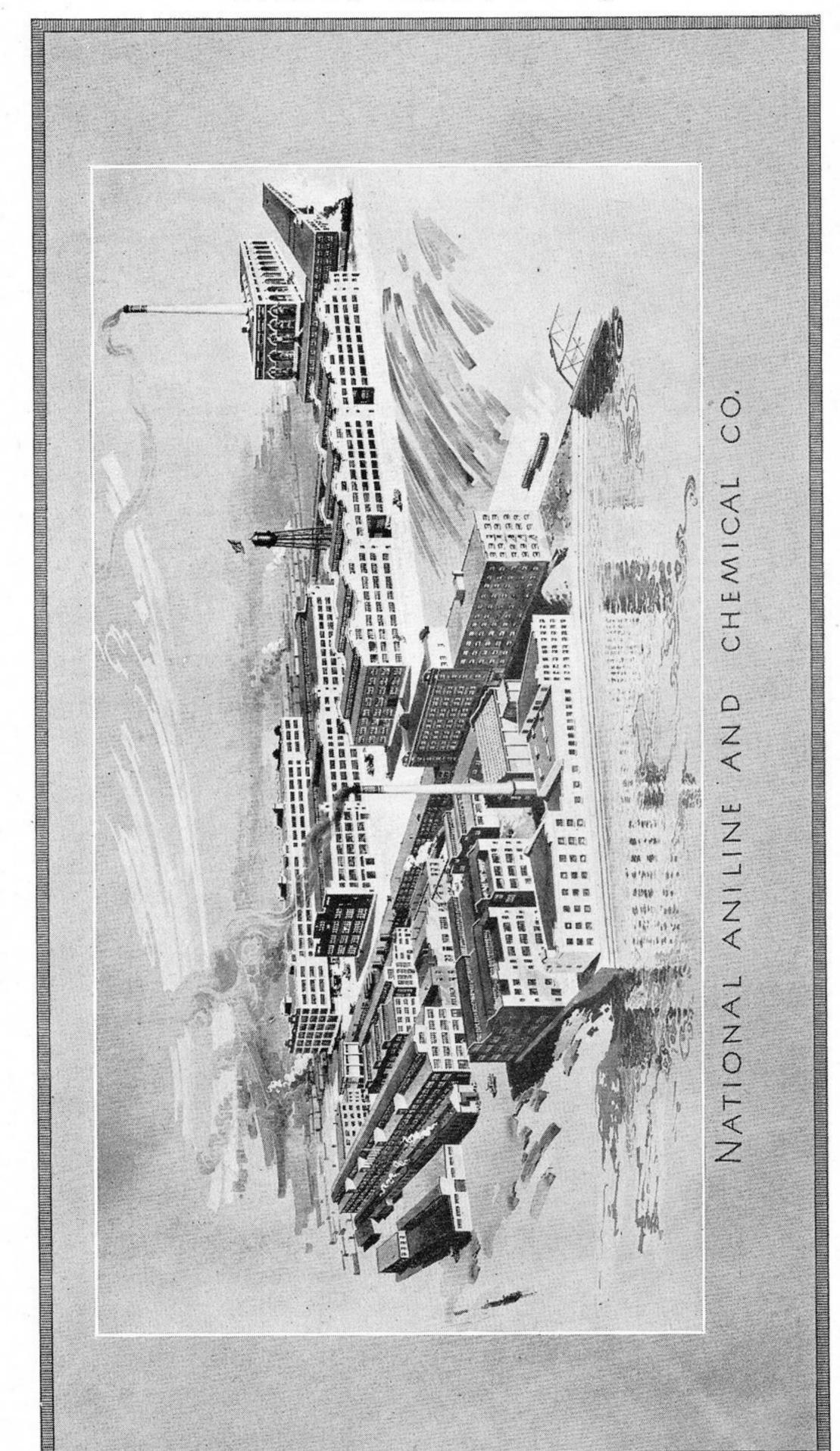
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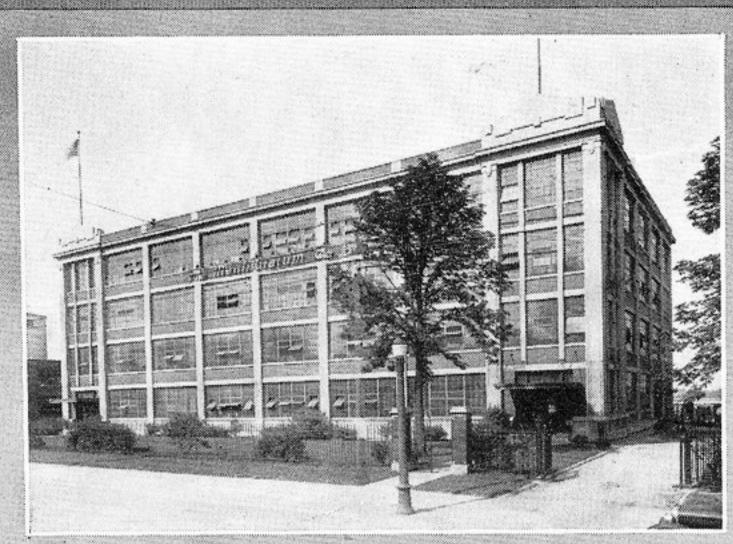


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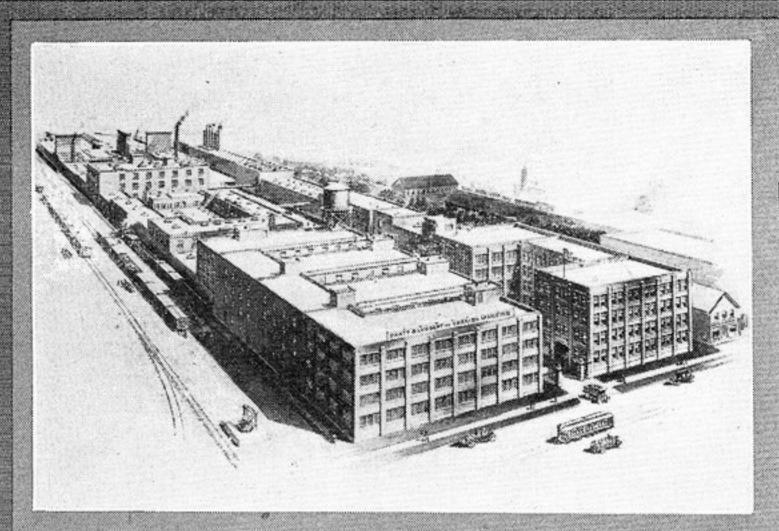
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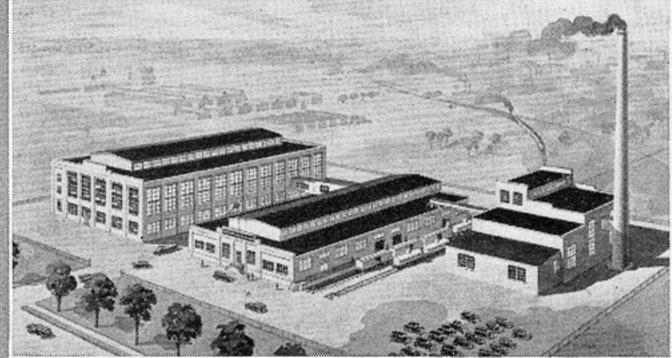
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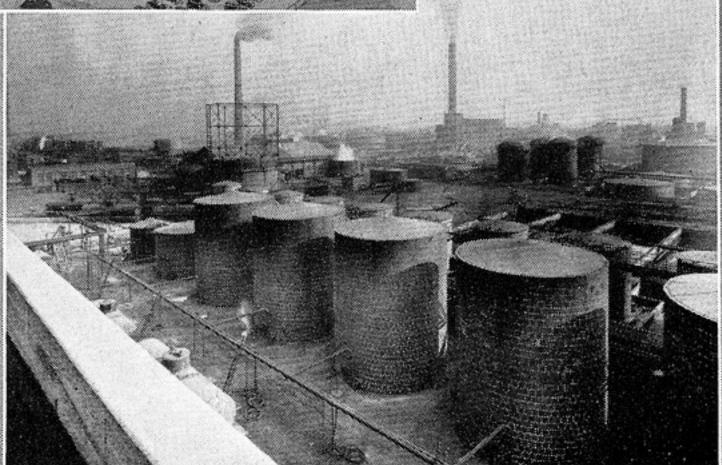
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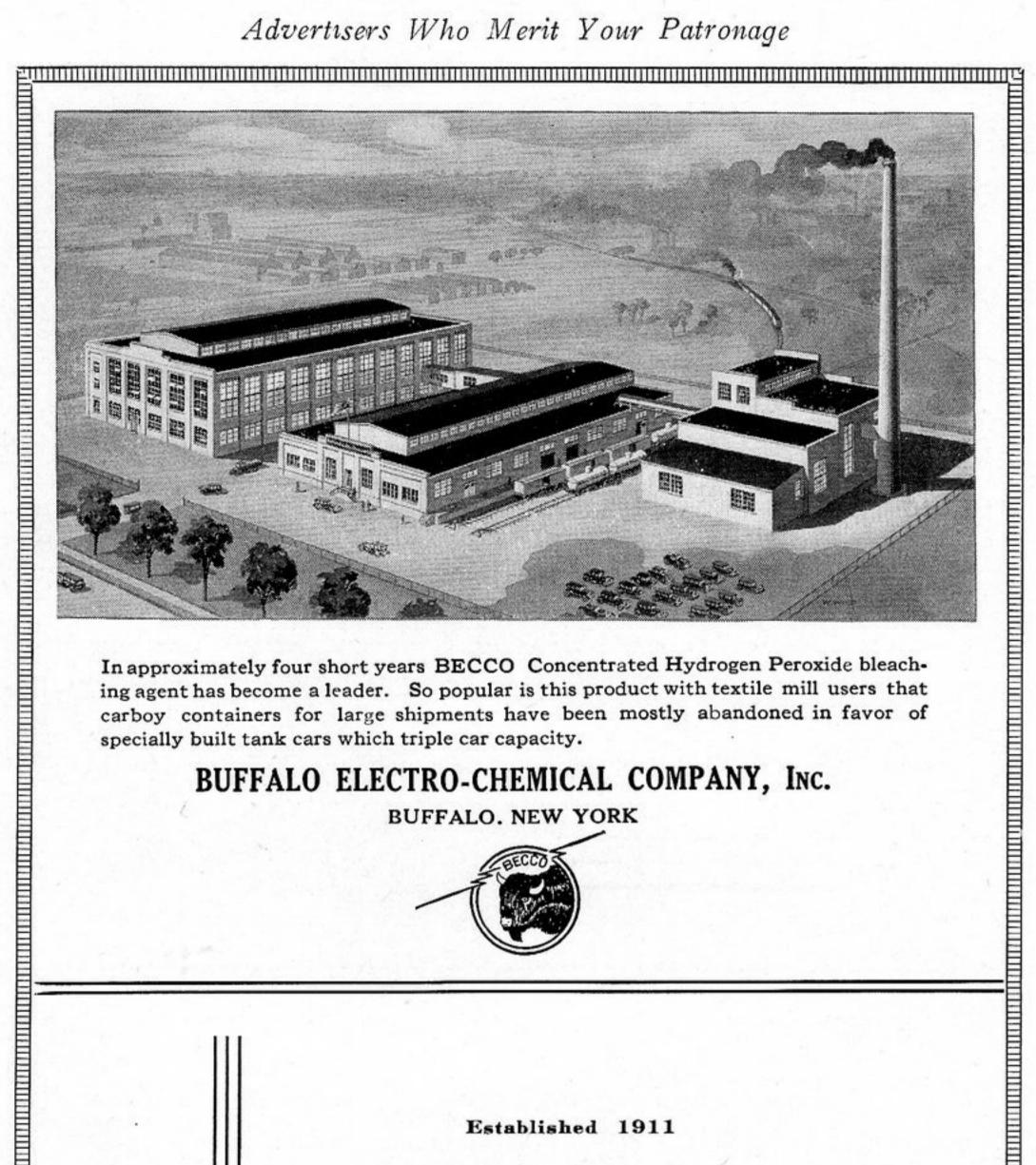




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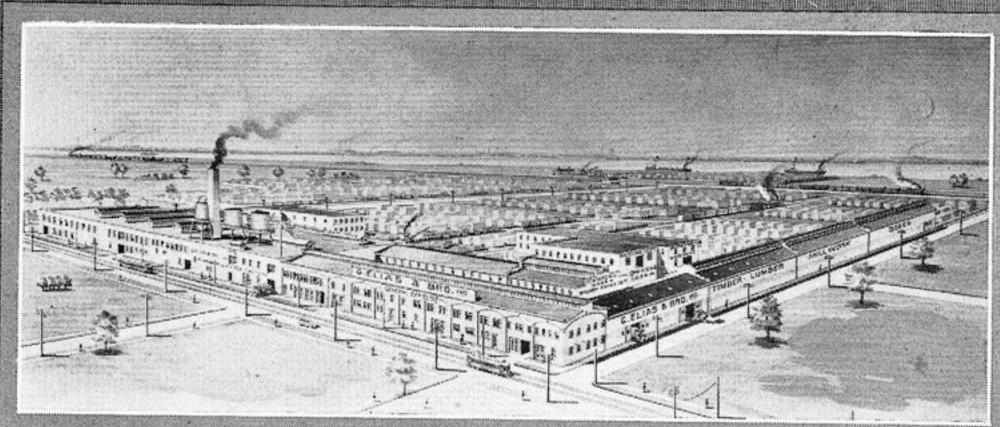
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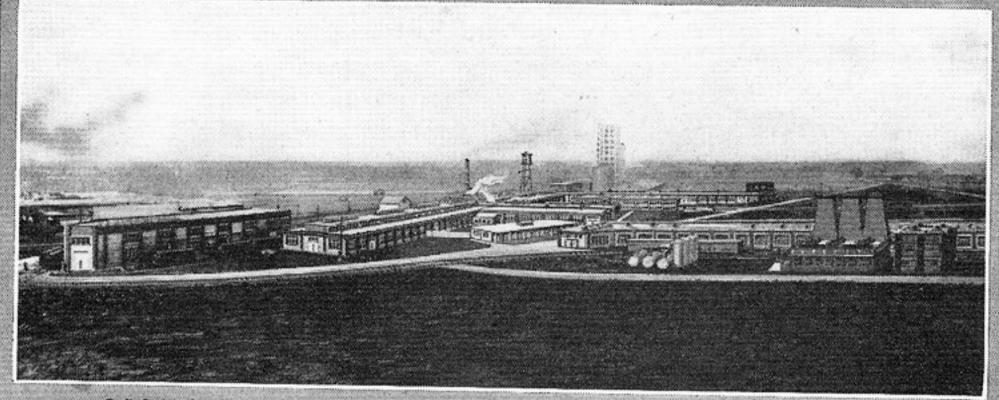
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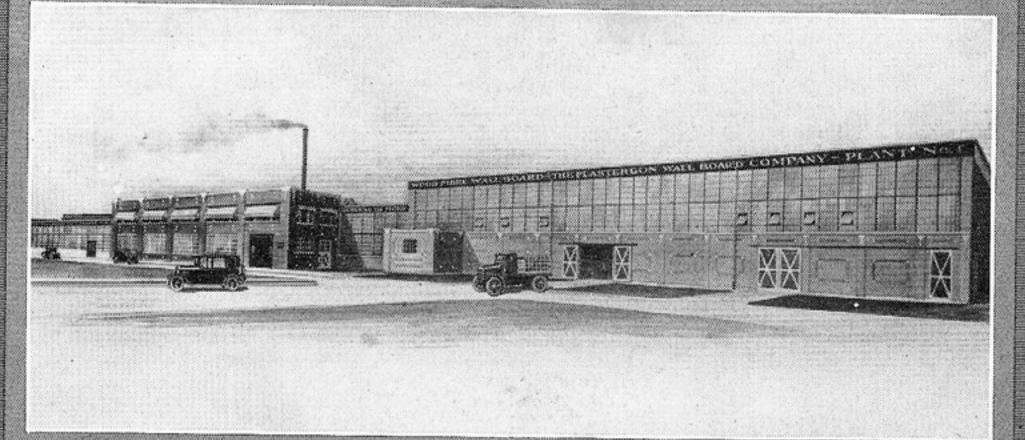
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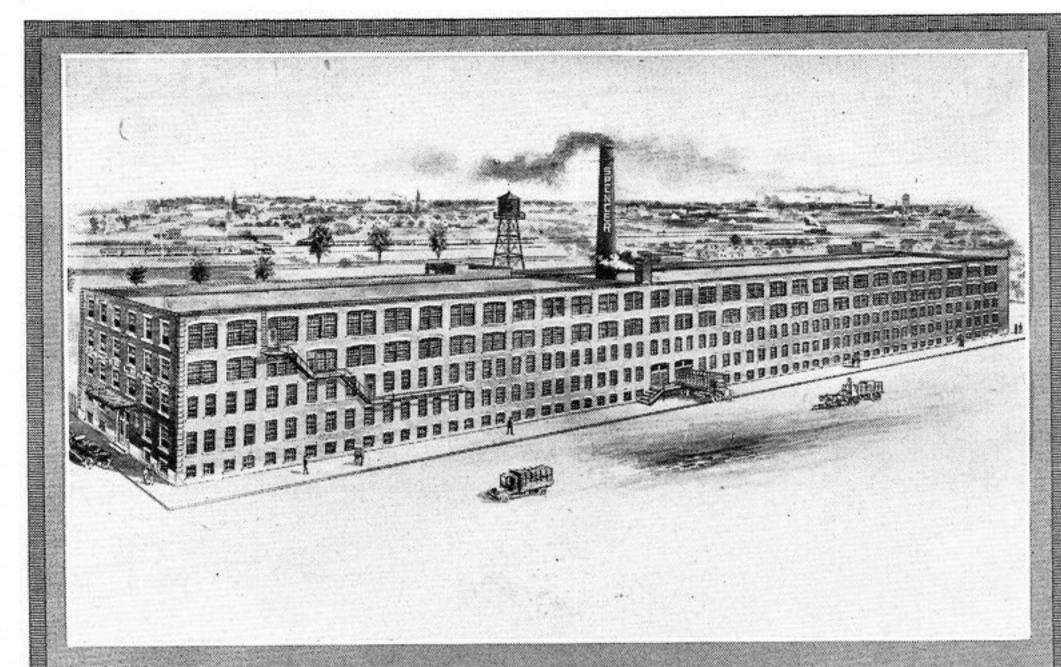
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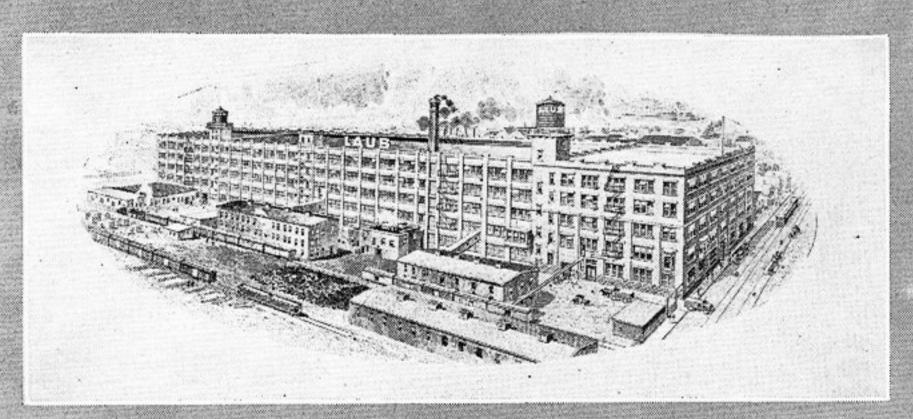
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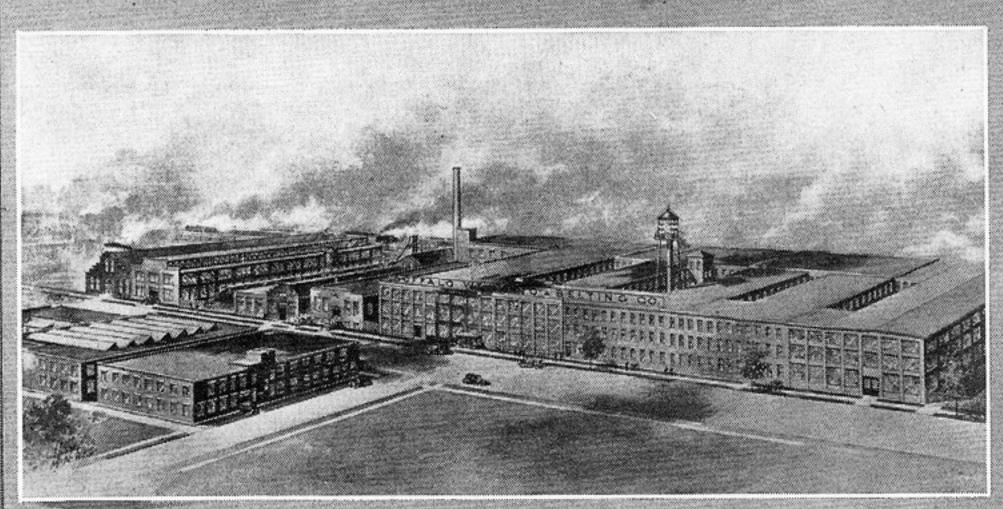
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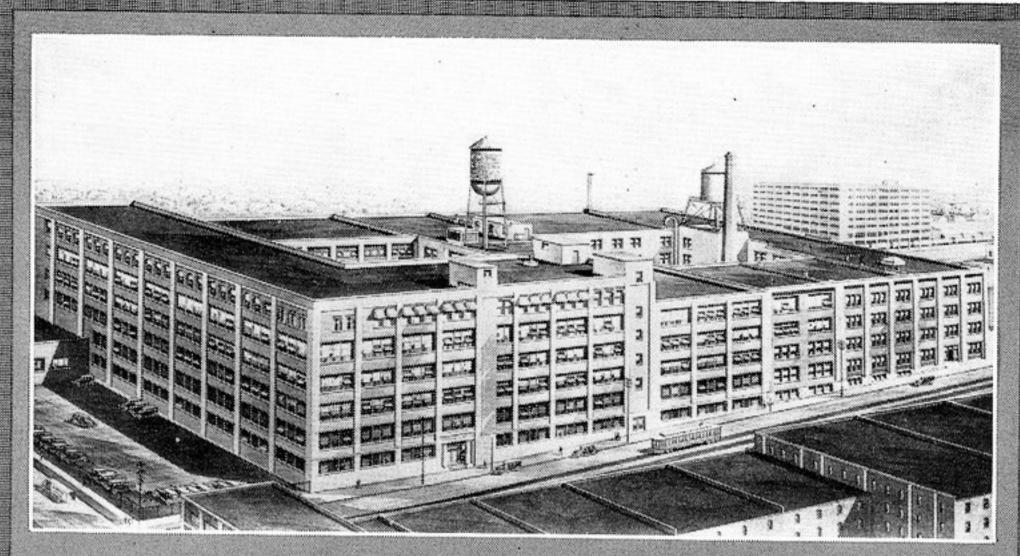
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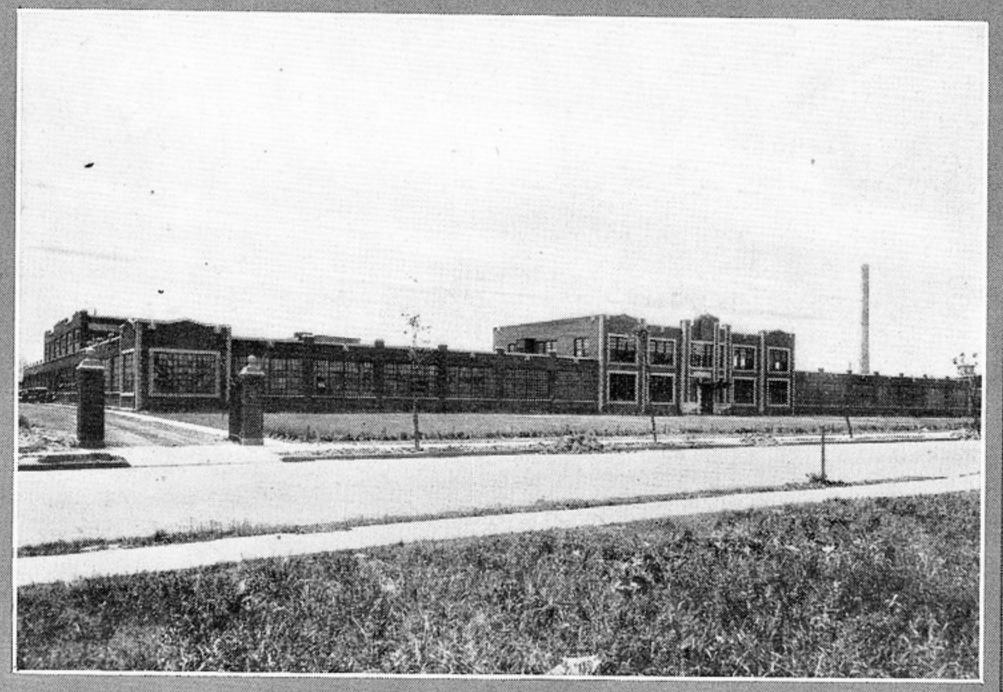
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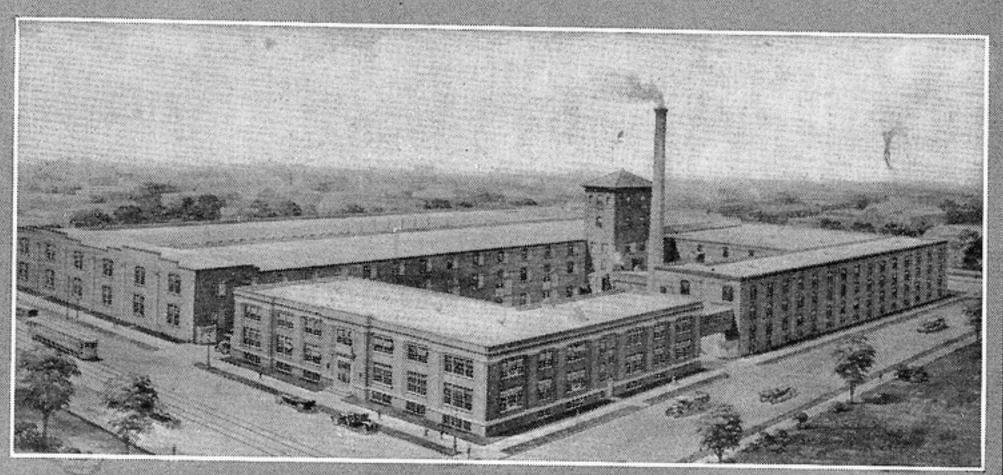
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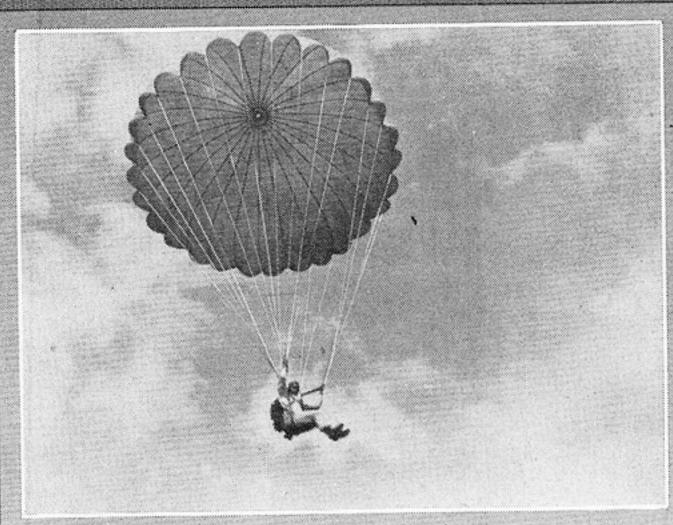
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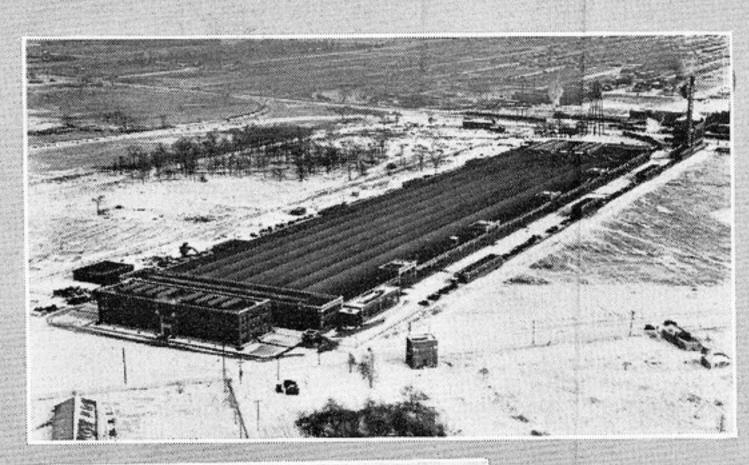
AMERICAN LITHOGRAPH COMPANY INC.



M. H. BIRGE & SONS CO.



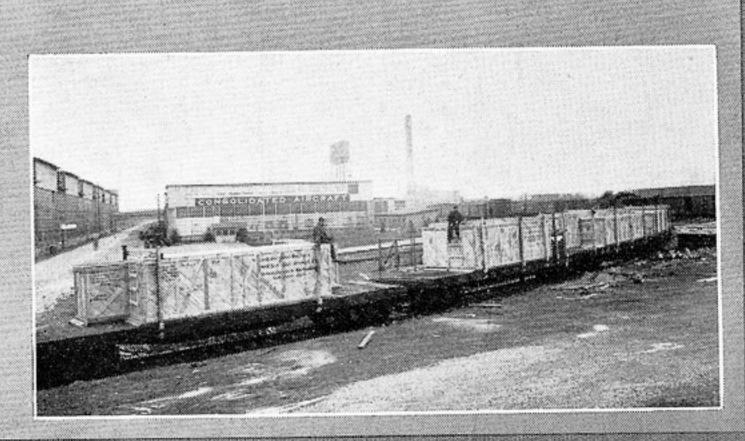
THE IRVIN AIR CHUTE
THE LIFE PRESERVER
OF THE AIR
MADE BY
IRVING AIR CHUTE CO.
INC.

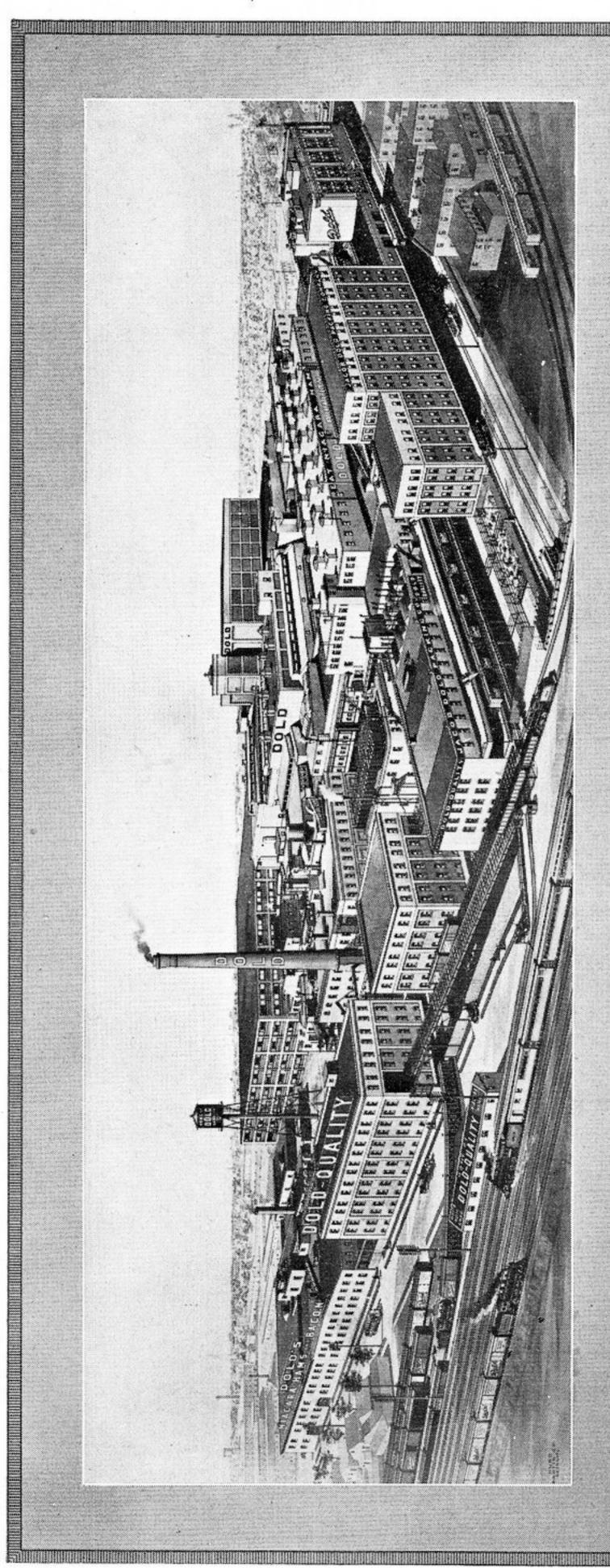




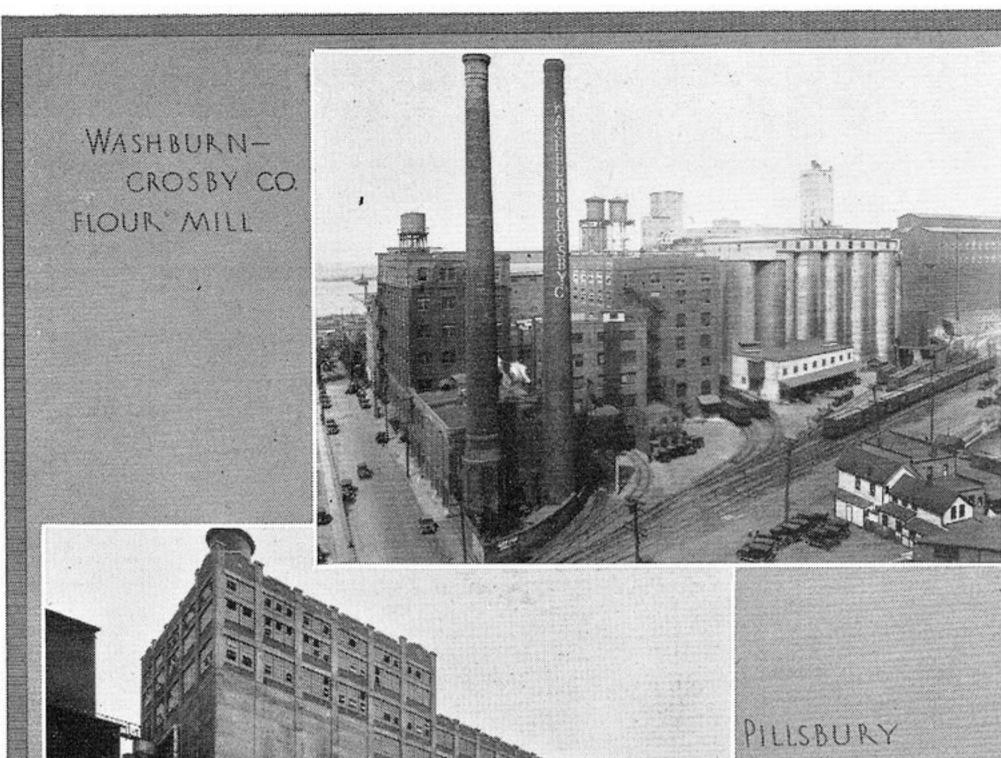
TWO VIEWS OF THE CURTISS AEROPLANE & MOTOR CO

CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

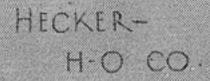




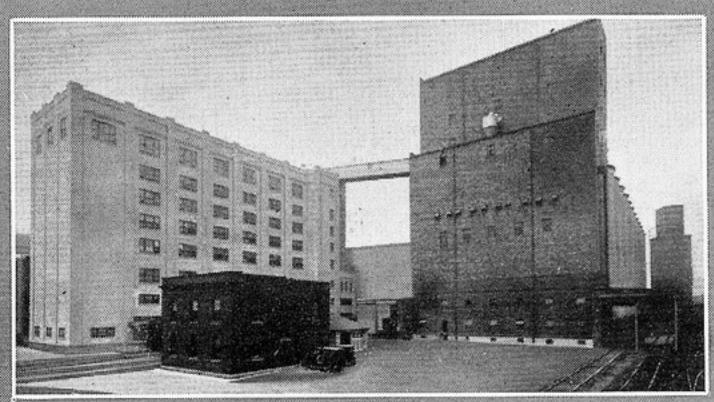
THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.



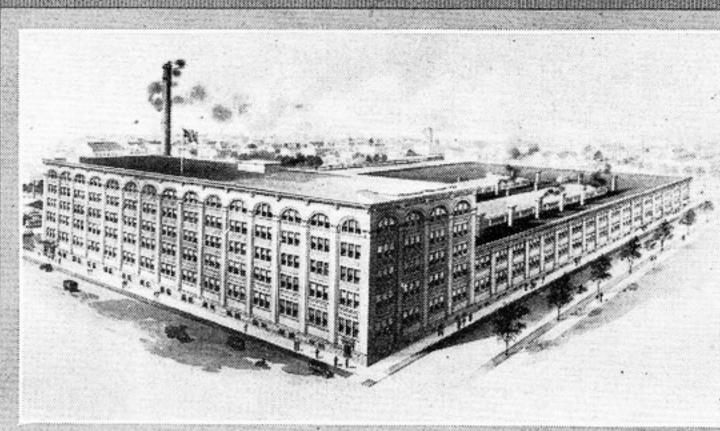
FLOUR MILLS CO.





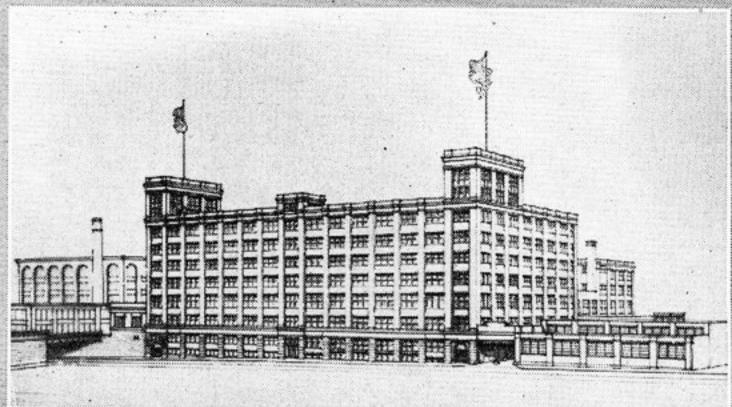


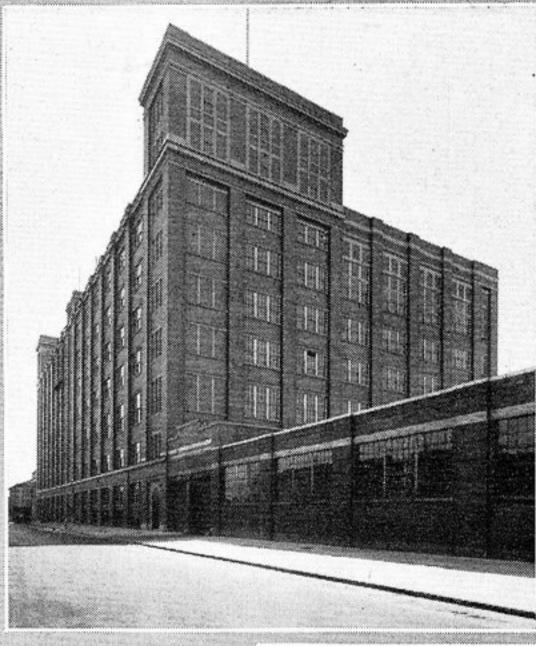
RUSSELL-MILLER MILLING CO.



WONDER BAKERIES CO

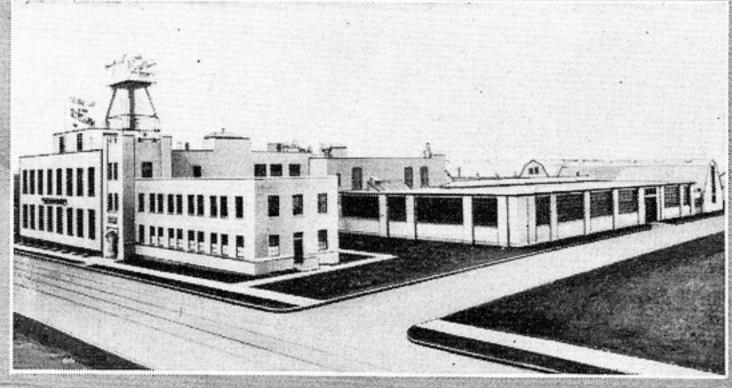
NATIONAL BREAD CO.





NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

HALL BAKING CO.





THE ELECTRIC BUILDING A PROMINENT LANDMARK OF BUFFALO

By J. F. SCHOELLKOPF, Jr. President, Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.

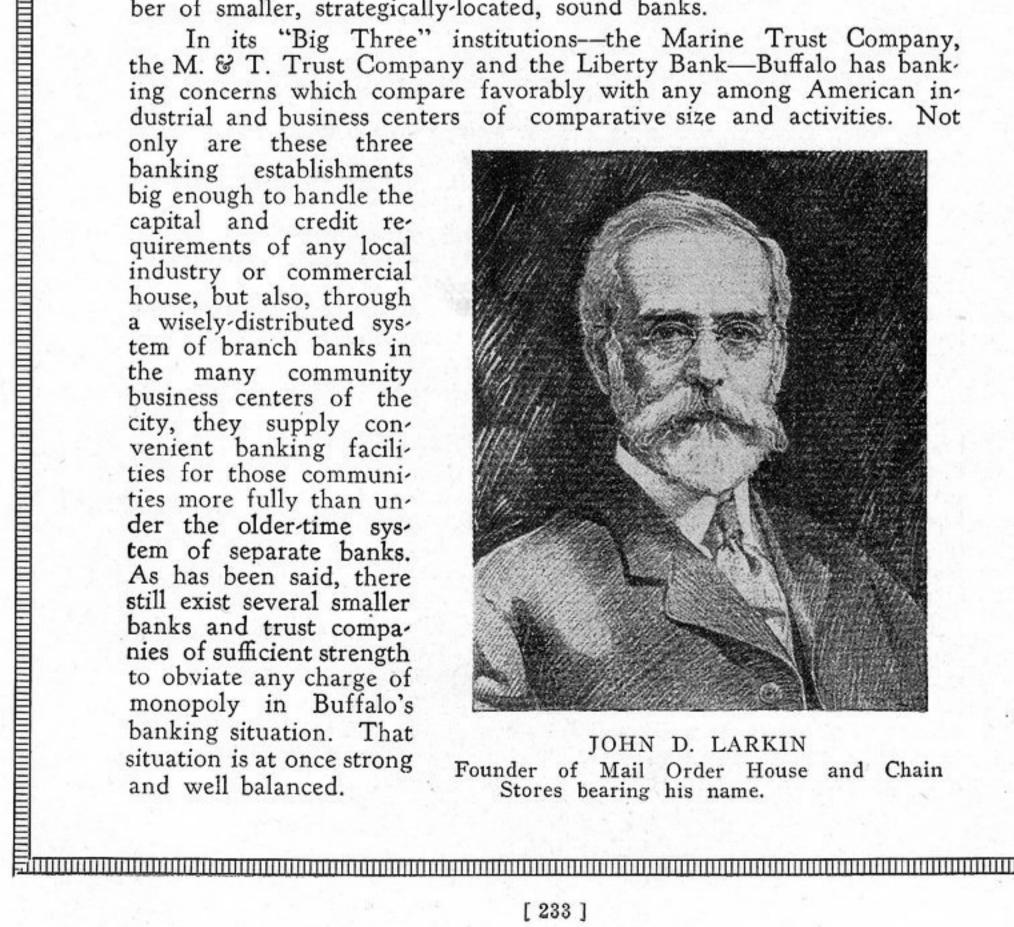
Second city of the Empire State in population, industry and commerce, Buffalo naturally takes an equal rank as a financial center. It is something of an anomaly, though a well-established fact, that the city has increased more rapidly in the size of its industries, the value of their output, the volume of its commerce and in the strength of its financial institutions, during the last decade, than it has in its pop-In the latter respect Buffalo's growth has been steady and material, but its business and financial activities have grown faster. Perhaps the reason for this fact is, that improved mechanical processes enable industry to increase its production with a smaller proportion of added man-power than in former years.

Without any question, the chief factor which has led to Buffalo's industrial expansion has been its large and dependable supply of electric power, at a lower average cost than in other industrial cen-This is due, of course, to its nearness to the world's greatest source of hydro-electric power, Niagara Falls. The city's commercial growth has been due in part to the increased amount and value of its industrial output and, in part, to the constant improvements and merchandise-handling facilities, by water, rail and motor, to the Nation's

great inland markets and to the Atlantic seaboard.

Buffalo's notable development as a financial center is a combinec result of expanding requirements of its industry and commerce, together with the broad vision of the men who have been the directing heads of the city's financial institutions during recent years. As was the case in many American cities, in earlier times Buffalo's financial strength was scattered among many small to moderate-sized separate banks, no one of which, because of limited capital, was able to supply large necessities for cash or credit on the part of local or Western Today Buffalo has consolidated its New York business concerns. money resources. It possesses three big and strong banking institutions, with resources running from over \$100,000,000 to more than \$300,000,000, which are able not only to meet all local financial requirements, but also to extend effective financial help throughout the western area of New York state. In addition the city possesses a number of smaller, strategically-located, sound banks.

In its "Big Three" institutions-the Marine Trust Company,



And Buffalo banking is progressive. In addition to the city-wide system of branch banks mentioned, in which all three of the leading institutions participate, Buffalo banking can be credited with initiating, as well as carrying to successful development, the first important, state-wide, group-banking system of the Eastern States, the Marine Midland Corporation. The inception of this plan may be assigned to President George F. Rand of the Marine Trust Company here; and its development may be credited to him and to those associated with him in the management of The Marine Trust Company's business.

With its headquarters in Buffalo, the Marine Midland Corporation is a bank-stock Holding Company which owns practically the entire capital of sixteen leading banking houses that served strong industrial and agricultural communities of New York state, from Buffalo and Niagara Falls on the west to Troy on the Hudson and to the former Fidelity Trust Company, now the Marine Midland Trust Company of New York, in New York City. Differing from some of the banking chains inaugurated in the far west, each Marine Midland institution retains its original name, except the one in New York City, and in each the official as well as the working personnel remains Marine Midland Corporation, although in full stock unchanged. control, exercises no autocratic authority over its member institutions. It maintains an advisory and supervisory attitude while, at the same time, it extends practical financial help to the member banks along lines that increase their capacity and make them of greater economic value to the communities they serve.

With the development of Buffalo's greater banks into institutions of notable strength and high reputation, the city's influence as a financial center has spread widely, not only throughout Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, but also over the International border. Buffalo is one of the largest gateways for American-Canadian trade, particularly that with Eastern Ontario which is at once the leading industrial area, as well as the most populous section of the Dominion. This leads to the handling of material amounts of Canadian exchange through Buffalo banks, and checks on the big institutions of this city are accepted as freely in Eastern Ontario as are those drawn on the leading New York banking houses.

Establishment of the Buffalo Stock Exchange as an open market for dealings in Western New York and other securities has added another important facility for the handling of the city's financial operations within the last two years. For a long time previously, the actual value of local stocks and bonds, dealt in on the "over-the-counter" market then existing, was a matter for estimation rather than actuality. This fact, together with the uncertainty of being able to realize promptly, if required, on such securities, made them more or less unsatisfactory collateral for corporate or personal banking requirements. Today most of the leading security issues of Western New York corporations are listed and dealt in actively on the Buffalo Stock Ex-Those of other reputable and solvent business corporations change. are, and may be, so listed. This gives definite market valuations to local securities, provides them with a clear standing as collateral and adds materially to their practical availability.

In addition to the commercial banking institutions mentioned, Buffalo has two notably large and two smaller savings banks, all of high repute and wisely managed. It also has two Title & Mortgage companies which contribute distinctly to the facilities for financing real estate transactions. Still further, the city has a number of widely known Investment Banking houses of a size and strength which permits them to underwrite and distribute important local issues of stocks and bonds. They are also participants in most of the highest class nationally offered security issues.

Summarized, it may be said that Buffalo is not only one of the leading industrial and commercial centers of the Eastern States, but also that as a financial center it is equipped with every facility needed for the adequate and successful handling of its great business as well as that of Western New York. Moreover it may be emphasized again that, alike in its industrial, commercial and financial activities, Buffalo is a city of progressive and rapid business growth.

Buffalo's Progress

has resulted from the development of its industries, its power, transportation and financial facilities, together with its highly favorable geographic situation.

This house, from its founding, has specialized in the financing of Buffalo and Western New York electric utilities, industries, banking institutions, etc. as well as in dealing in all Western New York securities.

SCHOELLKOPF, HUTTON & POMEROY, INC.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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New York Rochester Niagara Falls
Telephone: Washington 8060

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- is still being played.
- have you a hand in it?
- it's time for de-bunking!

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C. By the same rule then, cheaper printing means worse printing, unless one has found ways of beating the laws eternal, getting something for nothing. To produce good, honest work, printing that you will be proud to send out as representing YOU, such is my aim, my purpose. The price is of minor importance, is quickly forgotten; the impression, good or bad, lingers on. Let me talk with you about your printing and advertising problems.

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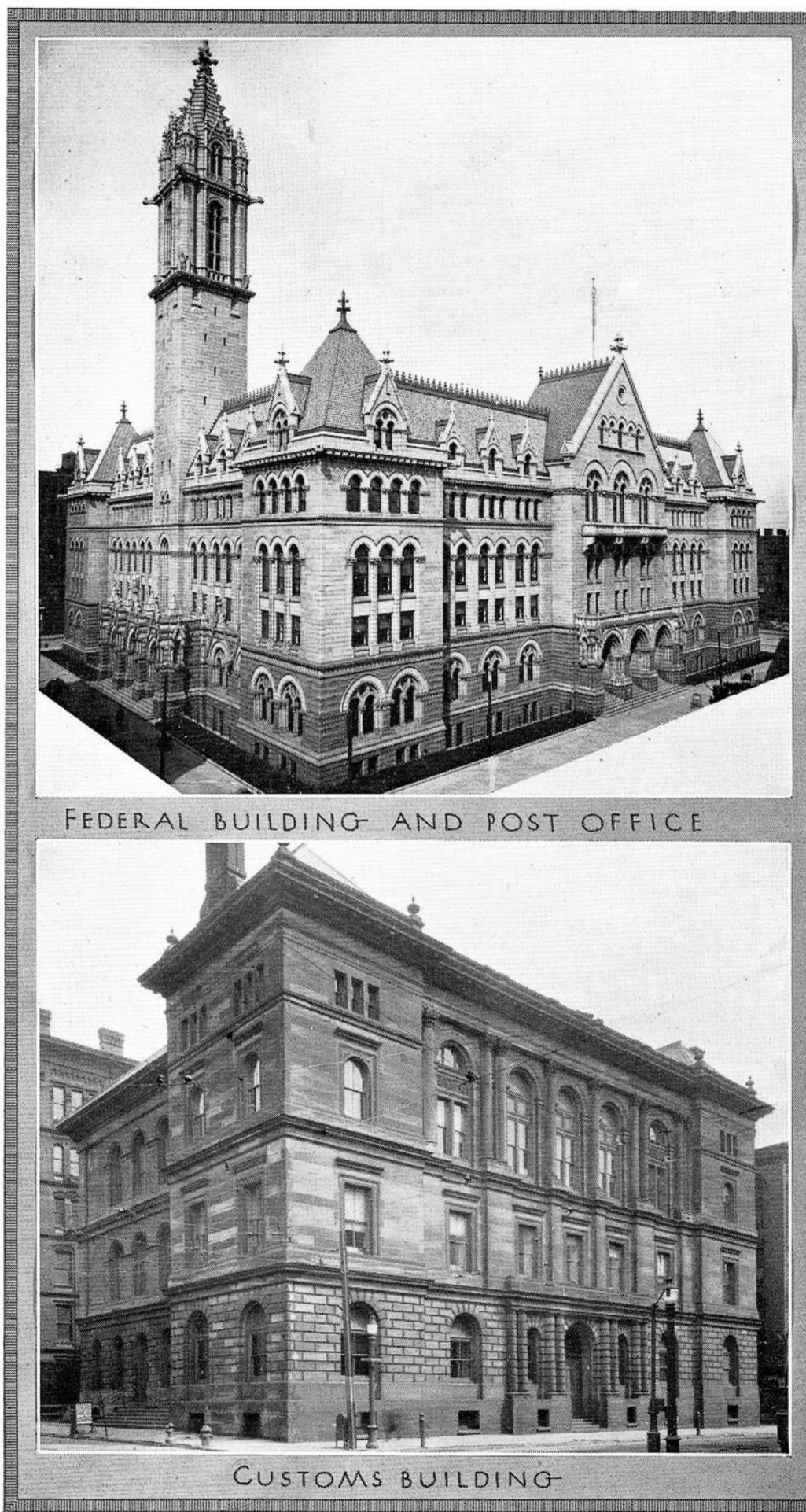
531 DELAWARE AVE.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Telephone Grant 8970

COMPENSATION,

AUTOMOBILE

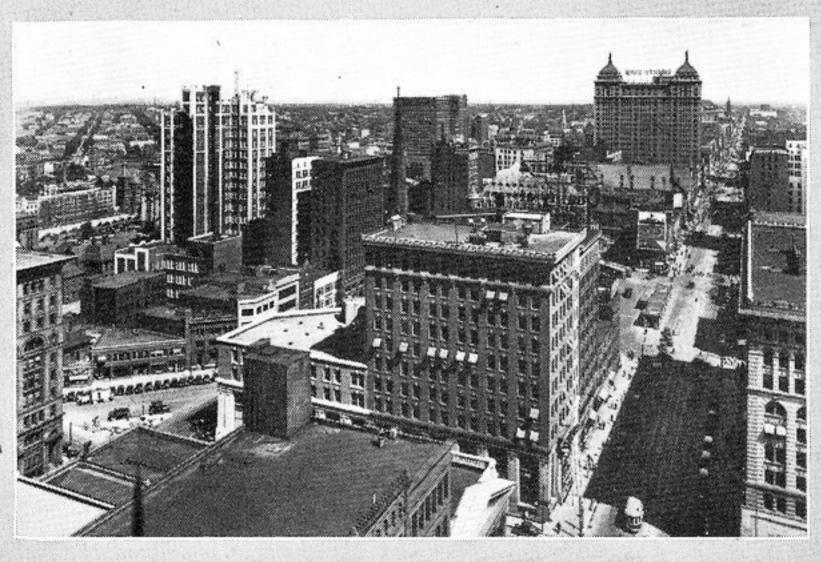


FEDERAL BUILDING AND POST OFFICE





LOOKING NORTH ON MAIN STREET



MAIN ST. NORTH FROM SWAN ST.



THE
HEART OF
BUFFALO
with
ST. PAUL'S
CHURCH,
ST JOSEPH'S
CHURCH.
PRUDENTIAL
BUILDING,
COUNTY HALL,
ERIE COUNTY
SAVINGS BANK

BUFFALO OF TODAY AS SEEN FROM TOP OF NEW CITY HALL, WITH ELECTRIC BUILDING, RAND BUILDING AND LIBERTY BANK









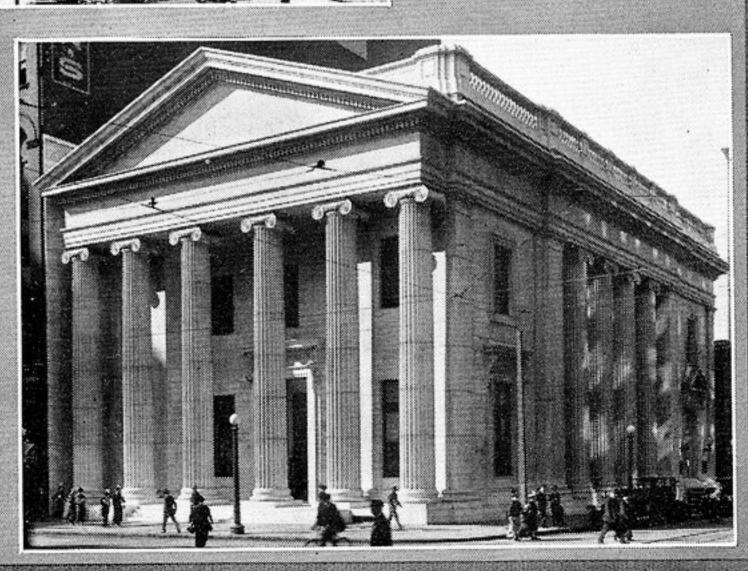
MAIN OFFICE MARINE TRUST CO



MAIN OFFICE LIBERTY BANK



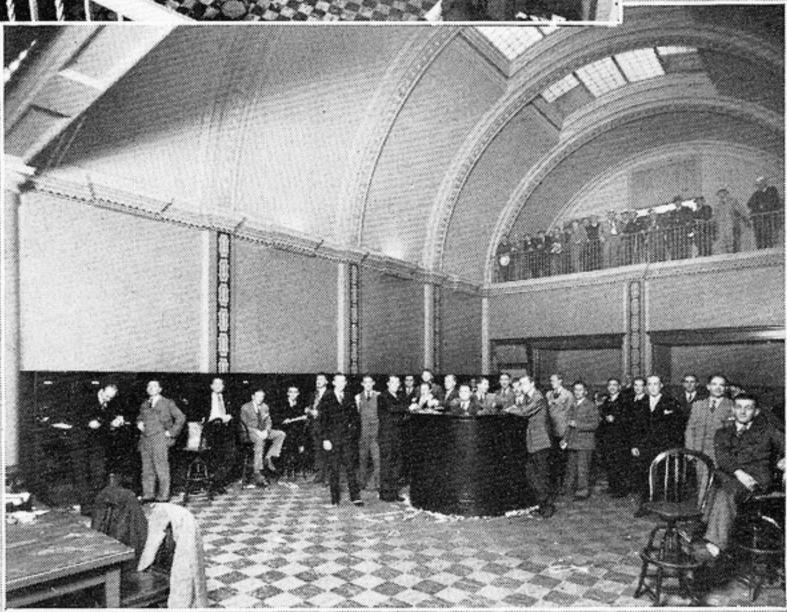
MAIN OFFICE M. & T. TRUST CO.

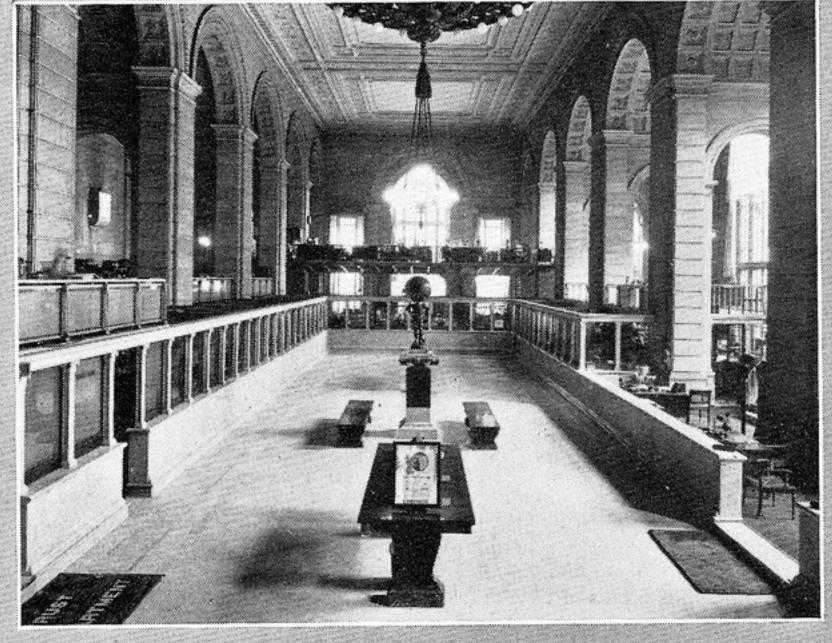


FEDERAL RESERVE BANK



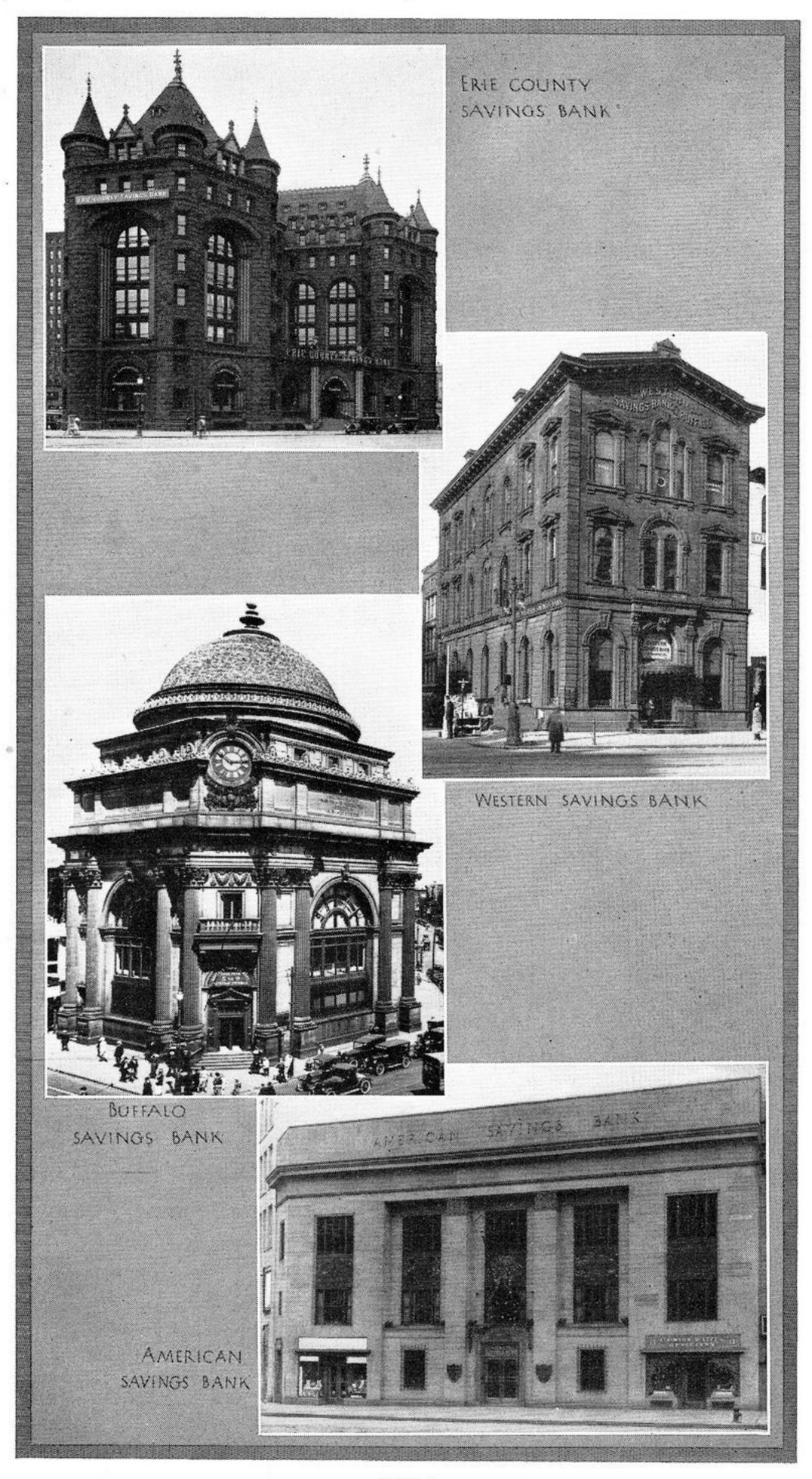
TWO
VIEWS
OF
BUFFALO
STOCK
EXCHANGE

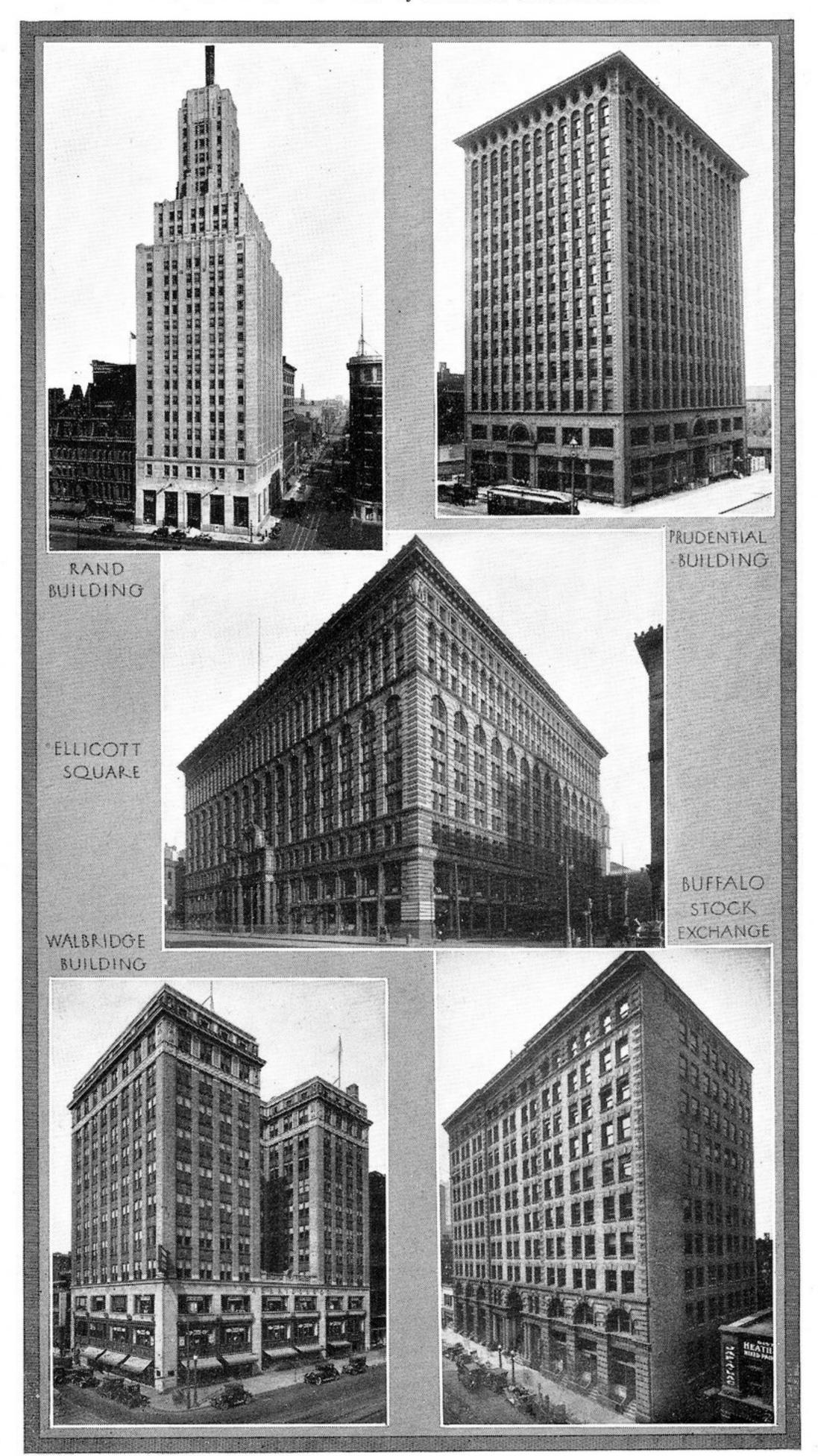


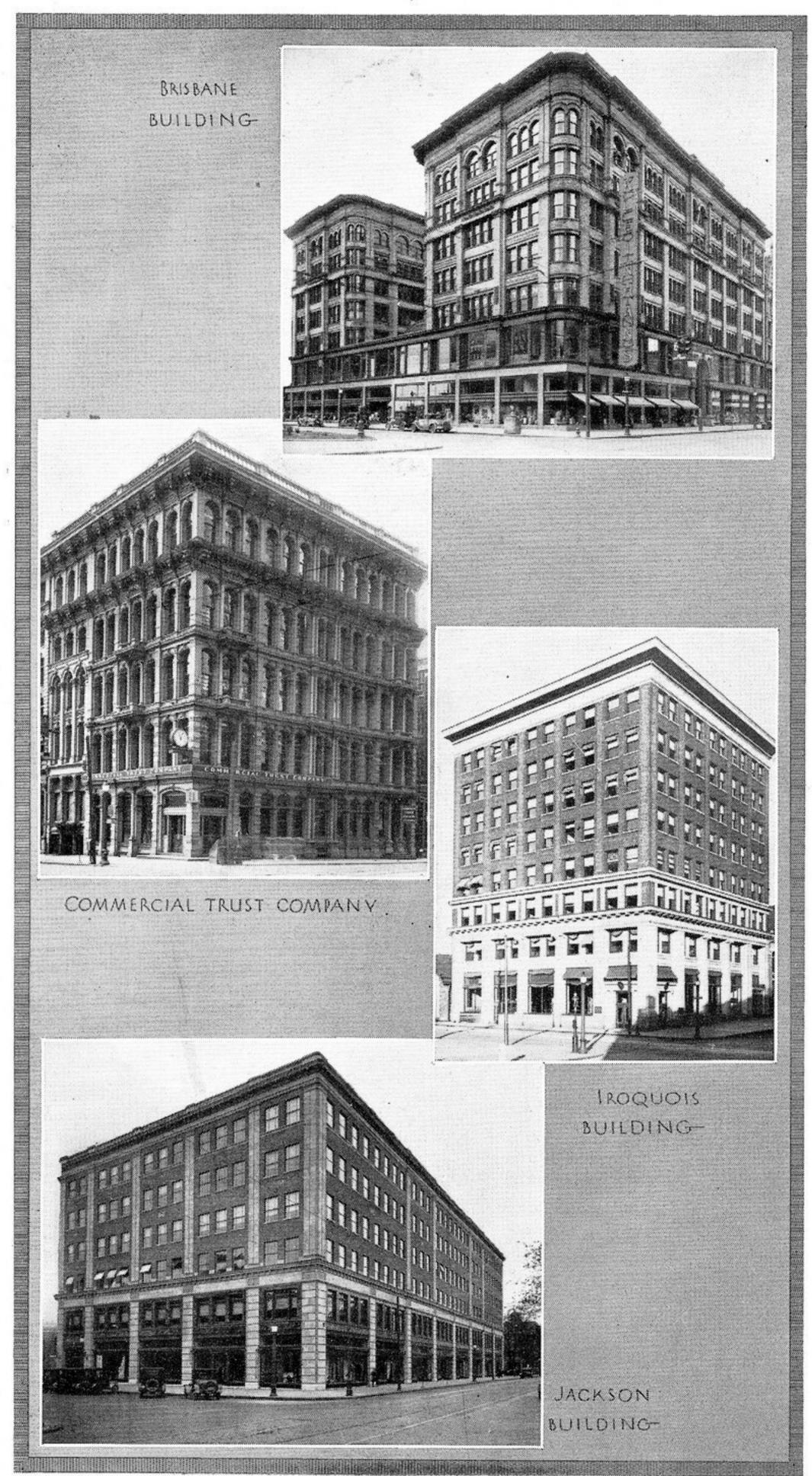


MARINE TRUST CO

INTERIOR OF MAIN OFFICE

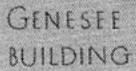








GERRANS BUILDING

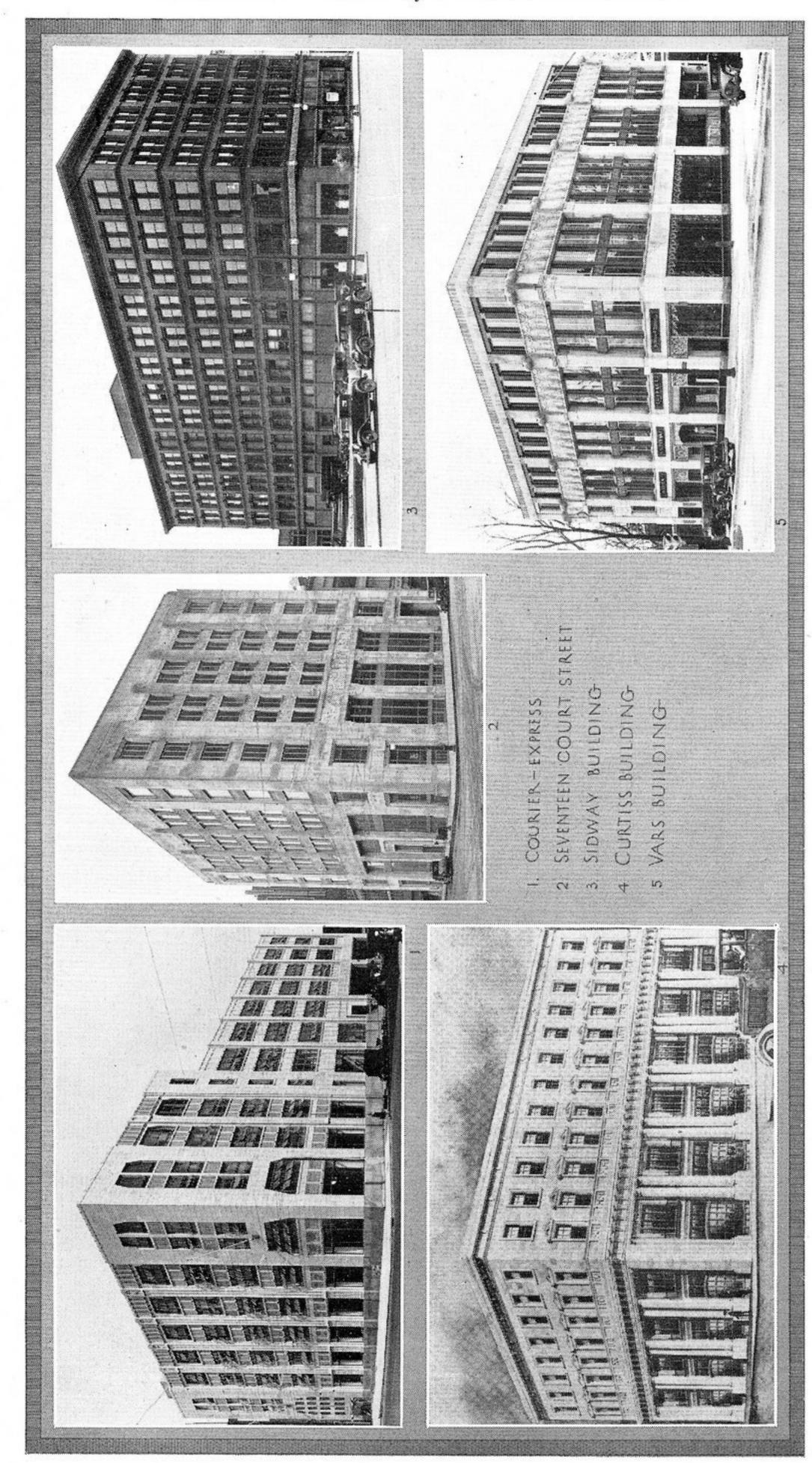


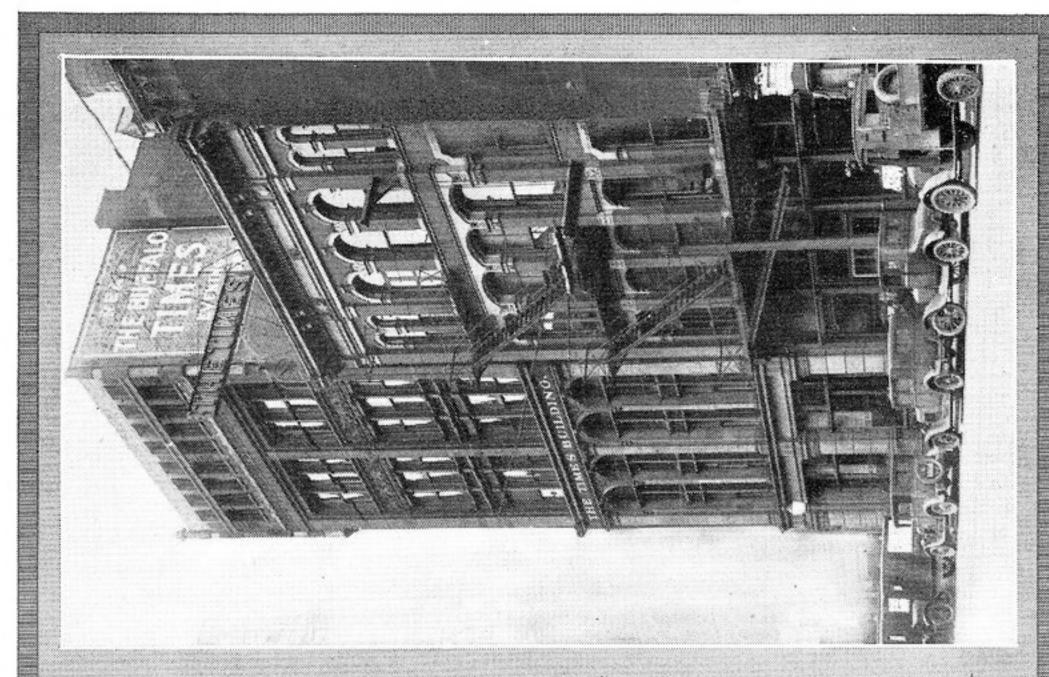






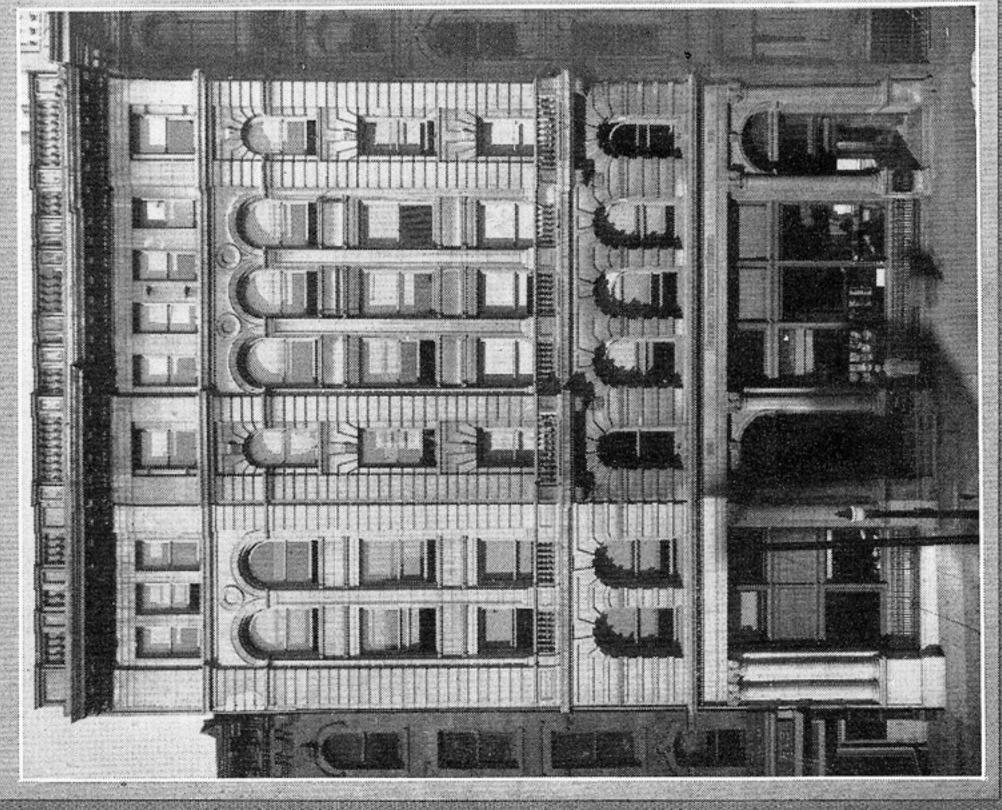
BLDG.

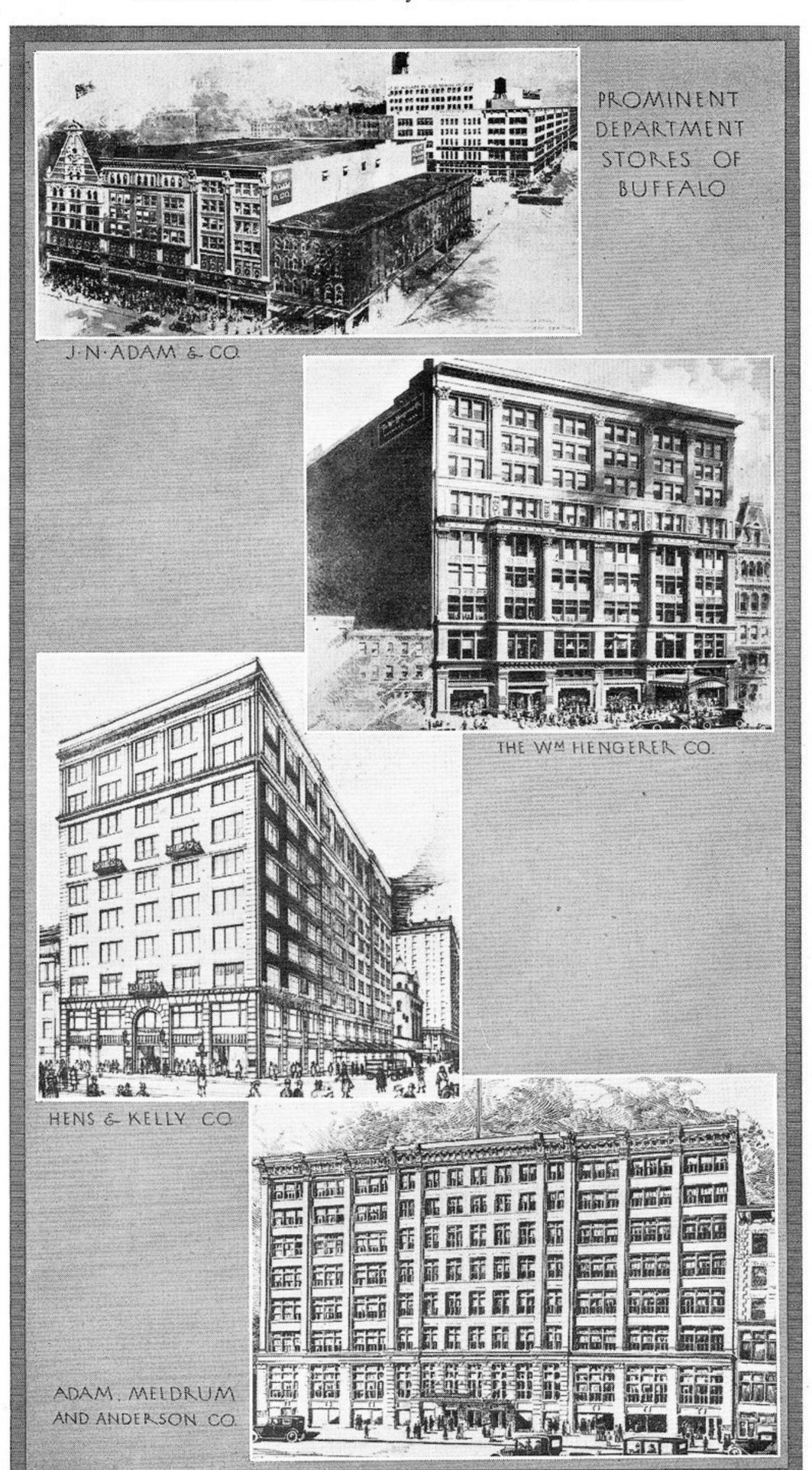


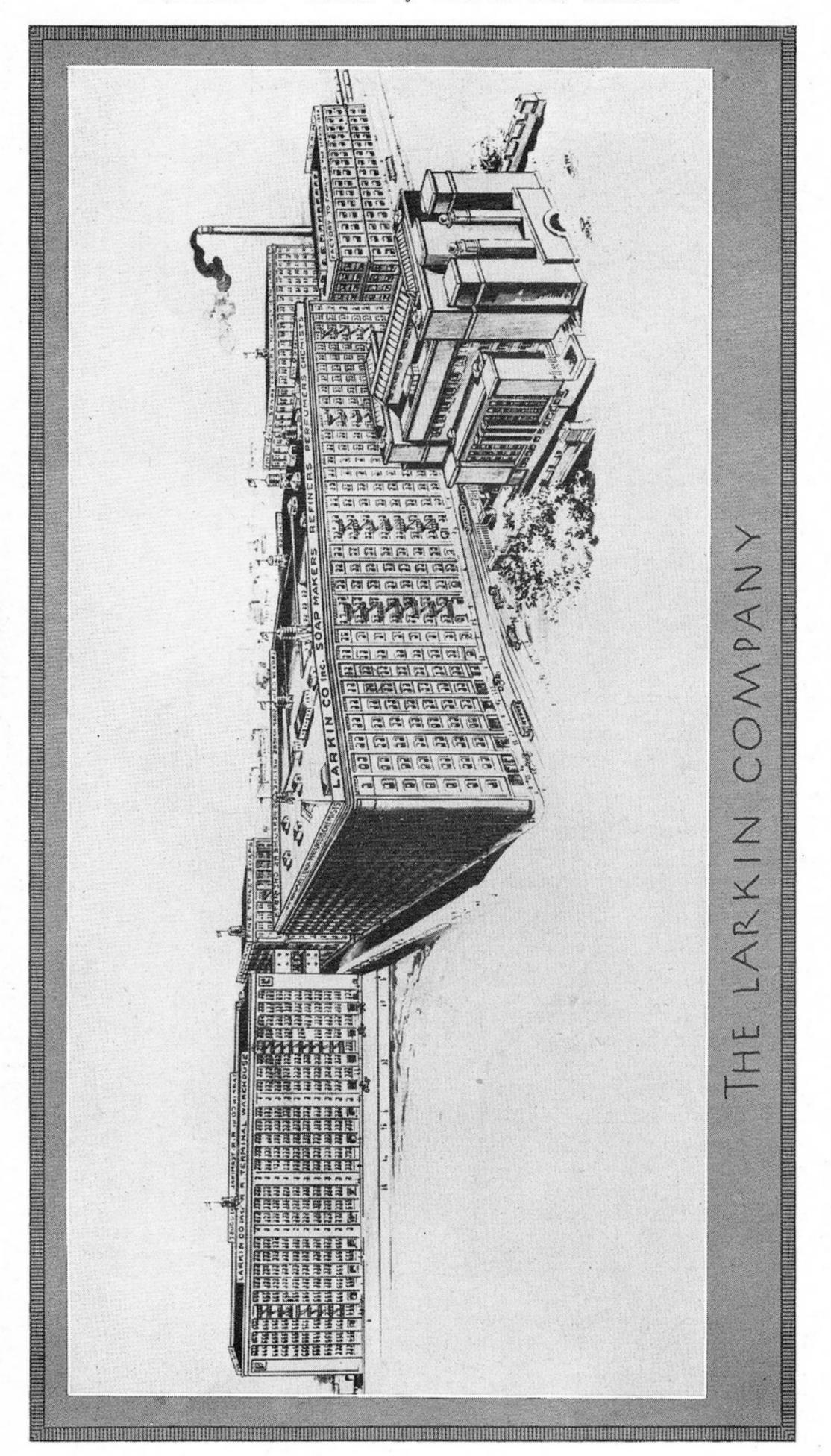


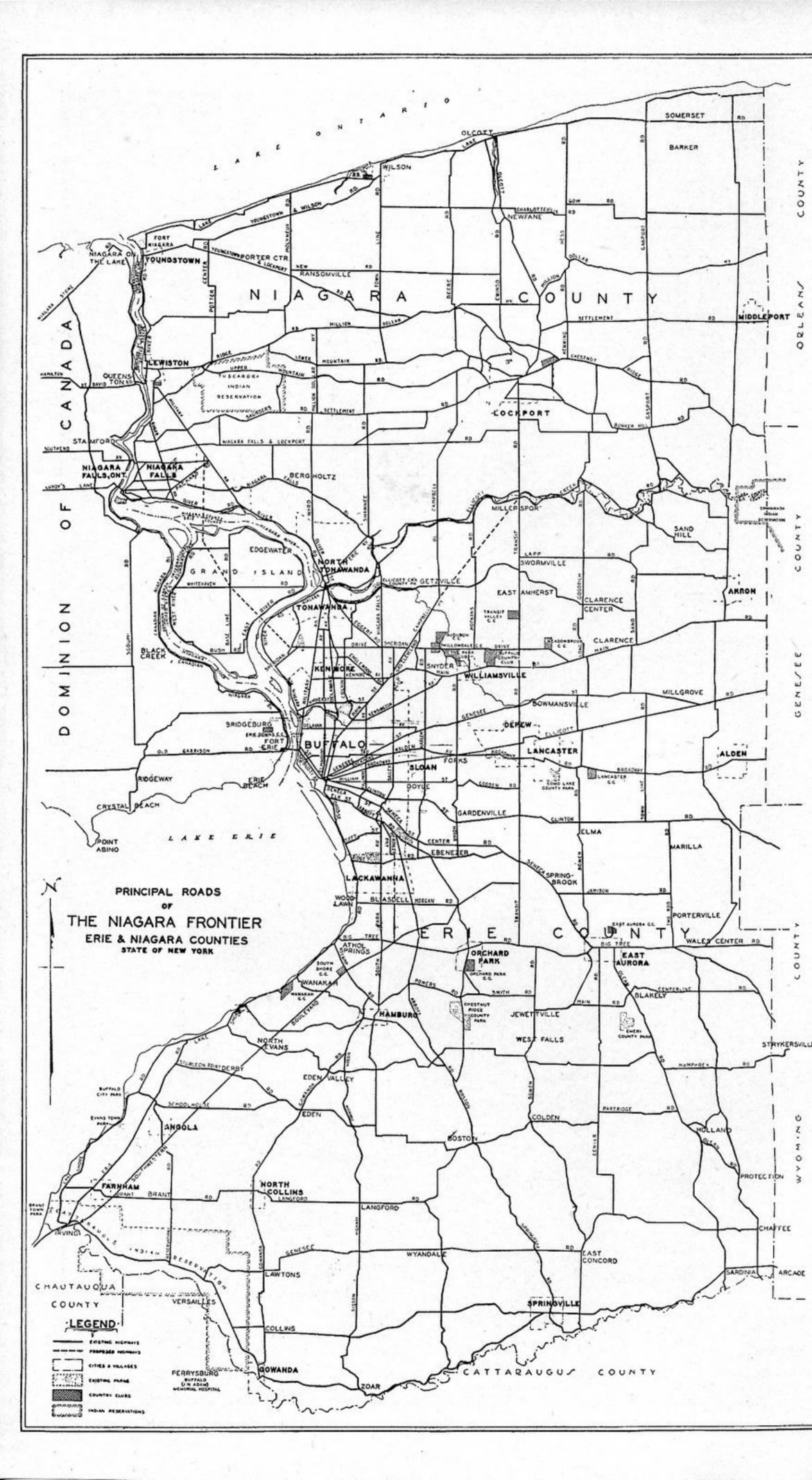
Chr. BUFFALO TIMES BUILDING

CHE BUFFALO EVENING NEWS BUILDING









By GEORGE C. DIEHL County Engineer for Erie County, New York

No region anywhere in the vicinity of a large city has more diversified natural scenery, accompanied by real beauty, than the environs of Buffalo. God made this basin, at the head of the great lakes, both beautiful and fertile. Our pioneers found it largely covered with forests, cut with the channels of streams wending their way from greater heights to Lake Erie or Niagara River, to join the waters of the great St. Lawrence watershed, yet only fifty miles southwest streams flow towards the Ohio and Mississippi and but twenty miles north—at Niagara Falls—the magnificent river plunges over the great precipice.

Within a great circle, centered in Buffalo, there are scores of cities, towns and villages, rich farm areas, rolling hills, uncut forests, hundreds of modern country homes and estates. Within a radius of thirty miles inter-communication is safe, easy and rapid, because of hundreds of miles of improved highways, open to travel at all seasons of the year. Erie County's highways are distinctive, because they conform to what is established as the best possible arrangement, twenty-two of the highways extending from the county line to the City of Buffalo being radial roads, spreading like the ribs of a fan to the north, east and south. Both State and County highways systems have been co-ordinated, so that it is possible to go almost anywhere in the county without leaving a hard-surfaced roadway. erally speaking, the northern half of the county is comparatively flat, while the southern half is rolling, with a gradual ascent towards the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania. There are several valleys slashed through this rising ground southward, and all are beautiful, and their bottom lands exceedingly fertile.

Lake and river are the western boundaries of the county. The only direct route west is across the Peace bridge, spanning the Niagara river at Buffalo, connecting on the Cana-



CHIEF RED JACKET

SA-GO-YE-WATHA Awake), prominent in the early history of Buffalo and neighborhood. Forest Lawn Cemetery.

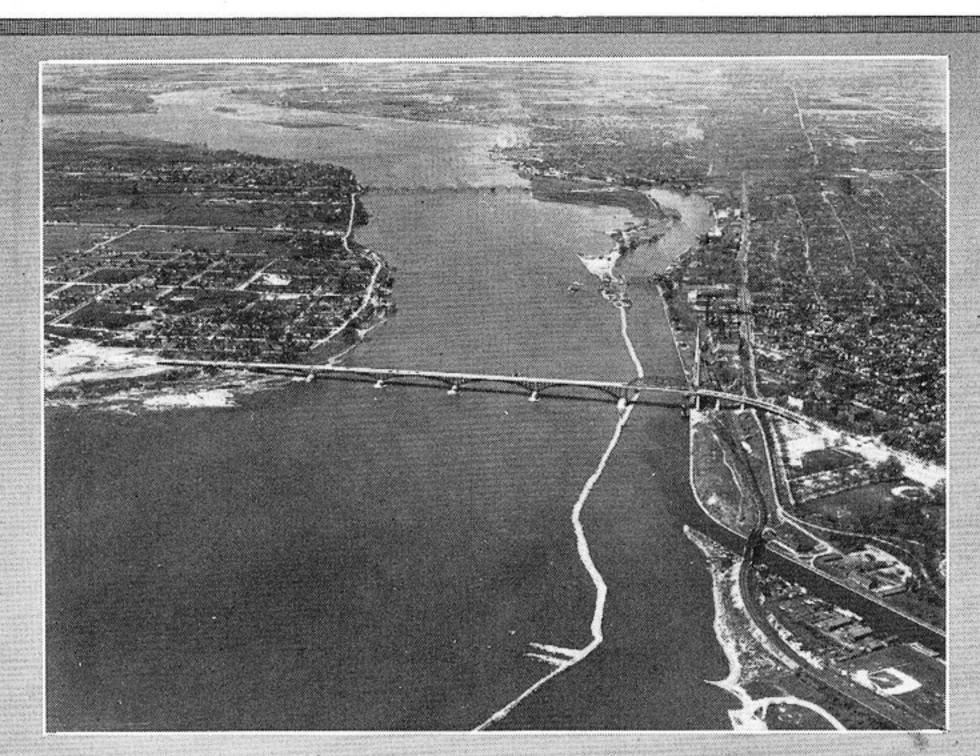
is unique and probably a like situation is not to be found in any industrial area of equal development in the whole world. It is all in the United States and has an area of 18,000 acres, or about half the size of Buffalo. Yet it is wholly rural in development and it has been possible to plot and zone the island so that the development, which is certain to follow in the next decade, will be along the lines of the best ideas in city and district planning.

This island is to be made accessible by two bridges, spanning the Niagara, authorized by New York State, which created a commission of prominent citizens to plan and carry out the work of construction. Crossing of the upper river will be somewhere south of the City of Tonawanda, connecting with the River road and Sheridan drive, extended. The other bridge will extend from Buckhorn Island, at the north tip of Grand Island, into the City of Niagara Falls. A diagonal road is projected, across the island, connecting the two bridge heads.

Lands already have been purchased by the State for parks at both the north and south ends of the island. They are to be connected, in addition to existing roads, by a boulevard along the west side of the island, facing Canada. Areas between the boulevard and the river also are to be improved with the planting of shrubs, so that this island is to become an ideal home-site, within a few minutes' drive of the center of Buffalo. Manufacturing is barred from the island and the only business permitted will be that required to take care of the needs of island residents. A townsite development, together with plans for the regulation of the whole island, have been prepared by George C. Diehl, Inc., engineers for the town board, and improved and converted into an official map and ordinances.

Aside from the beautiful drives, among the hills and valleys in Erie County there are man-improved sections, in which millions of our citizens, both children and adults, and visitors, find many days of happy recreation, both summer and winter. Chief of these are the Erie County Park System, although there are a number of smaller parks and play areas maintained by towns and villages, together with two-score golf courses. There are four parks in the County system. They are wholly unlike the conventionalized city park. They have no costly buildings, no marble statues, nothing to be seen only but They do have acres of beautiful meadow and forest, not touched! supplies of potable and sanitary water, athletic fields with baseball diamonds, running tracks and tennis courts, with locker houses and toilets. There are children's playgrounds, equipped with apparatus, Adirondack shelters, ovens and grills in abundance, group shelters for the larger parties. Toboggan slides are provided for winter sport and the natural conformation of two of them is ideal for skiing. There are hard surfaced drives for automobiles, ample parking areas, foot paths and rustic bridges across creeks and gullies, and bridle paths. Every building and structure conforms to the rural idea. Carefully regulated refreshment stands in park buildings supply the needs of those who come unprepared.

In the background of the things of which we boast, there is an area which makes for peace and happiness. A great and growing industry supplies the payrolls without which the economic prosperity of the region would be impossible. There is the widest possible choice of a home; in the city, its environs, in any of the three score villages, or in the adjacent country. All are equipped for public service and comfort, with running water, gas and electric power. There are good schools, occuping modern buildings, movie houses, country clubs, golf courses, and unlimited opportunity for amusement and cultured happy living. An abundance of fruits and vegetables are the products of fertile farms. High-class dairy herds, rigidly inspected, supply pure milk for the growing babies and family use. A transportation center, leading all others in the daily interchange of loaded cars, making the region a major center on the highway of a nation's commerce, by rail and water, Buffalo and its environs offers unsurpassed opportunity for both capitalist and worker.



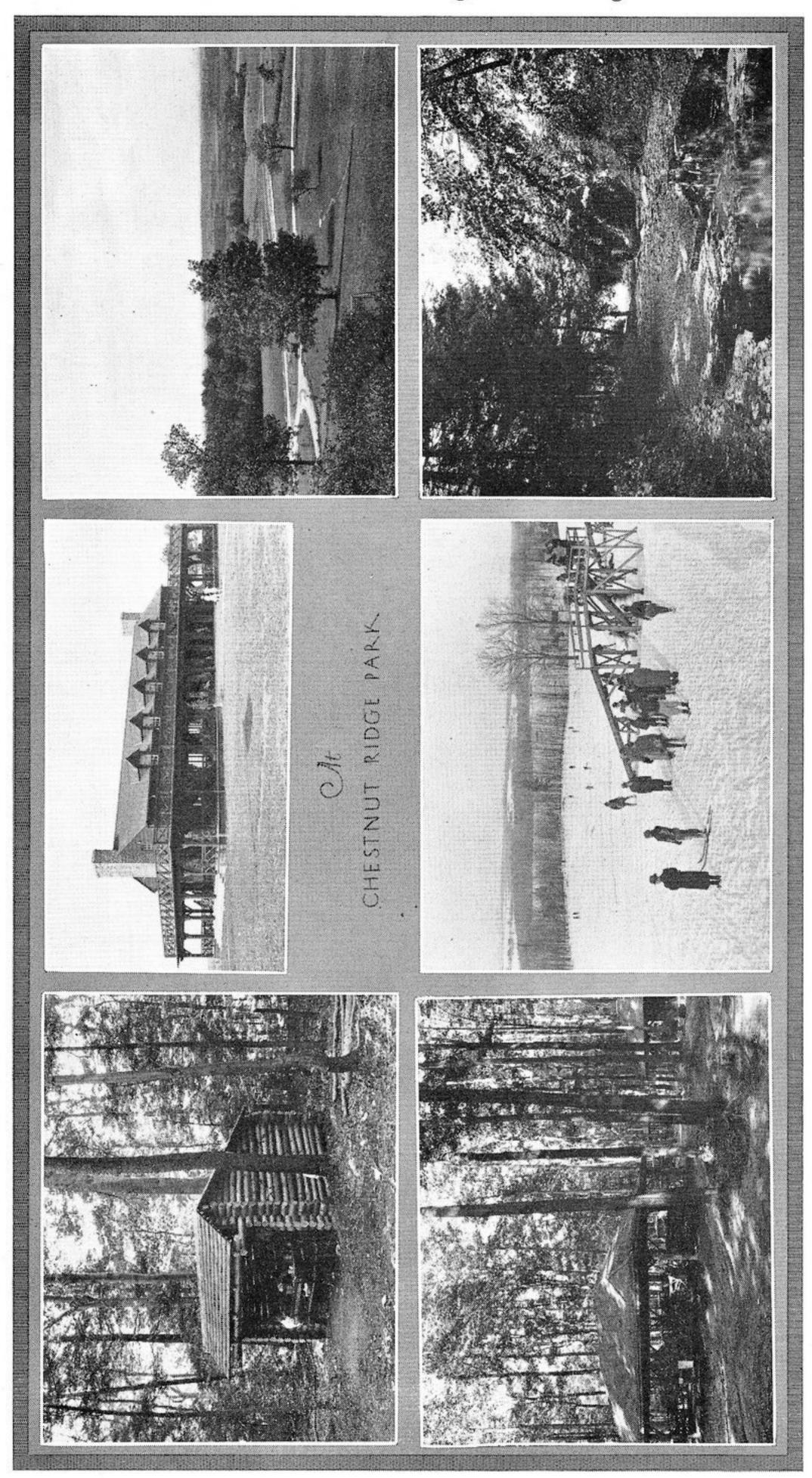
THE NIAGARA RIVER

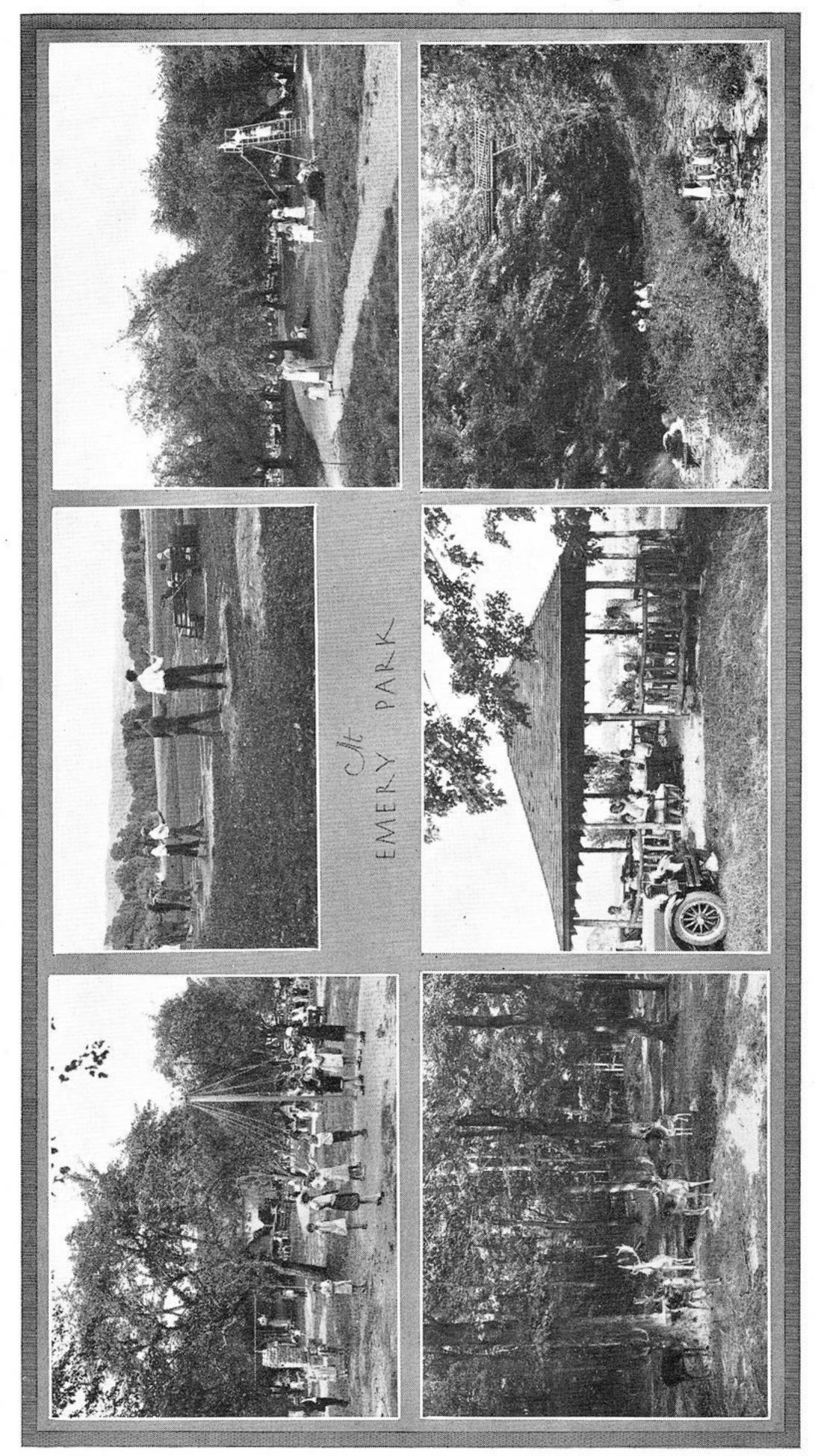
SPANNED BY TWO BRIDGES, ROLLS ON
IN MAJESTY TOWARD TONAWANDA

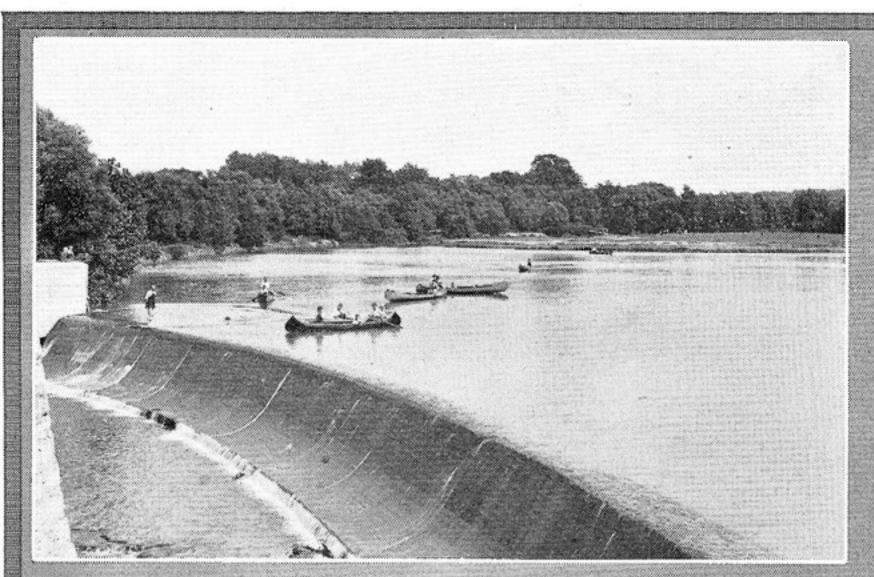
AND THE FALLS



CLOSE-UP OF THE PEACE BRIDGE,
CONNECTING BUFFALO AND FORT ERIE, — THE
UNITED STATES WITH CANADA. IT IS A MONUMENT
TO OVER 100 YEARS OF PEACEFUL RELATIONS
BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS



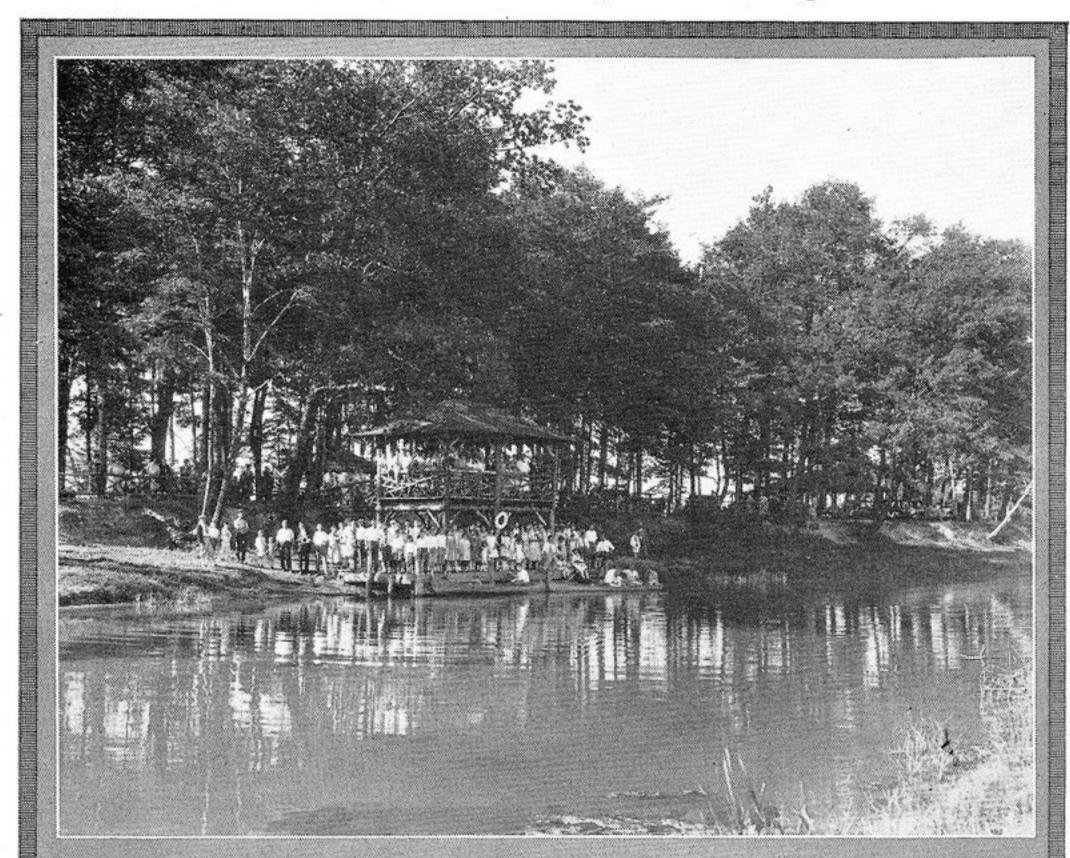




AT COMO LAKE PARK





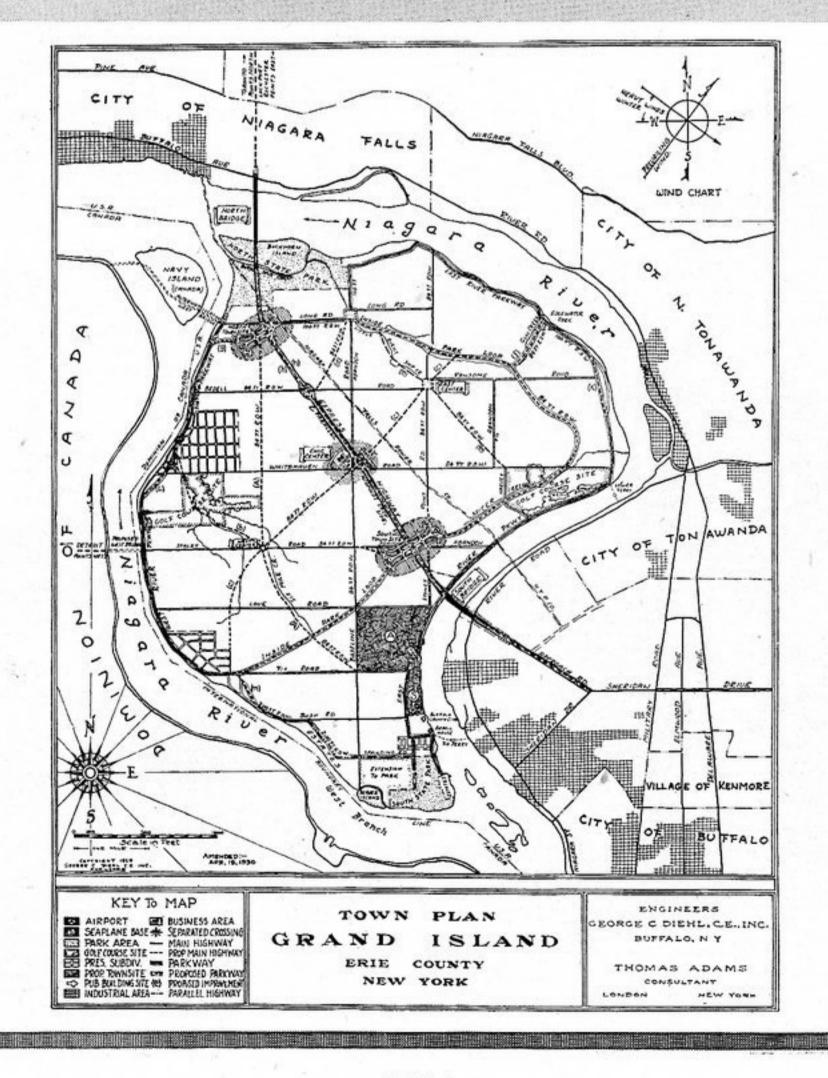


AT ELLICOTT CREEK PARK





EAST RIVER DRIVE - GRAND ISLAND

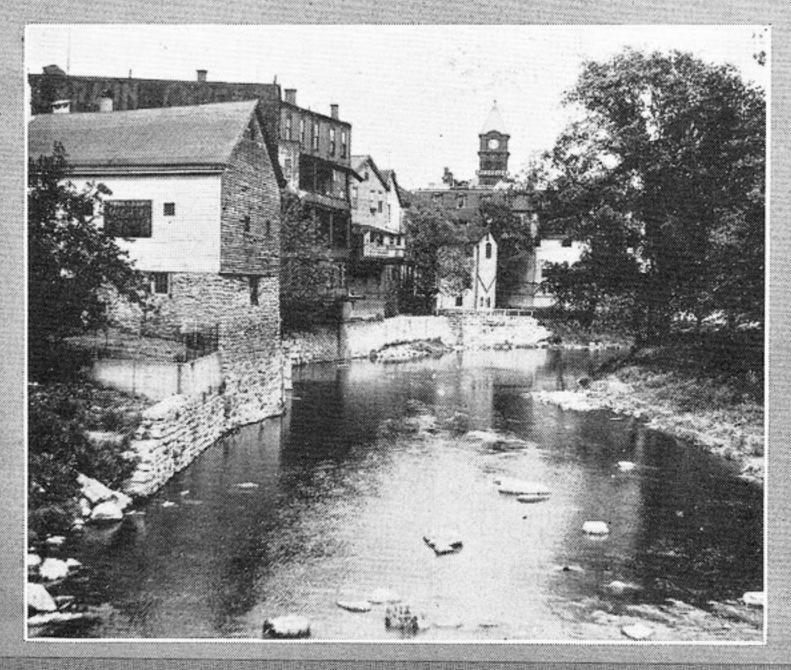




A BIT OF
RHINELAND
AT
WILLIAMSVILLE

THE GLEN AT WILLIAMSVILLE

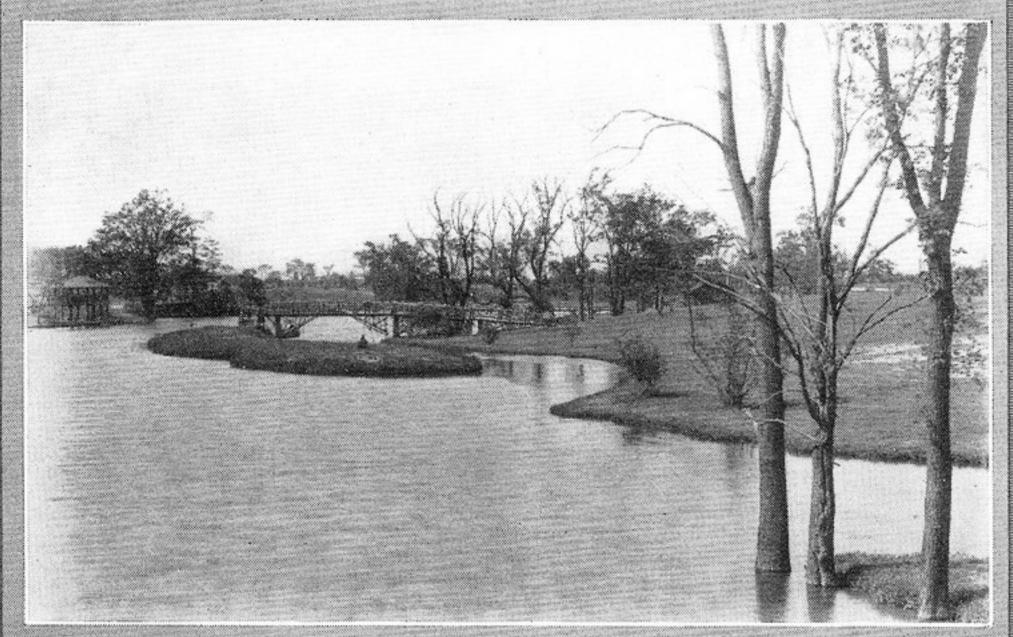




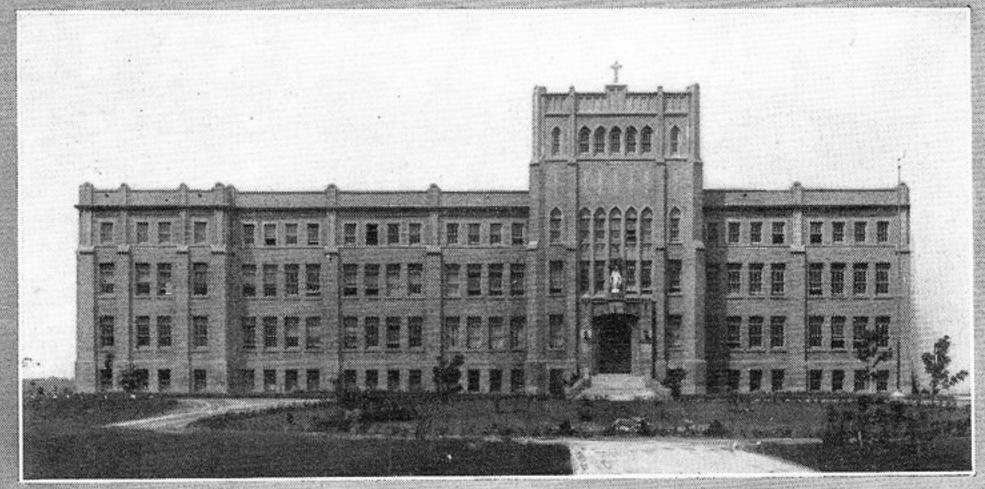
A VIEW OF LANCASTER WITH AN "OLD WORLD TOUCH"



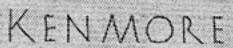
FIRE AND POLICE HEADQUARTERS



SHERIDAN PARK



MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY





METHODIST CHURCH



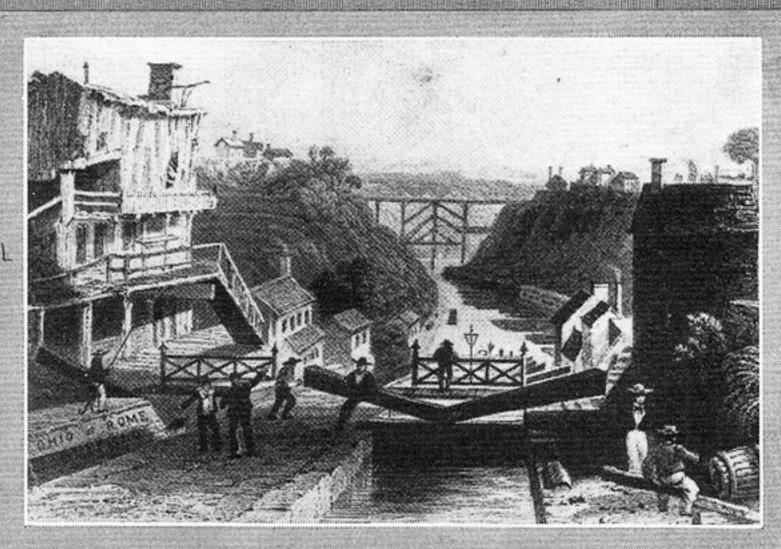
HIGH SCHOOL

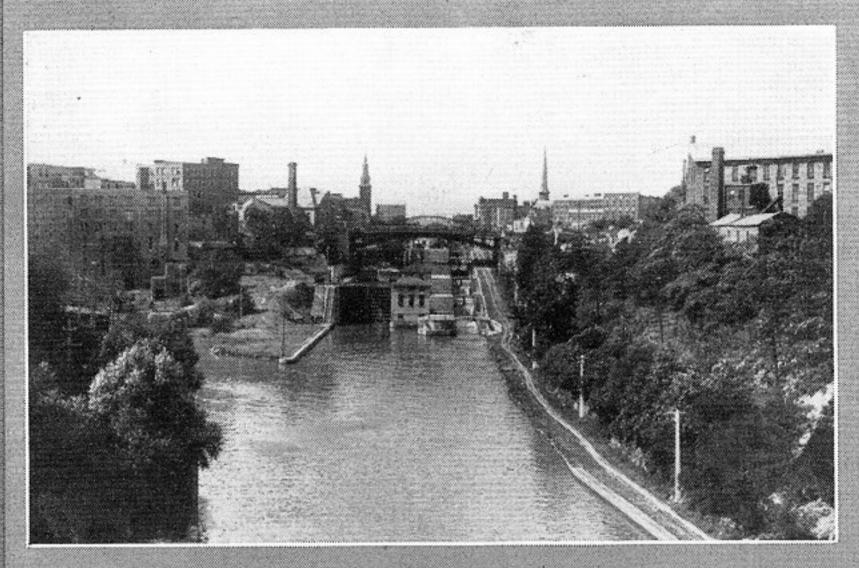


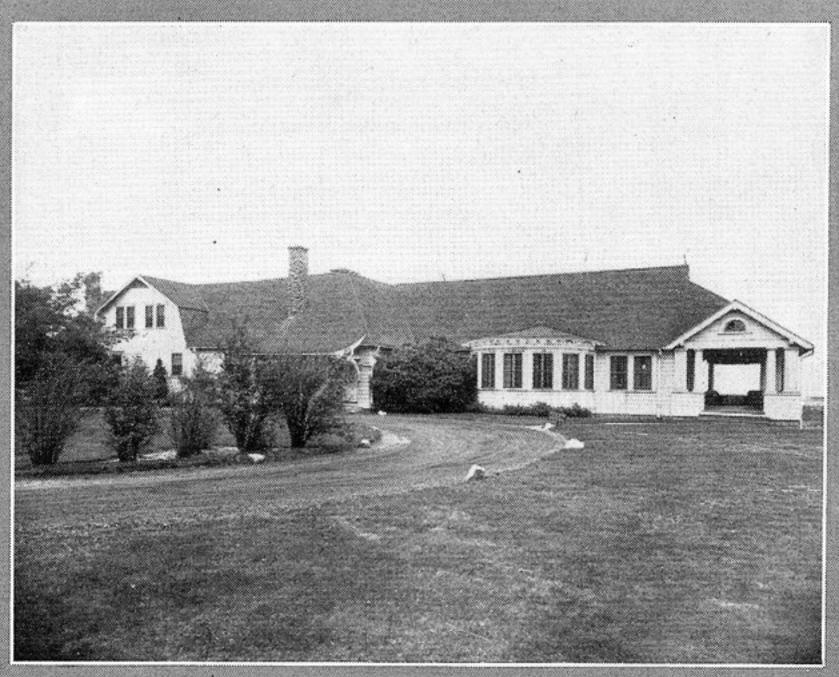
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

LOCKPORT

THE ERIE CANAL
LOCKS OF
YESTERDAY
AND TODAY







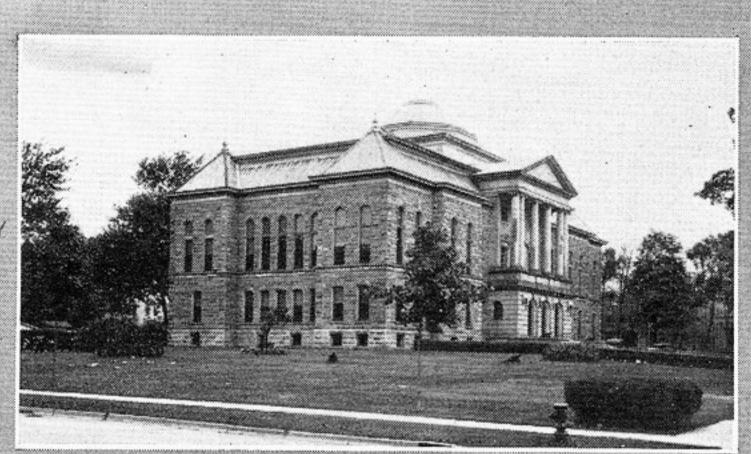
LOCKPORT COUNTRY CLUB

LOCKPORT'S PROMINENT BUILDINGS



THE ODD FELLOWS' HOME

NIAGARA COUNTY
COURT HOUSE





POST OFFICE

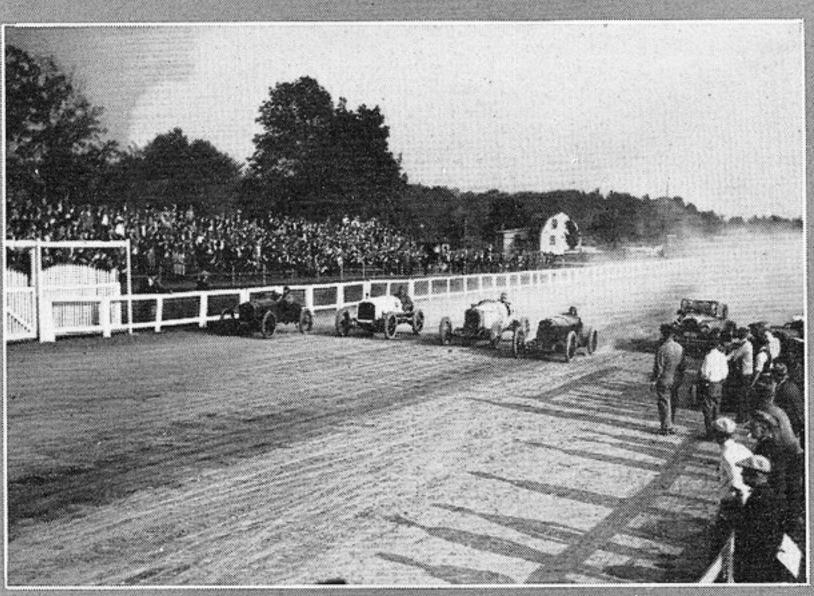
LOCKPORT HIGH SCHOOL



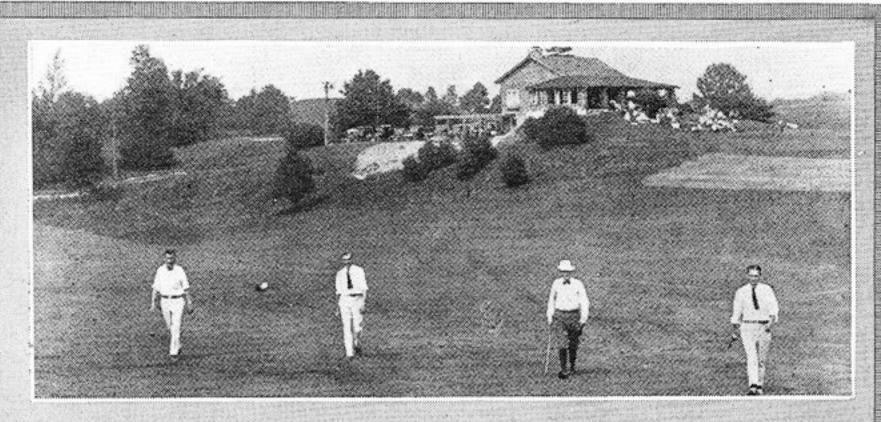


HAMBURG-ON-THE-LAKE

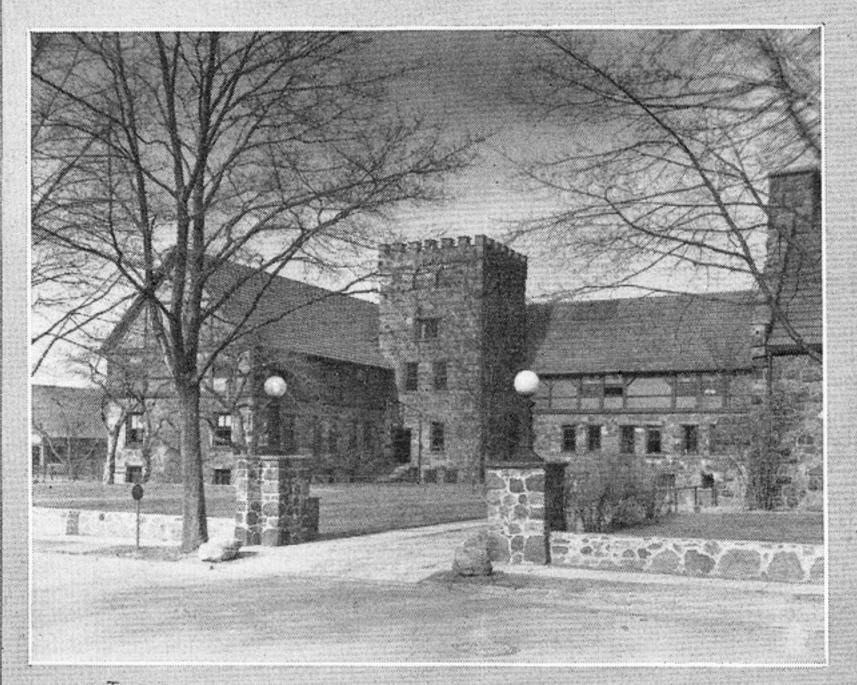




AT THE
ERIE COUNTY
FAIR,
HAMBURG



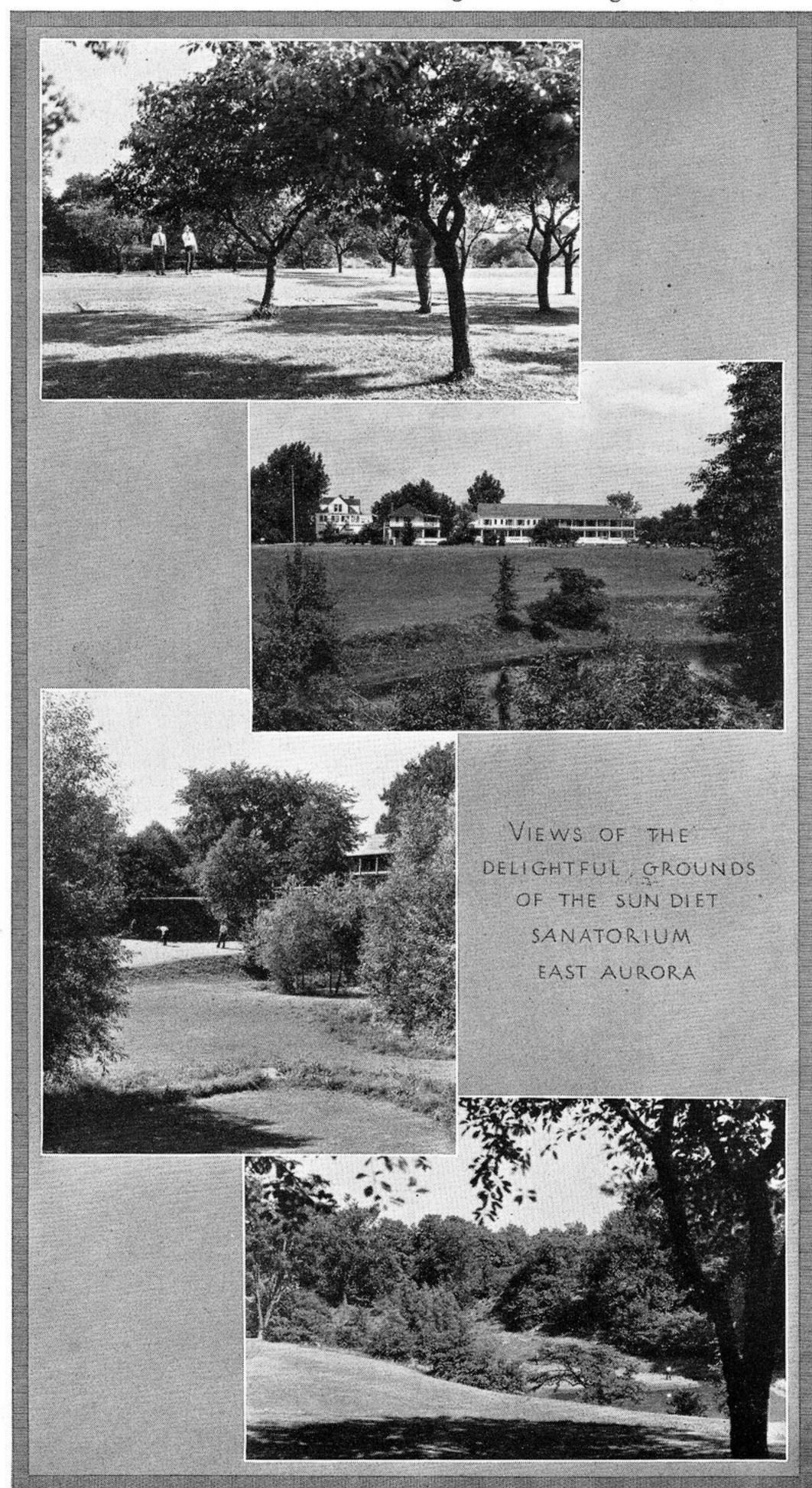
EAST AURORA COUNTRY CLUB



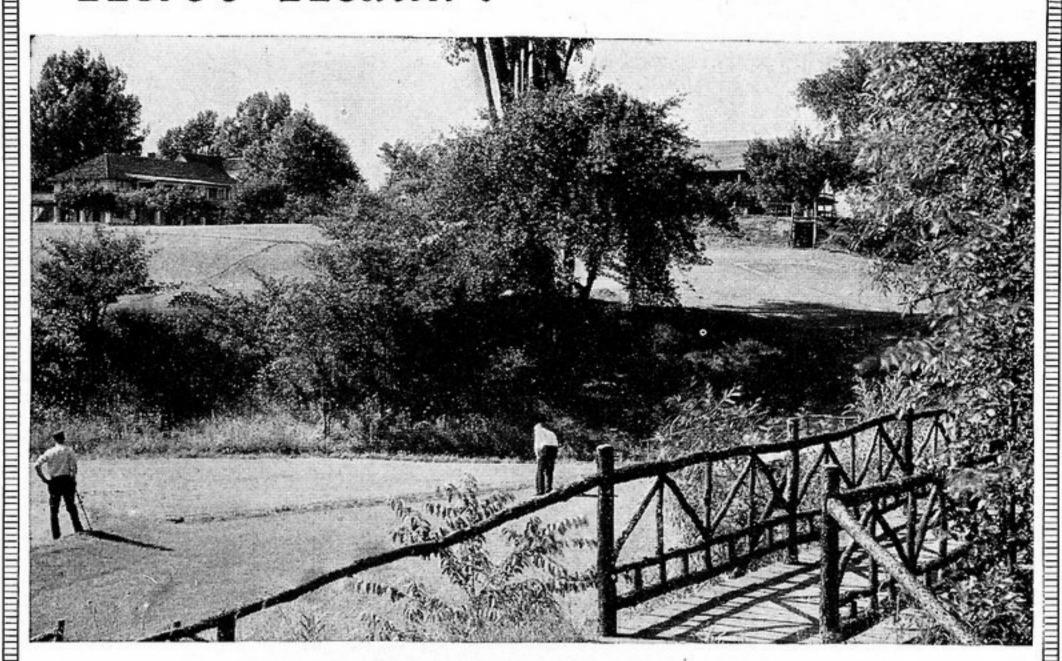
THE ROYCROFT SHOPS AT EAST AURORA



ALONG THE BEAUTIFUL LAKESHORE ROAD



Here's Health!



An environment that induces health restoration

People Get Well Here.... And Enjoy the Experience

HE blue and depressed, the tired and discouraged, the chronically ill and hopeless . . . have found how to regain energy and good health here at the internationally-famous Sun-Diet Sanatorium.

Not by the administration of medicines or drugs, not by faddish diets... but by cooperating with a clear-thinking management which first determines the *causes* of ill-health, then proceeds to prepare the body by thorough detoxication for a simple system of *right living*... which, in itself, will re-establish the normal, healthy functions and give the body a chance to correct its own disorders.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO EAT?

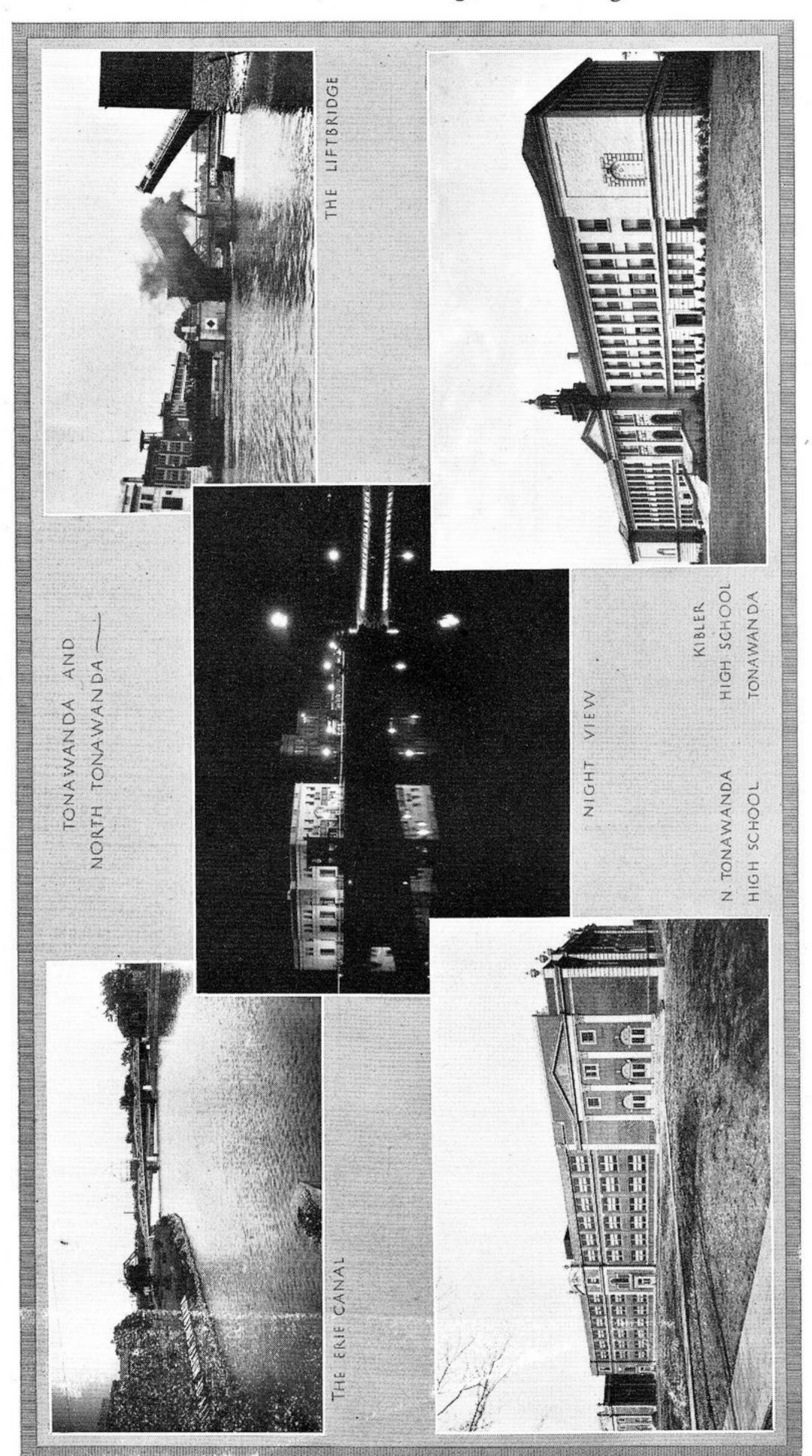
Over 95% of people do not know how to select foods and combine foods so as to maintain good health. The Sanatorium not only educates its guests so they may practise the simple, fundamental principles when they return home but it offers a Health Service by mail which is subscribed to by thousands. This service, in itself, has brought new happiness and health to afflicted people in all parts of the country. Address your inquiries to

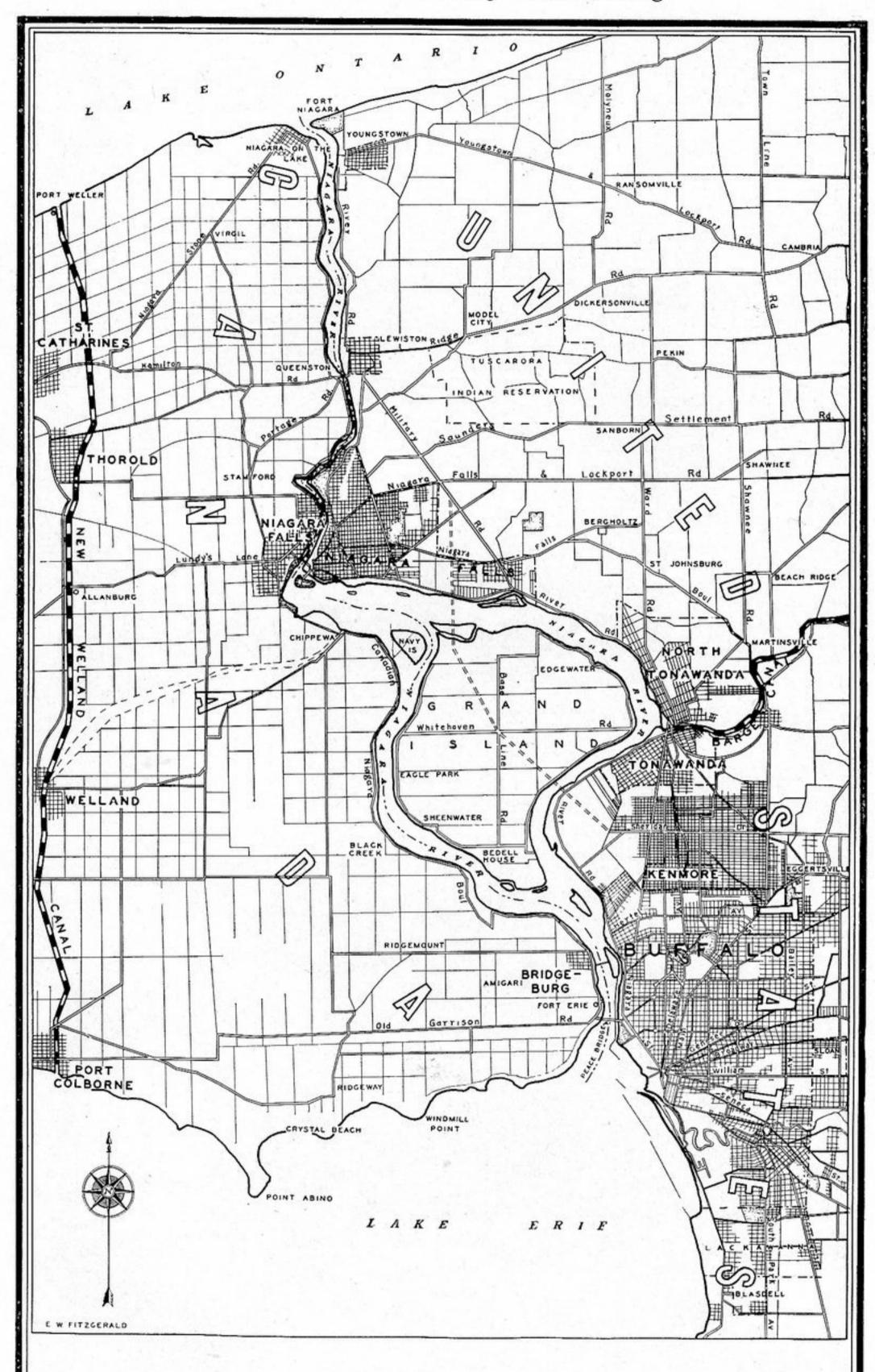


SVN - DIET SANATORIVM

180 CAZENOVIA STREET

EAST AURORA, N. Y.



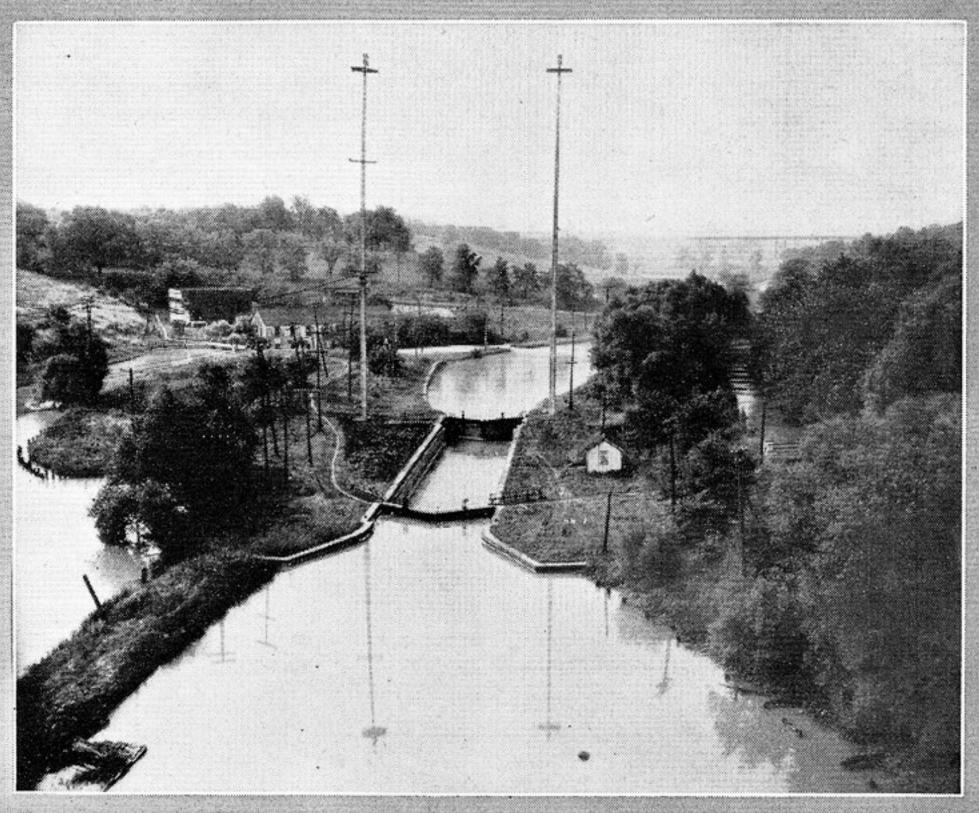


THE NIAGARA AREA

THE WELLAND CANAL --- NEW AND OLD



ENTRANCE TO NEW WELLAND SHIP CANAL AT PORT COLBORNE



THE OLD WELLAND CANAL IN A SETTING OF RURAL BEAUTY

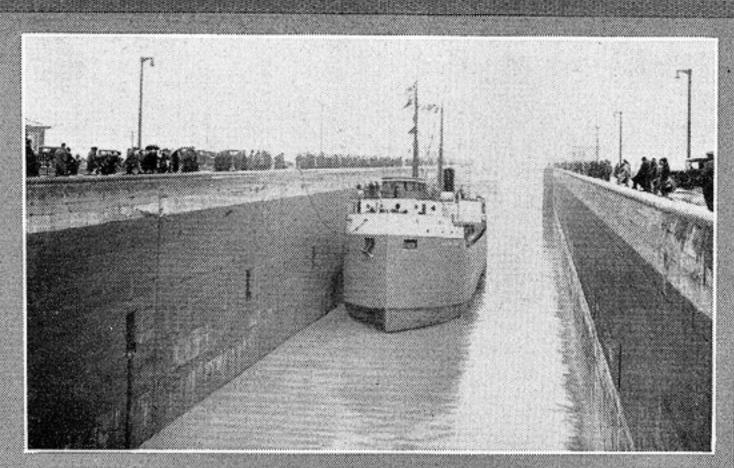
THE WELLAND

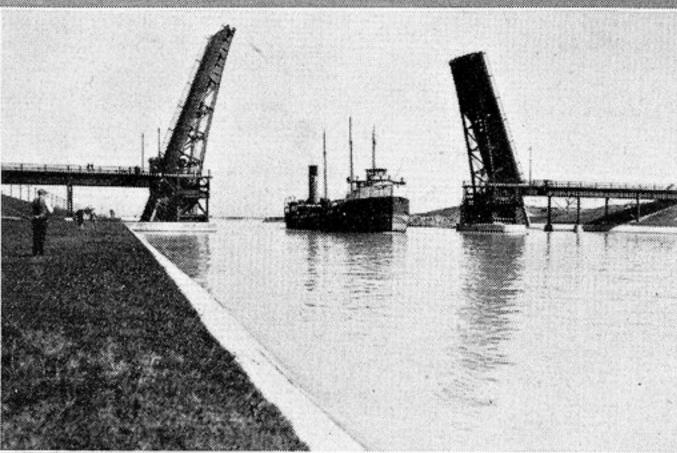
5.5. "GEORGIAN"

FIRST BOAT

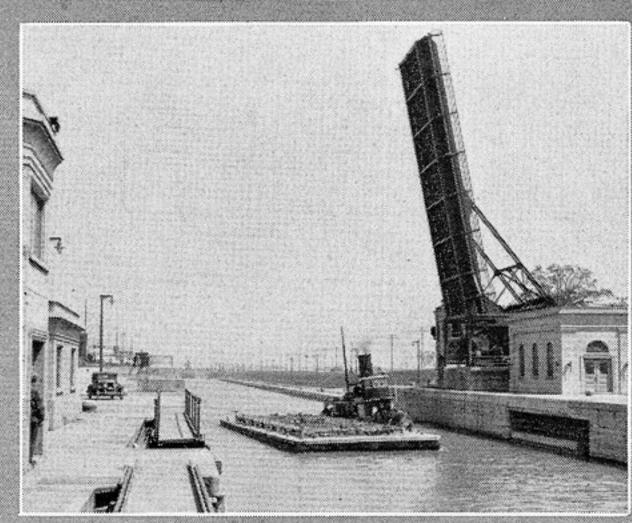
ENTERING

LOCK No. 1

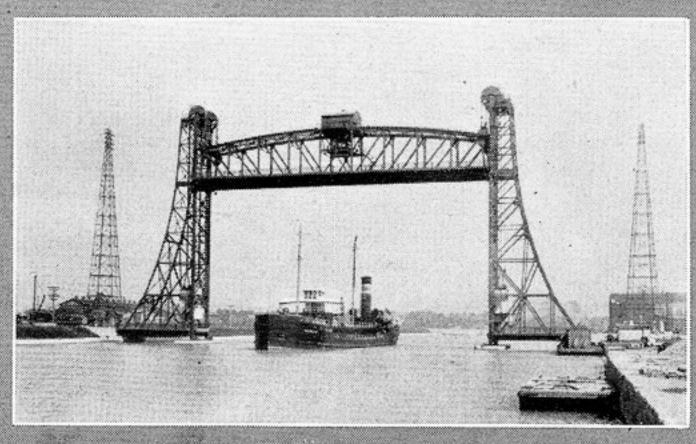




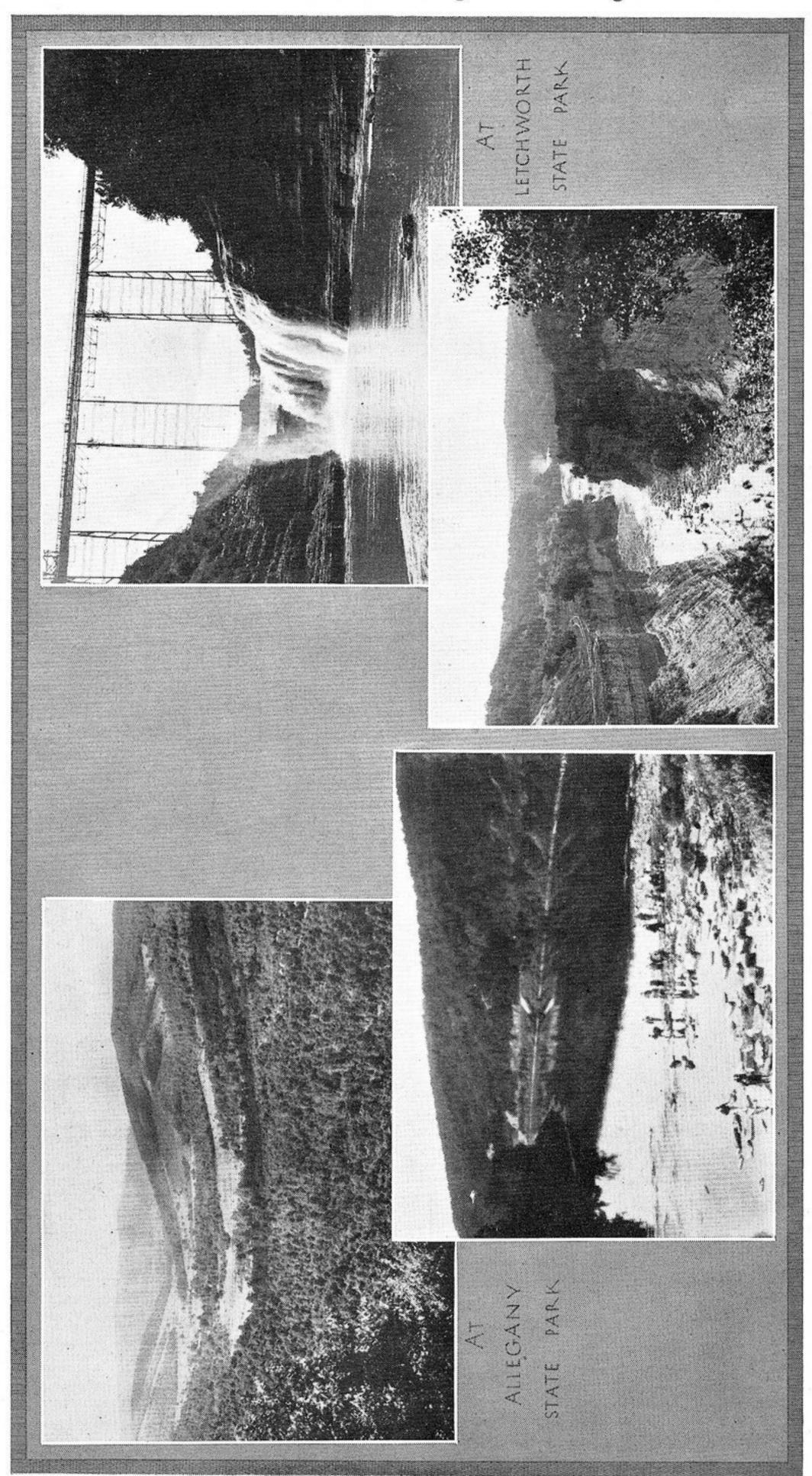
BRIDGE No. 4 OPEN FOR VESSEL PASSAGE



BRIDGE No. 19



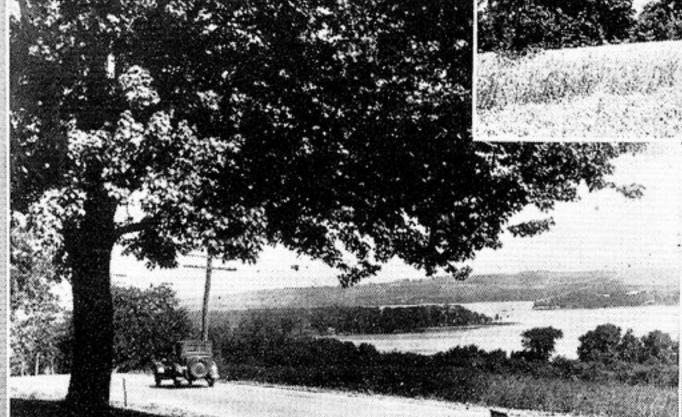
LIFT BRIDGE IN OPEN POSITION



CHAUTAUQUA LAKE
"A LAKE OF MATCHLESS BEAUTY,
WOODED HILLS, FERTILE FIELDS
AND NOBLE SCENERY"

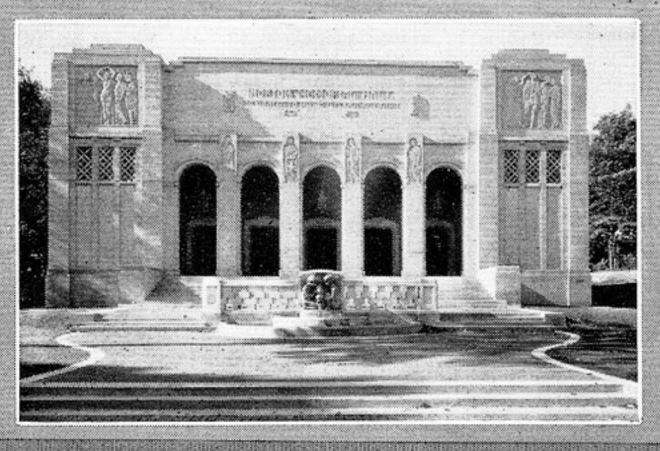
-WITHIN A DAY'S DRIVE
FROM BUFFALO



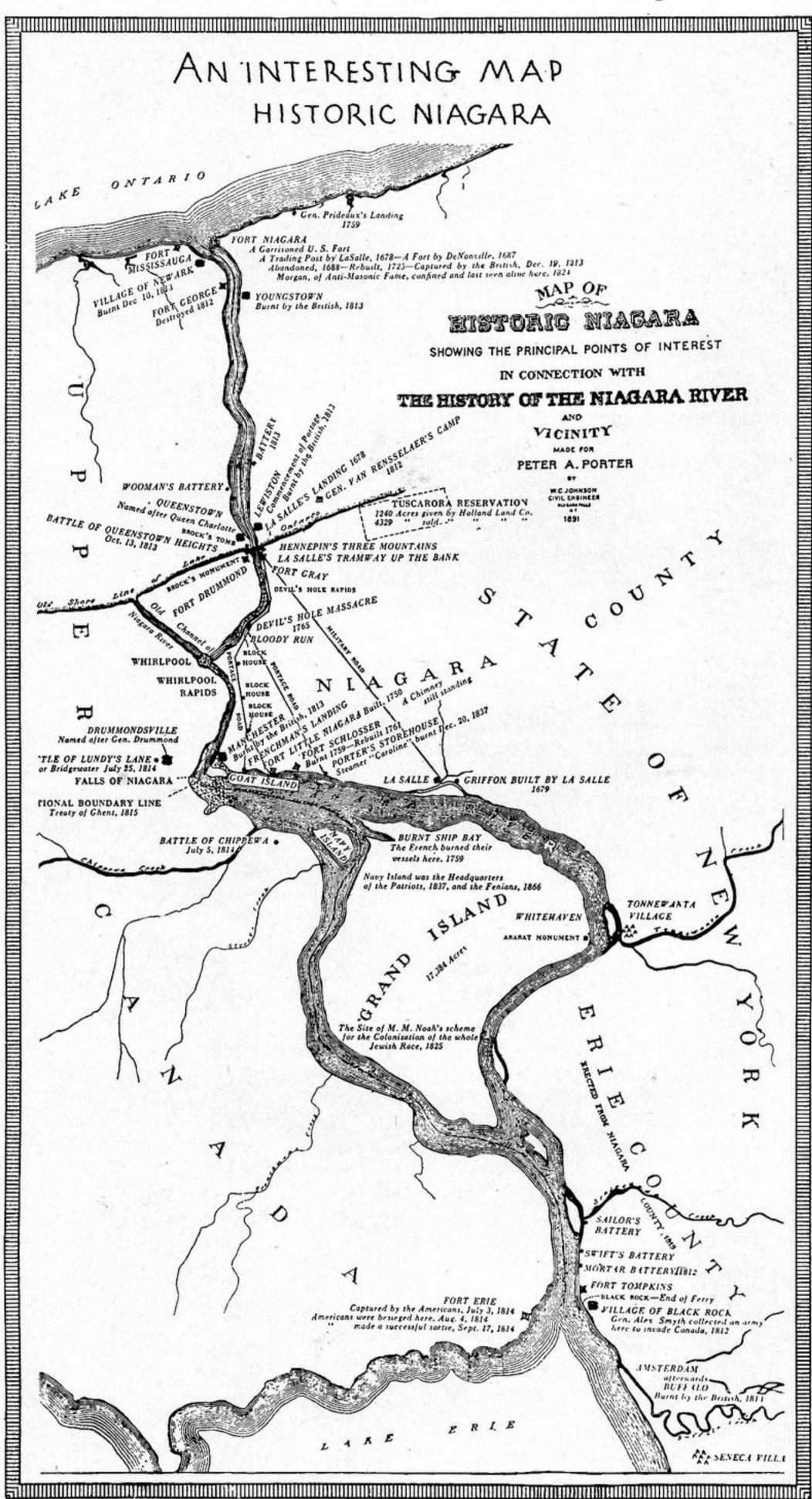


A FINE, WIDE
AUTO BOULEVARD
NEARLY 50 MILES
LONG, RUNS ENTIRELY
AROUND THE LAKE





THE NORTON
MEMORIAL HALL
AT CHAUTAUQUA, N.Y.



NIAGARA

By Mrs. Lydia M. Sigourney

Flow on forever, in thy glorious robe
Of terror and of beauty. Yea, flow on,
Unfathomed and resistless. God hath set
His rainbow on thy forehead, and the cloud
Mantled around thy feet. And He doth give
Thy voice of thunder power to speak of Him
Eternally—bidding the lip of man
Keep silence, and upon thine altar pour
Incense of awe-struck praise.

Earth fears to lift
The insect trump that tells her trifling joys
Or fleeting triumphs, 'mid the peal sublime
Of thy tremendous hymn. Proud Ocean shrinks
Back from thy brotherhood, and all his waves
Retire abashed. For he hath need to sleep,
Sometimes, like a spent laborer, calling home
His boisterous billows, from their vexing play,
To a long, dreary calm.

But thy strong tide
Faints not, nor e'er with failing heart forgets
Its everlasting lesson, night or day.
The morning stars, that heard Creation's birth,
Heard thy hoarse anthem mixing with their song
Jehovah's name;—and the dissolving fires,
That wait the mandate of the day of doom
To wreck the Earth, shall find it deep inscribed
Upon thy rocky scroll.

Lo! yon birds,

How bold, they venture near, dipping their wing
In all thy mist and foam. Perchance 'tis meet
For them to touch thy garment's hem, or stir
Thy diamond wreath, who sport upon the cloud
Unblamed, or warble at the gate of heaven
Without reproof.

But as for us, it seems
Scarce lawful with our erring lips to talk
Familiarly of thee. Methinks, to trace
Thine awful features with our pencil's point
Were but to press on Sinai.

Thou dost speak
Alone of God, who poured thee as a drop
From His right hand—bidding the soul, that looks
Upon thy fearful majesty, be still,
Be humbly wrapped in its own nothingness,
And lose itself, in Him.

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NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



NIAGARA FALLS SEEN FROM THE AIR





THE NAME "NIAGARA"

First appeared in Coronelli's Map, published in Paris in 1688. It is said to be oldest of local geographical terms, having come down to us from the Iroquois Indians, who derived it from the Neuters, to whom in turn it had come from some prior tribe of the aborigines, so that the actual origin of the word "Niagara" is lost in the dim past of Indian lore. This much, however, we know that when Father Hennepin first saw the Falls in 1678, Niagara was the local Indian spelling of the name, which it has been ever since.

This name is also remarkable for the number of different ways that there have been of spelling it, said to number 39.

Regarding the significance of the word "Niagara" there could be no more eloquent and more comprehensive manner of presenting it than is found in one of Hon. Peter A. Porter's historical articles, where he says:

"To the lover of Nature it recalls one of the scenic wonders of the earth, for the day when one's eyes first rest upon the cataracts, marks an epoch in the life of any man.

To the traveler, it represents the one spot above all others in America that he wants to visit.

To the geologist, it unfolds a vista of thousands, yes, perhaps millions, of bygone years.

To the student of anthropology, it suggests the question of ancestry of the red race, that, ages before a white man reached its shores, roamed this continent, and knew of the existence of the water fall.

To the historian, it tells of wars, inter-tribal and inter-national, waged hereabouts, on whose outcomes hinged destinies of North America.

To the economist, it the greatest represents natural storehouse of power on the globe.

To the electrician, it re-

power on the globe.

To the electrician, it recalls the greatest development of that force in one locality of this continent.

To the ecclesiastic, it brings up memories of some of the earliest but eventually unsuccessful missions of the Roman Catholic Church among the Indians.

To the manufacturer, it speaks of one of the greatest and the most rapidly enlarging of the industrial centers of America.

To the engineer, whether civil, electrical or hydraulic, it recalls the many notable achievements in the various branches of the science.

No other single spot on earth is so universally known as Niagara; no other location recalls more varied recollections.



GENERAL PETER B. PORTER 1773 - 1844

Prominent Barrister 1795. Pioneer of Niagara and Land Power Owner. Member of State Legislature, 1802. Member of Congress, 1808-1814. Led his Troops in Battle of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie, in War of 1812. Secretary of War in President Madison's Cabinet.

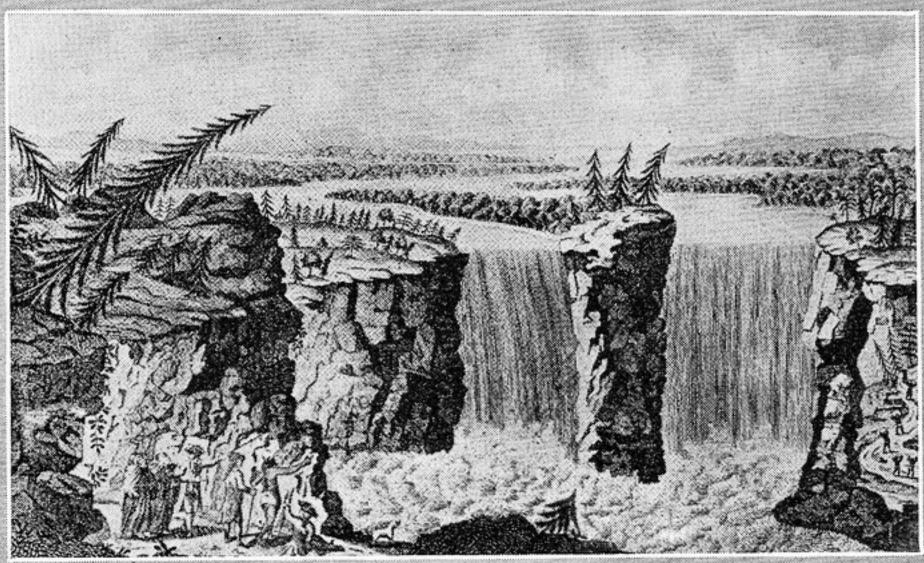
NIAGARA FALLS-Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



HENNEPIN'S FIRST KNOWN VIEW 1697

AN ARTIST'S
FANTASTIC
CONCEPTION
OF BEAVERS
BUILDING DAMS
BELOW NIAGARA
PUBLISHED IN 1702



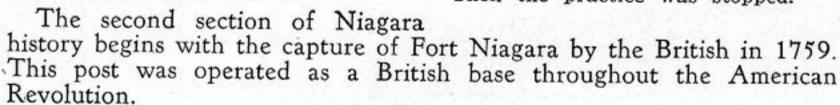


HISTORIC NIAGARA

Rich in tradition, the Niagara Region appeals to the visitor from every angle of history. For three centuries, history was made around Niagara and many reminders still stand to give to the future generation tangible evidence of the stirring struggles to gain control of the "Gateway to the West.".

In 1678, Father Louis Hennepin, French missionary, pushed through the tangled forest, gazed in awe upon the falling floods at Niagara, wrote his story . . . and Niagara Falls was introduced to the world.

From this time Niagara Region history is really a romance in three periods. The first section tells of the Region under French control. Father Hennepin was the pioneer missionary and later others came to introduce Christianity to the silent savages who felt the impress of the invader. Then came the explorers, the traders who bartered with the Indians, and so profitable was this traffic that English expeditions were sent to the Niagara Region. To protect themselves against the invasion the French established a series of posts; the principal fort, built in 1726, till stands at Fort Niagara. Over the Niagara portage passed many an expedition, both for warfare and trade.



he followed her in another canoe. Then the practice was stopped.

section of Niagara
with the capture of Fort Niagara by the British in 1759. operated as a British base throughout the American

historic period begins in 1796, after the Treaty of reement gave the eastern side of the Niagara to the for the first time the American flag flew over the Old new republic asserted its authority throughout the Ni-Progress followed rapidly but was interrupted by the The British invaded the Niagara area, captured Fort stroyed Buffalo. During the third year of the war, the greed a force sufficient to turn back the British and ting from then on was on the Canadian side, resulting stories and the end of war in the Region.

s of conquest and war at Niagara have yielded to the end progress until Niagara has become a great center which promotes industry and commerce, still retaining the natural scenic spectacle and romantic history.

GARA, A STATE RESERVATION

Act of Legislature, this public park was opened placing the glories of Niagara at the disposal of the cost, for all time. Private owners, who formerly s, were paid \$1,433,429 by the State of New York, ainland from the Falls View Arch Bridge and Prospect Day, a mile up the river, including Goat Island, the The third historic period begins in 1796, after the Treaty of The agreement gave the eastern side of the Niagara to the Americans and for the first time the American flag flew over the Old Fort, and the new republic asserted its authority throughout the Niagara Region. War of 1812. Niagara and destroyed Buffalo. During the third year of the war, the Americans gathered a force sufficient to turn back the British and most of the fighting from then on was on the Canadian side, resulting in American victories and the end of war in the Region.

The impress of conquest and war at Niagara have yielded to the arts of peace and progress until Niagara has become a great center of population which promotes industry and commerce, still retaining the sanctity of the natural scenic spectacle and romantic history.



"THE MAID OF THE MIST"

In the thunder of the Falls the Indians heard the voice of the Great Spirit; in the spray they believed they saw his habitation. Each spring they sent over the Falls the finest maiden of the tribe, in a

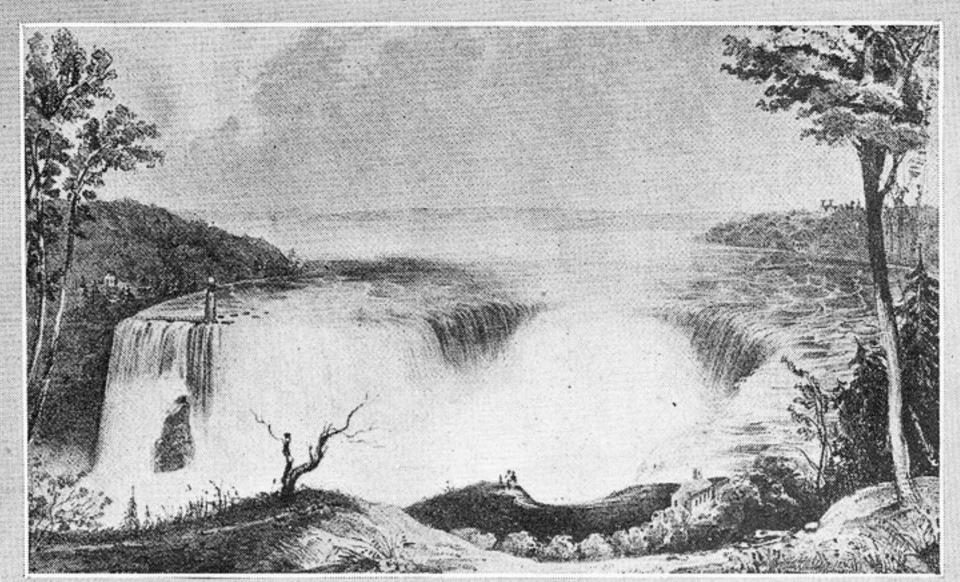
white canoe, filled with fruit and flowers. Finally the great honor fell upon the chief's own daughter. He was so filled with sorrow, that he followed her in another canoe. Then the practice was stopped.

NIAGARA, A STATE RESERVATION

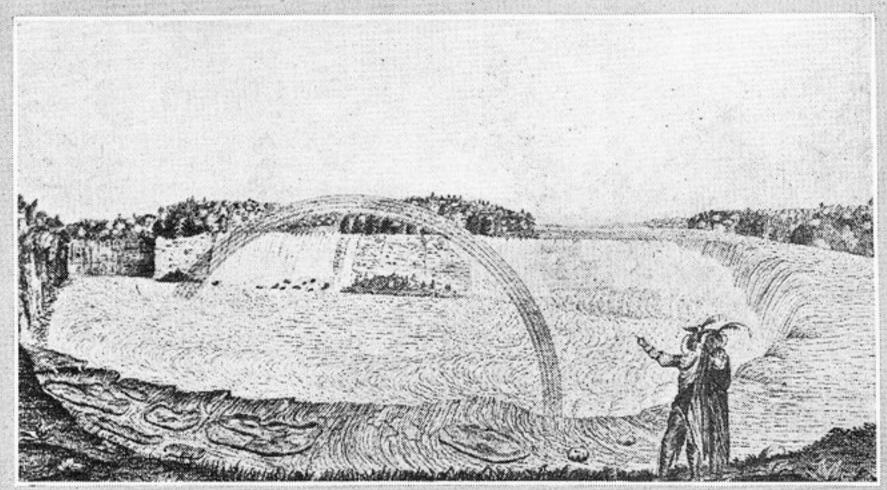
Created by Act of Legislature, this public park was opened July 15, 1885, placing the glories of Niagara at the disposal of the people, without cost, for all time. owned the lands, were paid \$1,433,429 by the State of New York, for a strip of mainland from the Falls View Arch Bridge and Prospect Point to Port Day, a mile up the river, including Goat Island, the

NIAGARA FALLS-Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

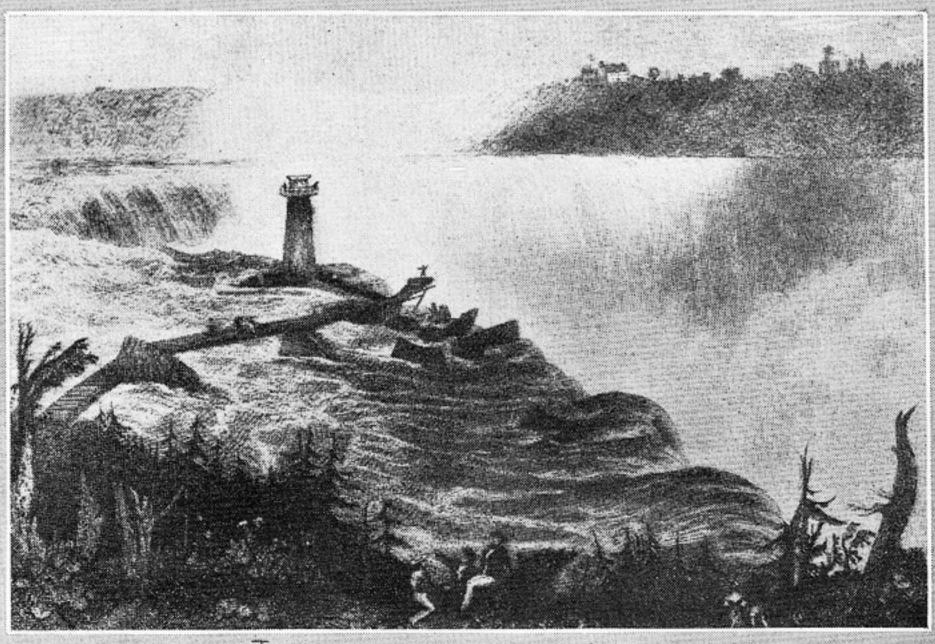
EARLY VIEWS OF NIAGARA FALLS



THE FALLS AS SEEN BY F. HALLOWAY 1840



RAINBOW VIEW DRAWN BY T. DAVIES 1760



TERRAPIN TOWER 1846

Sister Islands, and the islands in the upper rapids. The lands were stripped of all traces of commercialism and retored to their natural beauty.

All parts of the Reservation are absolutely free to the public. Prospect Park and the other parts on the mainland are always open, while the islands are open during the day, throughout the year, and until midnight every night.

The Administration Building is located in Prospect Park, with the offices of the Reservation Commissioners, rest rooms for visitors, etc.

The only charges within the Reservation are for auto service, the elevator to the "Maid of the Mist" landing, (free stairway is provided, however), the trip on the "Maid of the Mist", and the trip to the "Cave of the Winds."

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT NIAGARA FALLS

The Niagara River carries the water of Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron and Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, whence it discharges through the St. Lawrence River to the Ocean.

- The elevation of Lake Erie is 572 feet above sea level, and that of Lake Ontario 246 feet, resulting in a fall of 326 feet throughout the course of Niagara River, in a length of about 35 miles. Nearly all of this drop,—314 feet,—takes place within about five miles of Niagara Falls.
- From Lake Erie to the head of the Upper Rapids, in a length of 19 miles, the fall is about 11 feet. The fall throughout the length of the Upper Rapids is about 51 feet in one mile.
- From base to crest the American Falls are 167 feet high,—the Horse-shoe Falls 162 feet.
- From the foot of the Horseshoe Falls to the head of the Whirlpool Rapids there is a fall of 6 feet in the length of two and one half miles.
- In the Whirlpool Rapids there is a fall of 50 feet in about three quarters of a mile; the fall in the Lower Rapids from the Whirlpool to Lake Ontario is about 45 feet in a distance of eleven and one-half miles.
- The maximum depth of water over the Horseshoe Falls is about 15 feet; at the foot of the Horseshoe Falls the maximum depth is about 185 feet; the total depth of the Gorge, some 350 feet.
- In the Whirlpool Rapids the depth is from 30 to 40 feet; the Whirlpool itself is about 120 feet deep.
- The crest of the American Falls is about 1000 feet long; that of the Horseshoe Falls about 3000 feet; the cliff of Goat Island is more than 1300 feet long.
- The normal discharge of the Niagara River is about 210,000 cubic feet per second, or 93,150,000 gallons per minute. Six per cent of the water flows over the American Falls; 94% over the Horse-shoe Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, THE CITY

Niagara Falls, New York, was organized as a city on March 17, 1892. In 1910 the population was 30,445; in 1930—75,398. Tempered by two of the Great Lakes, the geographical location has given the Niagara Region the climate which makes it the garden and fruit-growing center of the East. Winters are moderate and are followed by delightful summer and autumn seasons. The area stands 562 feet above sea level.

Niagara provides adequate hotel facilities. More than a score of hotels, backed by an active Hotel Men's Association, faithfully and comfortably serve hundreds of thousands of visitors yearly. They range from modern hostelries, the last word in construction and appointments, to quiet and moderately priced family establishments.

NIAGARA FALLS-Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

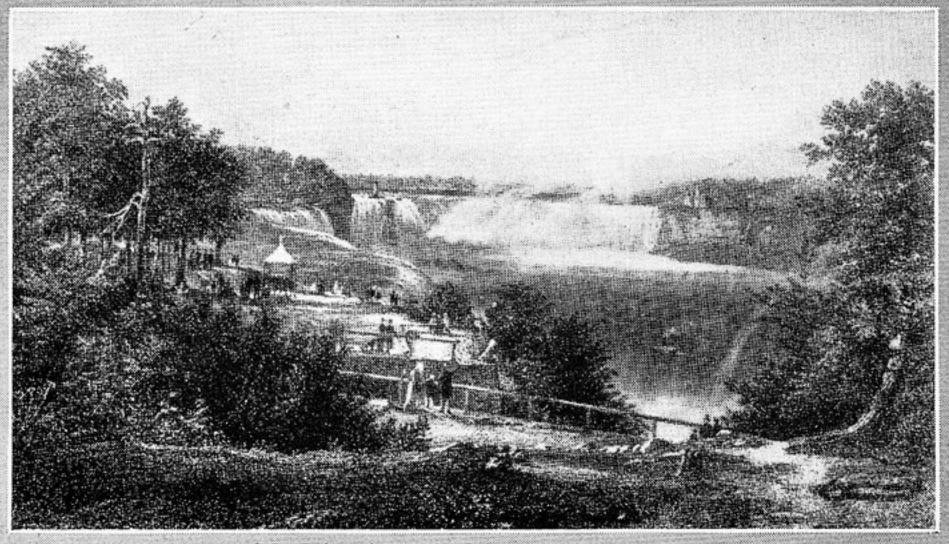
EARLY VIEWS OF NIAGARA FALLS



PAINTED BY THOMAS COLE 1848



TOP OF INDIAN LADDER ON CANADIAN SIDE



FROM PROSPECT POINT

NIAGARA, THE POWERFUL

Niagara serves not only as an inspiring scenic spectacle, it is also an unfailing source of material benefit to mankind through the medium of hydro-electric power.

Six millions potential horsepower lie in the rapids and cataracts of the Niagara River. If this power were to be produced by burning coal, about fifty million tons would be required every year. Only a small part of this potential power has been developed, yet it provides a greater volume of electric service than any other single system in the world.

The foundations of the present development was not made until 1852, when work was begun on the Hydraulic Canal, which leads from above the rapids around the Falls. Niagara water first turned an electric



SEAL OF THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER COMPANY "Representing the Wonder of Nature and the Art of Man; the Romance of a Dying Race and the Science of a New Century."

generator in 1881, and light was supplied to the Village of Niagara Falls, then a small community of about 10,000 people. Today, largely because of the stimulus of cheap and abundant electric power, Niagara Falls has grown to be a city of 75,000. Niagara power reached Buffalo in 1896 and Syracuse in 1905; today it extends into all of western and central New York, serving a population in excess of 2,500,000.

Since May 1900 the diversion for water power purposes has been limited by treaty to 20,000 cubic feet per second for the United States, and 36,000 cubic feet for Canada. There is no appreciable effect upon the scenery, as a result of this diversion. It is now proposed to revise the treaty, permitting an increase in this diversion, coincident with the construction of remedial works in the upper rapids, chiefly for the purpose of stopping the constant recession of the Horseshoe Falls, which goes on at the rate of about six feet every year. United States engineers have estimated that 40,000 cubic feet per second could be diverted without any damage to the scenery. This would provide approximately 300,000 additional horsepower.

Niagara Falls has become the world's largest electro-chemical center, because its peculiar basic industries depend upon a constant, abundant and, above all, cheap supply of electric power. Such products as ferro-alloys, abrasives, chlorine, alkali, electrodes, graphite, calcium carbide, sodium, cyanide, potassium, aluminum, and many other basic materials, are provided in large quantities for our national

effect upon the scenery, as a result of this diversion. It is posed to revise the treaty, permitting an increase in this coincident with the construction of remedial works in rapids, chiefly for the purpose of stopping the constant in the Horseshoe Falls, which goes on at the rate of about six year. United States engineers have estimated that 40,000 per second could be diverted without any damage to it. This would provide approximately 300,000 additional horse.

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INDUSTRIAL NIAGARA

Niagara has an ideal combination of the chief factors facturing and distribution:—central location, moderate climable sites, adequate power supply, nearness to raw manarkets, excellent transportation facilities, unique advertibilities and the opportunity of operating both American an plants with but one overhead. Its commercial and industries is evidenced by the fact that its industries products stream of products essential to the world's industries. The industry is directly dependent upon the products of Niagaran industries industries industries. Niagara has an ideal combination of the chief factors for manufacturing and distribution: - central location, moderate climate, desirable sites, adequate power supply, nearness to raw materials and markets, excellent transportation facilities, unique advertising possibilities and the opportunity of operating both American and Canadian plants with but one overhead. Its commercial and industrial greatness is evidenced by the fact that its industries produce a steady stream of products essential to the world's industries. The automotive industry is directly dependent upon the products of Niagara. If this

NIAGARA FALLS—Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



A GOOD GENERAL PICTURE

SHOWING THE GOATS ON GOAT ISLAND



DESTRUCTION OF
THE STEAMBOAT
"CAROLINE"
AS SHE PLUNGED
-AFIRE-OVER THE
FALLS, FRIDAY,
DEC. 2911837

NIAGARA FALLS-Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor

important industry were deprived of the ferric alloys, the artificial abrasives and the aluminum manufactured at Niagara, the present car would increase in weight and the output would materially decline. Other essential industries in the country also would be seriously crippled if deprived of the electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical materials made only at Niagara. Niagara is the heart of American industry.

The romance of fact outruns the imagining of fiction. Drab coke and sand become marvelous jewels of industry in the high heat of the electric furnace; salt of the earth takes on a new meaning as it becomes an agent for the protection of health and the development of manufacture when transformed into chlorine; clods of clay are metamorphosed into shining sheets of aluminum that are fashioned into hundreds of forms familiar to everyone.

While Niagara has become the chemical center of the world through the use of its transformed energy, it is even more the power center. The seat of the world's greatest hydro-electric developments, providing continuous, cheap and dependable power service. Situated midway between New York and Chicago, Niagara is an advantageous distributing point for many products. With a continuous supply of power available, many plants operate day and night, thereby reducing overhead and equipment expenses.

NIAGARA IN WINTER

Nowhere does King Winter reign in such joyous beauty as about Niagara. Those who have viewed the Falls only in summer have seen but half of it. With the coming of cold days Niagara prepares for a wonderful transformation, which is truly marvelous. The most delicate twigs, shrubs, bushes and great trees, big rocks, railings,—all as though hewn from the purest marble. Constantly the superb whiteness is renewed in all its purity, creating a spectacle of dazzling beauty, a veritable fairyland, and over it all, the smothered roar of the great cataract, as though angered at the effort to make it a prisoner.

The points where the winter scenes at Niagara are especially enjoyable are in Prospect Park, on Luna Island, on Goat Island, at Terrapin Point, and along the Goat Island Shore, up toward the Three Sister Islands. There are also spots of remarkable beauty in delightful Victoria Park, on the Canadian side.

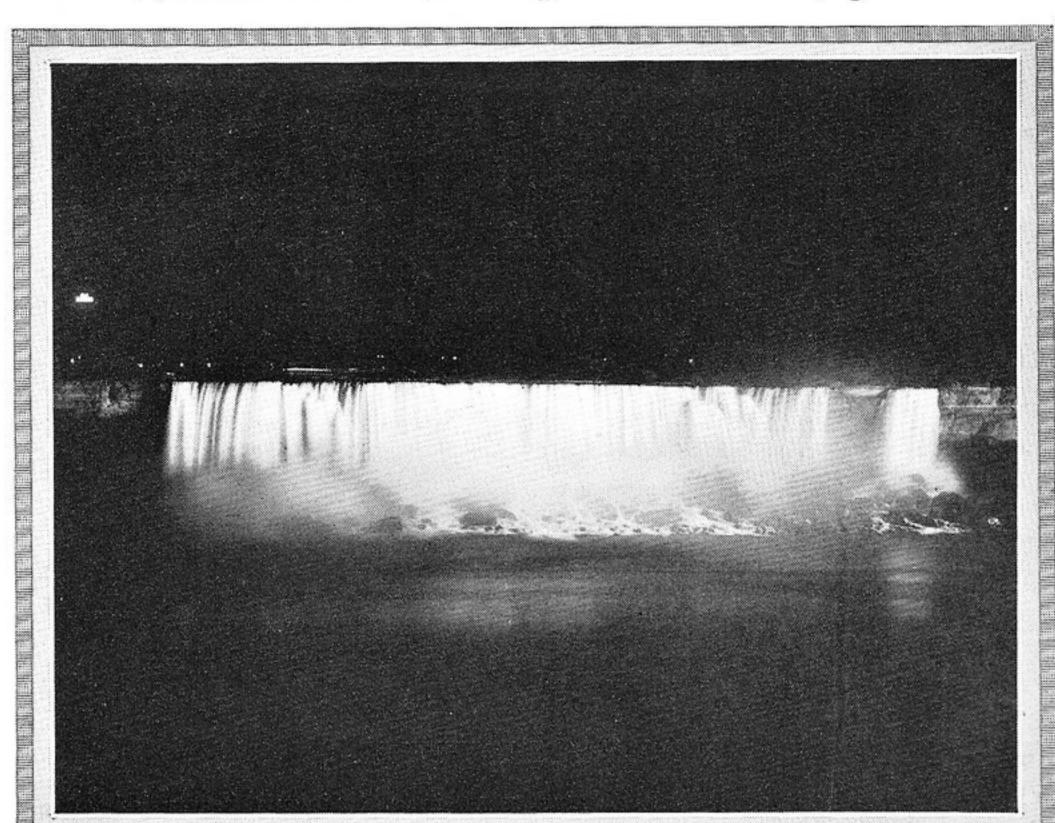
Along the very crest of the waterfall the ice forms in great masses, and parts of the Falls are stilled. Then the face of the cliff is covered by great stalactical masses of ice, that hang suspended in a weird manner. Up from the rocky talus, at the base of the American Falls, huge stalagmitical mounds rear their heads, until they also conceal the remaining falling waters of this portion of the cataract.

The first freezing spell starts the ice mountain, and its foundation is laid close by the foot of the American Falls, adjoining the Prospect Park Electric Elevator, and it is from here that people from all parts of the world view this great sight.

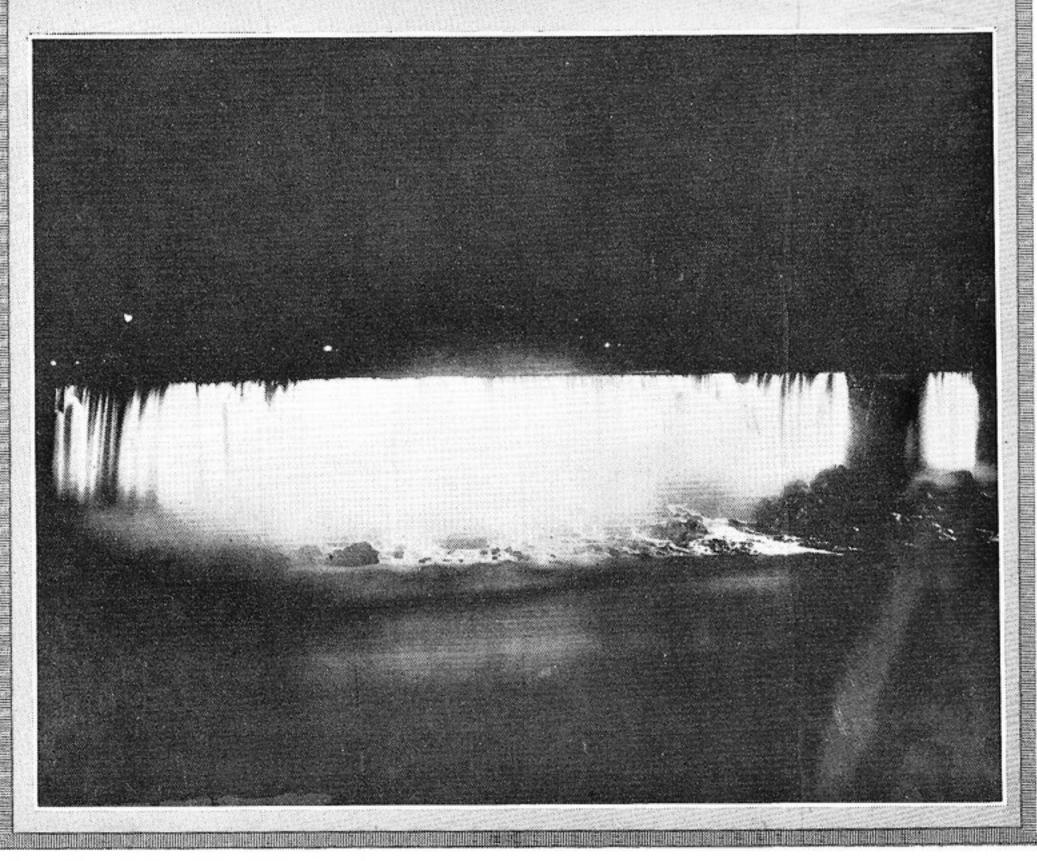
In time tremendous floes of ice, coming down from Lake Erie, cover the upper Niagara, and plunging over the precipice into the Gorge, lodge in the eddies close to the Falls. Soon a "bridge" is formed by the small cakes of ice, the force of the rushing water jamming it tightly, thus forming the famous "Ice Bridge" below the Falls.

The great Horseshoe Falls never presented themselves in so unique a manner than a few years ago, when immense clouds of mist, arising out of the snow and ice that bound the roaring waters during the winter months, rolled up from the base of the cataract, hundreds of feet in the air, giving the Falls all the appearance of a hot geyser. From Goat Island, it reminded one of a volcano in eruption, while to the onlooker standing at Terrapin Point, the scene was most weird. Almost 200 feet below, the mammoth ice bridge seemed to have stilled the angry flow of the waters. Across the great Gorge, huge icicles, many yards long, hung like gigantic spears and lances in most fantastic fashion.

NIAGARA FALLS-Buffalo's Wonder Neighbor



ILLUMINATED AT NIGHT
IN ALL THE COLORS OF THE RAINBOW
BY MILLIONS OF CANDLEPOWER
PRODUCED BY ITSELF
NIAGARA FALLS PRESENTS
A MATCHLESS PICTURE OF RARE BEAUTY



SEEING NIAGARA FALLS

One cannot see Niagara in a day or from one vantage point. In line of greater service to the millions of visitors that annually come to Niagara, it is logical that the most helpful suggestion that guests can receive is a convenient daily listings of "things to do."

The following suggestions are made:

The first day presents the mighty cataracts and their surroundings. The second day affords an all-over picture of the points of interest along and through Niagara's Great Gorge.

The third day suggests that further explorations take the guest

to historic Fort Niagara.

For the fourth and following days, side trips to points of interest

are appropriate.

Any one of these trips make up a profitable day. Every point of interest can be reached conveniently and comfortably by modern transportation at Niagara. Directions for reaching them presume starting from the Chamber of Commerce headquarters, located at the foot of Falls Street, near the cataracts, No. 55 on the map.

The principal Railroad Depot is marked No. 65. The Post Office No. 57; The City Hall No. 56; The Public Library No. 58.

FIRST DAY

PROSPECT PARK, No. 1. Foot of Falls Street, four blocks from railroad station. Ten acres of natural beauty along the rapids above American Fall.

PROSPECT POINT, No. 4. At the brink of the Falls, an excellent spot from which to view the American Fall, Horseshoe Fall, the islands and the head of the gorge in Panorama.

HENNEPIN VIEW, No. 2. Midway between Prospect Point and the Bridge, where the Franciscan priest, Louis Hennepin, drew the

first picture of Niagara in the 17th century.

MAID OF THE MIST, No. 15. To the foot of the American Fall by a modern elevator. A magnificent view of the cataracts bringing out their height and volume. Take Steamer, Maid of the Mist, to very foot of Horseshoe Fall.

GOAT ISLAND, No. 7. Upstream from Prospect Point one reaches Goat Island Bridge which crosses the Rapids to Goat Island, famed in Indian lore as the abode of the Great Spirit. Take path or road to right to Bluff for new views of Falls.

LUNA ISLAND, No. 8. Reached by stone staircase and rustic

bridge crossing stream immediately above Bridal Veil Fall.

CAVE OF THE WINDS, No. 9. Take elevator on Goat Island into Gorge to winding passageways leading to sun-sparkled spray to foot of Bridal Fall.

TERRAPIN POINT, No. 10. is reached from Goat Island, it is a vantage point on the brink of the Horseshoe Fall.

THE THREE SISTER ISLANDS, No. 12. A splendid view of the

upper rapids.

HERMIT'S CASCADE, No. 13. Seen from the first Sister Island Bridge. Francis Abbott, the hermit of Niagara, is said to have made this spot his rendezvous.

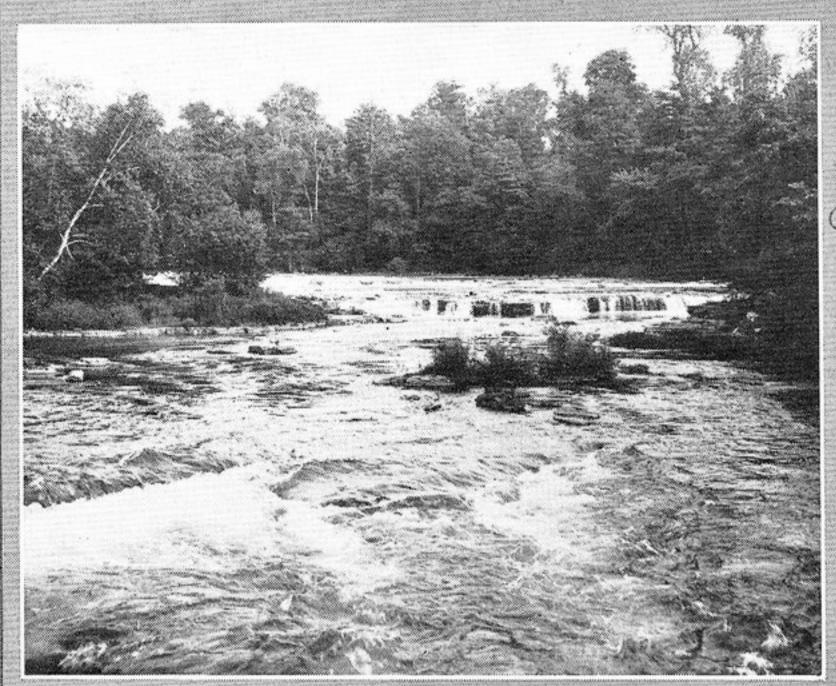
THE SPRING, No. 14. A fountain of cool clear water in a cozy glen close to the edge of the rapids at the north side of Goat Island; a delightful woodsy spot.

THE EVENING

Sunshine at Night on Niagara. Niagara in the glorification of bursting sunrise—clothed in veils of rainbows and clinging mist—has furnished wonderment for millions of visitors to the mighty cataracts for years past. In the dull gray of a cloudy day, Niagara's mood has been reflected in the faces and hearts of her guests. In the pale moonlight, her rolling crest has lapped the moonbeams and her yawning abyss has deepened in the contrast. And Niagara's reaction to a battery of huge arc searchlights is even more remarkable than that to her natural benefactors. Mounted on a slightly elevated point of vantage, commanding a clear way to every inch of the crests of both Falls, the great arcs distribute one billion, four hundred forty million candlepower of light reflected in such a manner that it penetrates the

PROSPECT
POINT
AFFORDS
A SPLENDID
GENERAL
VIEW





CHARMING
RAPIDS
ABOVE
THE FALLS

BRIDGE TO GOAT ISLAND



banks of heavy mist and draws the cataracts into bold relief against

banks of heavy mist and draws the cataracts into the darkness of night.

With varicolored screens over the searchlight transformed into a fairyland of color, each blending a soft splendor which beggars description. Through interests, on both the American and Canadian sides phenomena have been made possible and the op lights for years to come has been assured. They at Niagara's visitors and they will be operated every the year, with special features on particular occas drills, freworks, etc. The colored lights are show vals and furnish a spectacle which is making Nia hundreds of thousands of travelers. To see the best, spend the night at Niagara Falls; modern needs of every traveler.

The battery of searchlights is located at No. 24

SECOND DAY

The visitor will find convenient highways a driving along Niagara's Gorge and visiting the vaterest. There is only one way, however, by withrough the Gorge and that is via Niagara's Greterminal of which is located at No. 67, Gorge Terr of Falls Street. The Gorge Trip and automob Canadian bank are practically synonymous and incl.

FALLS VIEW BRIDGE, No. 21. Here is obtain and most-photographed view of the Falls.

QUEEN VICTORIA PARK, Nos. 22 and 23. 'was opened May 24, 1888, and embraces 196 acr Province of Ontario.

FALLS VIEW OBSERVATION TOWER, NIAGARA No. 25. From this vantage point, a panorama of cence may be viewed. Here also is located the furning Spring, for many years worshipped by the Table Rock, No. 26. Visitors will find through the Scenic Tunnel running back of the tuthe Horseshoe Fall.

Take a Main Street car or drive through Que Murray Hill. Turn left at top of hill.

New Rallway Bridge, No. 31. A little downstream from the Falls is the new Michigan placing the old Cantilever Bridge. With vari-colored screens over the searchlights, the cataracts are transformed into a fairyland of color, each blending into the other with a soft splendor which beggars description. Through the efforts of civic interests, on both the American and Canadian sides of the Falls, these phenomena have been made possible and the operation of the big lights for years to come has been assured. They are for the benefit of Niagara's visitors and they will be operated every evening throughout the year, with special features on particular occasions, such as light drills, freworks, etc. The colored lights are shown at frequent intervals and furnish a spectacle which is making Niagara the Mecca of To see the illumination at its best, spend the night at Niagara Falls; modern hotels meet the

The battery of searchlights is located at No. 24.

The visitor will find convenient highways and park areas for driving along Niagara's Gorge and visiting the various points of interest. There is only one way, however, by which one may pass through the Gorge and that is via Niagara's Great Gorge Trip, the terminal of which is located at No. 67, Gorge Terminal Building, foot of Falls Street. The Gorge Trip and automobile trip along the Canadian bank are practically synonymous and include the following:

FALLS VIEW BRIDGE, No. 21. Here is obtained the best-known

QUEEN VICTORIA PARK, Nos. 22 and 23. This beautiful Park was opened May 24, 1888, and embraces 196 acres. Owned by the

FALLS VIEW OBSERVATION TOWER, NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO, No. 25. From this vantage point, a panorama of unexcelled magnificence may be viewed. Here also is located the famous and historic Burning Spring, for many years worshipped by the Indians.

TABLE ROCK, No. 26. Visitors will find an interesting trip through the Scenic Tunnel running back of the tumultuous waters of

Take a Main Street car or drive through Queen Victoria Park to

NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE, No. 31. A little more than a mile downstream from the Falls is the new Michigan Central Bridge replacing the old Cantilever Bridge.

NIARARA RAILWAY ARCH BRIDGE, No. 32. A combination rail-

way and vehicle international bridge.

RAPIDS ELEVATOR, No. 45. A convenient elevator leading to

delightful foot paths along the swirling rapids in the Gorge.

THE WHIRLPOOL, No. 36. About a mile below the railroad bridges the river takes an abrupt turn at right angles and forms the famous Whirlpool. This great basin, some 60 acres in extent, lies at the foot of frowning, towering cliffs.

SPANISH AERO-CAR, No. 46. Cable car to carry passengers from

one point to another directly over the swirling Whirlpool.

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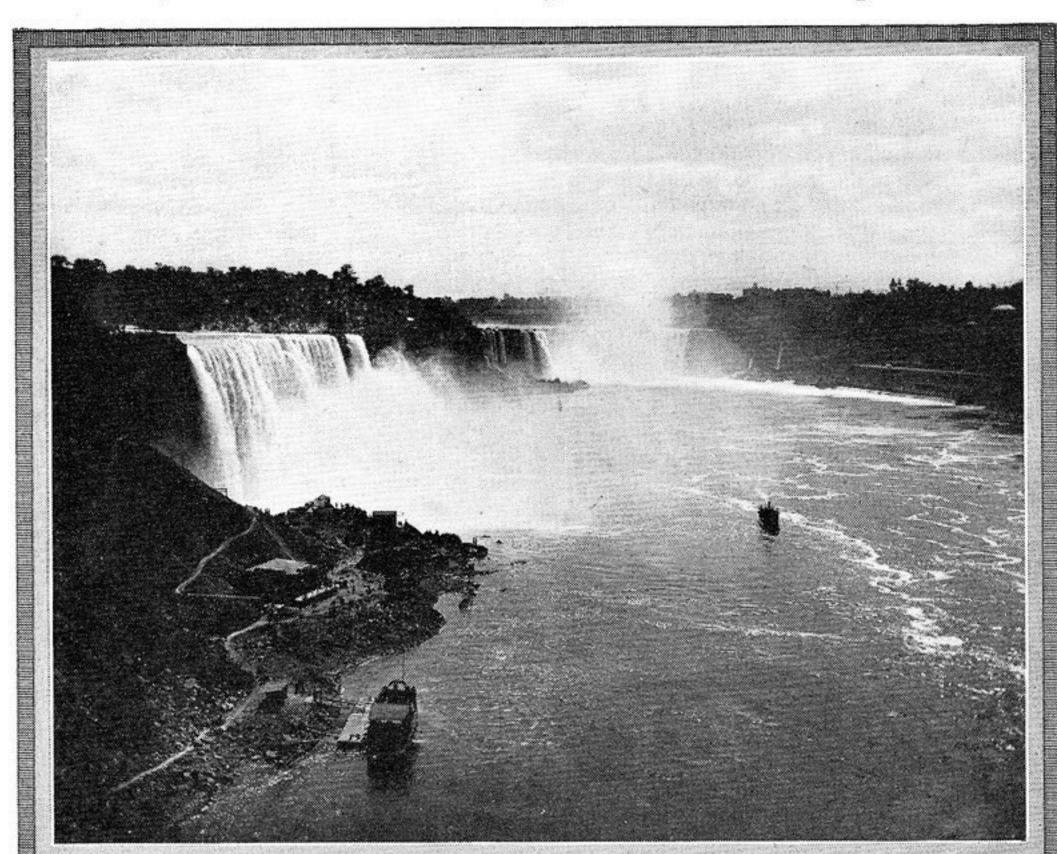
Spanish Abro-Car, No. 46. Cable car to carry passengers from point to another directly over the swirling Whirlpool.

Niagara Glen. It abounds in rare plants, ferns, trees and flowers at pot holes and other evidences of the recession of Niagara its birthplace at the edge of the escarpment. Shaded sylvan at pot holes and other evidences of the recession of Niagara its birthplace at the edge of the escarpment. Shaded sylvan cozy dells, grotesque rocks and fascinating natural phenomena mbine to make this one of the popular stops. Shelters, restaurned picnic facilities make this an ideal spot to spend considerable hypro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Queenston Heights whose body is buried there. From the top of the shaft, one is a remarkable view of the lower reaches of the Niagara River, ertile valley and Lake Ontario. NIAGARA GLEN, No. 47. No spot offers more to the naturalist than Niagara Glen. It abounds in rare plants, ferns, trees and flowers -great pot holes and other evidences of the recession of Niagara from its birthplace at the edge of the escarpment. Shaded sylvan paths, cozy dells, grotesque rocks and fascinating natural phenomena all combine to make this one of the popular stops. Shelters, restaurant and picnic facilities make this an ideal spot to spend considerable time.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO, QUEENSTON PLANT, No. 93. Newest power development on the Canadian side of

the river. Visitors welcome.

BROCK'S MONUMENT, No. 48. Erected to the memory of the famous British General who fell in the battle of Queenston Heights and whose body is buried there. From the top of the shaft, one obtains a remarkable view of the lower reaches of the Niagara River, the fertile valley and Lake Ontario.



GENERAL VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS
SEEN FROM THE WATER'S EDGE



FROM PROSPECT POINT
A STRIKING VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS PRESENTS ITSELF

Suspension Bridge between Queenston and Lewiston, No. 40.

HISTORIC VILLAGE OF LEWISTON, No. 39. It was here that Chabert Joincaire, the French master of the portage, built the first trading post.

From Lewiston, travelers on the Great Gorge Route Cars will pass through the Gorge, past the Giant Wave to Niagara Falls, New York. This is the only method of passing through the Gorge. Those traveling on the highways will encounter the Devil's Hole No. 37. Here, the Devil's Hole Massacre took place in 1763. Five hundred Seneca Indians ambushed a British supply train, massacred its escort and hurled bodies and wagons into the chasm below. Here may be seen Bloody Run Creek, the interesting Council Rock and the Mysterious Cave.

At this point, New York State Reservation Commission has established a park completely equipped with facilities for picnicking, fireplaces, fuel, etc.

WHIRLPOOL STATE PARK, No. 35. Along Rapids Boulevard will be found Whirlpool Park owned by the State of New York and overlooking the famous Whirlpool and the Whirlpool Rapids. Rapids are indicated by Nos. 33 and 34 on the map. Those riding in the Gorge Cars will pass along the edge of these rapids in the Through these rapids the rocky bed of the stream is so precipitous that the waters descend at a speed of between 25 and 30 miles an hour at places, effecting mammoth waves and a most picturesque spectacle.

NIAGARA FALLS POWER COMPANY, No. 82. A corps of well-informed guides will entertain the guests of Niagara, showing them through the generating station wherein are installed the largest hydroelectric generators ever built.

THIRD DAY

Everyone is interested in Historic Old Fort Niagara built by the French in 1726, recently restored to its original condition and now standing, the oldest existing masonry west of the Hudson River in the United States, at the mouth of the Niagara, some fourteen miles north Many visit vantage of the and its charmin the Queen City or interurban can BUFFALO by automobile, from, or it may Line, or by trai portation will fin of Niagara Falls. This point may be reached by automobile or by Gray Bus Line which starts from the Gorge Route Terminal No. 67, foot of Falls Street. This route passes the beautiful newer residential section of Niagara Falls, De Veaux Military School, No. 101, the Whirlpool State Park, No. 35, Devil's Hole Park, No. 37, Niagara University, No. 102, the Niagara Falls Country Club, No. 38, located on the cliff, which was the former shore line of Lake Ontario and the birthplace of the Falls 300 centuries ago; the Old Frontier House of Lewiston, No. 39, lower Niagara River and fruit belt; the old fishing village of Youngstown to Historic Old Fort Niagara. At the Old Fort, visitors will be welcomed by representatives of the Old Fort Niagara Association Incorporated, a non-profit bearing organization operated for the purpose of restoring and maintaining Old Fort Niag. ara, in co-operation with the War Department of the United States.

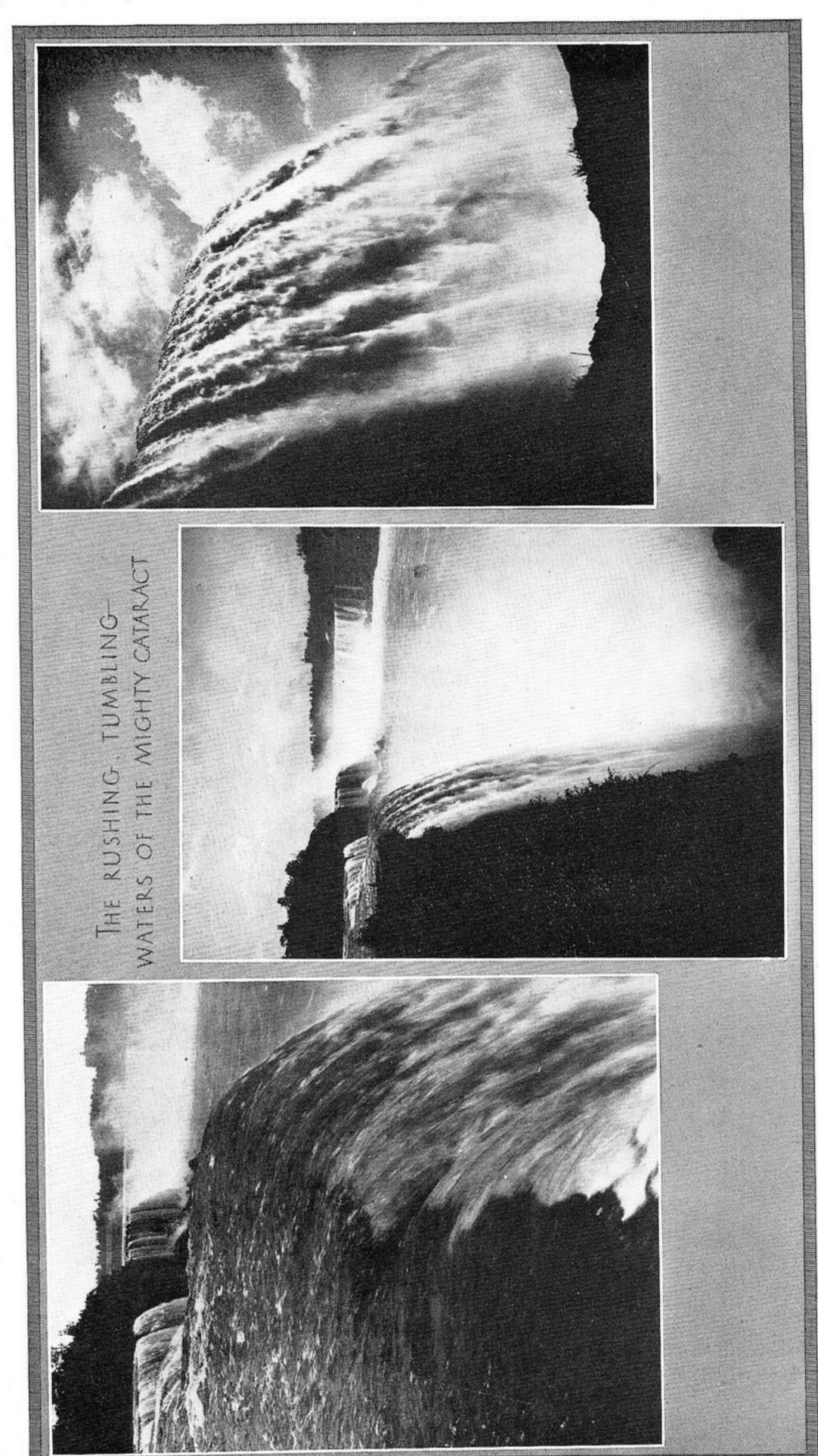
FORT NIAGARA BEACH with boating, bathing, fishing, dancing and other amusements.

FOURTH DAY

Separate Trips to Points of Interest

Many visitors, stopping at Niagara for a longer period, take advantage of the opportunity to make daylight return trips to Buffalo and its charming vicinity, across beautiful Lake Ontario to Toronto, the Queen City of Canada, and other excursions by way of automobile or interurban cars and boats.

BUFFALO, Niagara Falls' big neighbor, is within one hour's drive by automobile, with several splendid and beautiful highways to choose from, or it may be reached over the Niagara Falls High Speed Electric Line, or by train. Those desiring the most modern methods of transportation will find aeroplanes available at the Niagara Falls Flying Field.



Buffalo is the second city of importance in the State of New York, and ranks thirteenth in the United States. It is a city of homes, set in a forest, well worth seeing.

Much might be said of the beauty of its parks and avenues, its unexcelled schools, its cultural and social life. It is a leader in commerce, in the steel and milling industries, and known to possess a more diversified line of industries than any other city in the United States, a condition that makes for stability in business and employment.

A visit to Buffalo should include the new City Hall, the Albright Art Gallery, the Historical Building, the Museum of Natural Science, the University of Buffalo, the Botanical Gardens at South Park, and, if possible, some of the larger industrial establishments.

For convenience the following drive through Buffalo is suggested:

- Start at Main and Niagara Streets, (Shelton Square), out Niagara Street to Niagara Square, (McKinley Monument in the center), with new City Hall and Buffalo Athletic Club on left.
- To Delaware Ave., passing Hotel Statler on right, (site of former home of President Millard Fillmore), Hotel Ford, Hotel Touraine and Buffalo Club on left. At 641 Delaware, at the Ansley Wilcox home, President Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President; at 1168 Delaware Ave., former home of John G. Milburn, President William McKinley died.
- To Gate's Circle, around the fountain to Chapin Parkway, to Soldiers' Place, partly around the circle, to Lincoln Parkway, to
- Delaware Park, Park Lake on right, Albright Art Gallery and Historical Building at left. Bearing to the right and following the boulevard through the park, bear right again at circle on to
- Humboldt Park, passing the Museum of Natural Science. around Humboldt Park and return by the same route on opposite side of Humboldt Parkway. Again crossing Main Street to Delaware Park, bear right at circle and follow drive around the meadow. Bear left to
- Lincoln Parkway, to Colonial Circle, around circle to Richmond Avenue, around West Ferry Circle, out Richmond Avenue, to The Circle, turn right to Porter Avenue, to Front Park, bear right, passing Perry Monument, to Peace Bridge, turn around and return to Porter Avenue, to Circle, straight ahead to North Street,

Circle, turn right to Porter Avenue, to Front Park passing Perry Monument, to Peace Bridge, turn are turn to Porter Avenue, to Circle, straight ahead to to Delaware Avenue, turn right to Niagara Square.

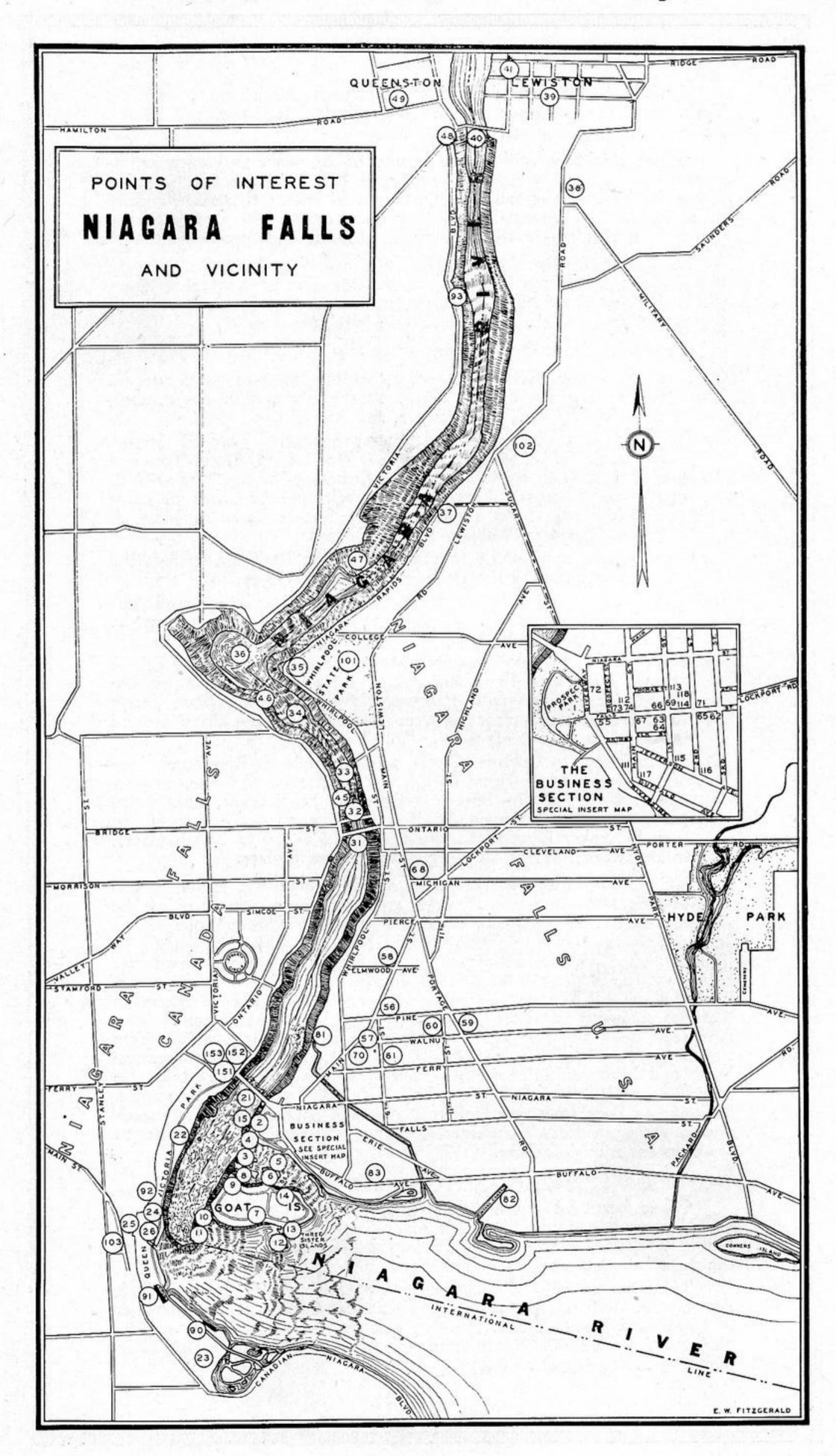
TORONTO may be reached by splendid highways of line or private automobile. Regular trips to Toronto by Canada Steamship Company's palatial steamers start at Route Terminal, foot of Falls Street, No. 67, taking the famous Gorge and embarking at Lewiston, sailing picturesque and historic Niagara River past Fort Niagara cient village of Niagara-on-the-Lake, thence across Lake Toronto, a beautiful day's outing and a pleasant day at trip may be made via the Treasure's Toronto Tour sthe Gorge Terminal Building No. 67, with special sight-sement and luncheon in Toronto arranged in the fare. The may be made by way of the Canadian National Route from No. 68, to Port Dalhousie, where there is a beautiful be and other water-front amusements, thence crossing Lake Toronto for a day's outing.

OTHER AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

Other beautiful automobile and bus trips may be the Niagara River on either side extending from Lake I Ontario. Within a few miles of Niagara Falls will be for the most beautiful golf courses and boating, bathing and the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce and the Nautomobile Club operate a joint Information Bureau at of Commerce Headquarters, No. 55, and courteous attendiglad to give authentic information and to assist Niagara planning their programs of tour. TORONTO may be reached by splendid highways either by bus line or private automobile. Regular trips to Toronto by way of the Canada Steamship Company's palatial steamers start at the Gorge Route Terminal, foot of Falls Street, No. 67, taking cars through the famous Gorge and embarking at Lewiston, sailing down the picturesque and historic Niagara River past Fort Niagara and the ancient village of Niagara-on-the-Lake, thence across Lake Ontario to Toronto, a beautiful day's outing and a pleasant day abroad. trip may be made via the Treasure's Toronto Tour starting from the Gorge Terminal Building No. 67, with special sight-seeing arrangement and luncheon in Toronto arranged in the fare. The trip also may be made by way of the Canadian National Route from Terminals No. 68, to Port Dalhousie, where there is a beautiful bathing beach and other water-front amusements, thence crossing Lake Ontario to

Other beautiful automobile and bus trips may be made along the Niagara River on either side extending from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. Within a few miles of Niagara Falls will be found some of the most beautiful golf courses and boating, bathing and fishing.

The Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce and the Niagara Falls Automobile Club operate a joint Information Bureau at the Chamber of Commerce Headquarters, No. 55, and courteous attendants will be glad to give authentic information and to assist Niagara's visitors in



- DOWN STREAM,
 AMERICAN SIDE
 31. New Railway Bridge
 32. Niagara Railway Arch Bridge
 33. Lower Rapids
 34. Lower Rapids
 35. Whirlpool State Park
 36. The Whirlpool
 37. The Devil's Hole
 38. Niagara Falls Country Club
 39. Village of Lewiston
 40. Suspension Bridge between
 Lewiston and Queenston
 41. Road to Youngstown and Ft.
 Niagara
 42. Niagara Glen
 43. Lower Rapids
 44. Lower Rapids
 45. Rapids Ebevator
 46. Spanish Aero Car
 47. Niagara Glen
 48. Brock's Monument
 49. Village of Queenston

 [295]

 Power Plant (Canada)

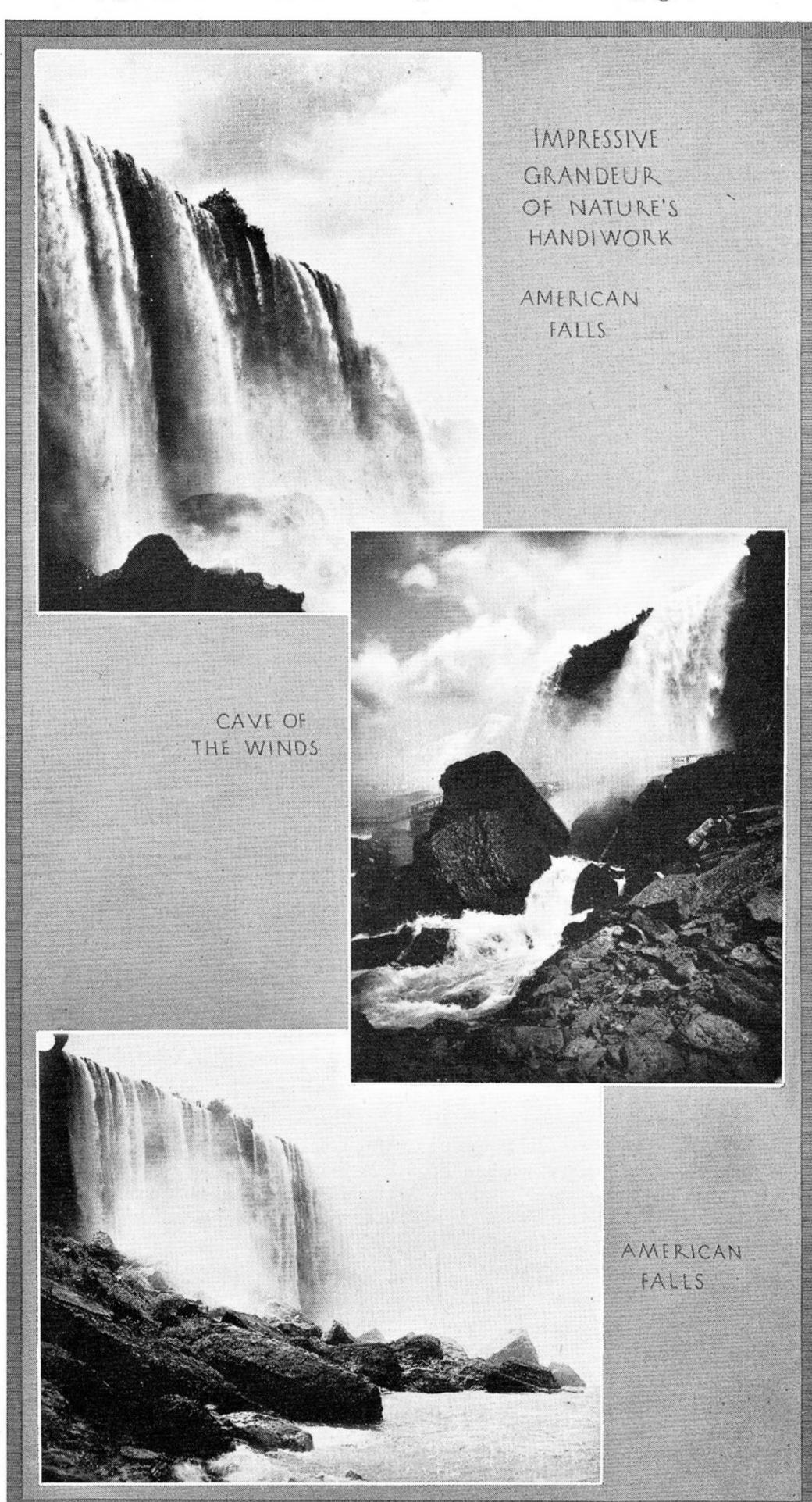
 91. Power Plant (Canada)

 92. Power Plant (Canada)

 93. Power Plant (Canada)

 102. Niagara University
 103. Loretta Academy (Canada)

 104. Niagara University
 105. Niagara University
 107. Niagara University
 108. Niagara University
 109. Niagara University
 101. De Veaux Military School
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 109. Niagara University
 101. De Veaux Military School
 102. Niagara University
 103. Loretta Academy (Canada)
 104. Niagara III. Cataract House
 117. Red Coach Inn
 118. Temperance House
 119. Village of Queenston
 118. Temperance House
 119. Village of Queenston
 118. Temperance H



AMERICAN
FALLS
SEEN FROM
CANADA

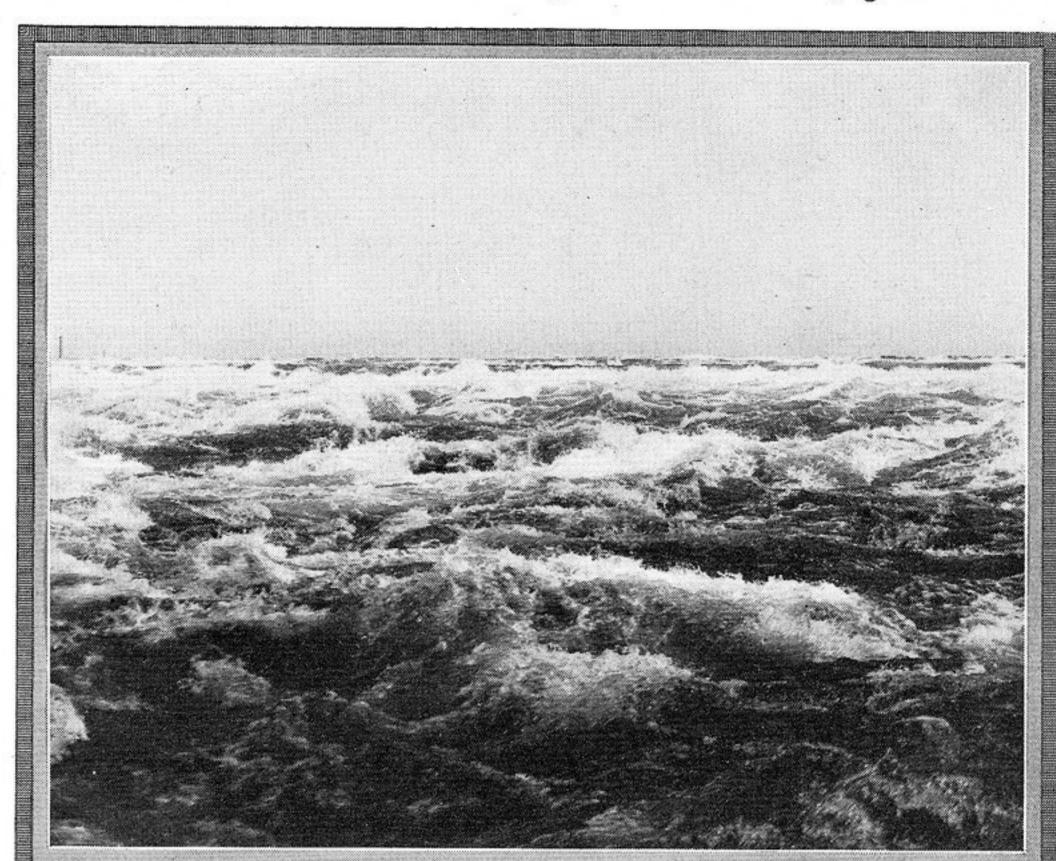




HORSESHOE
FALLS FROM
FALLS VIEW
BRIDGE

AMERICAN
FALLS FROM
FALLS VIEW
BRIDGE



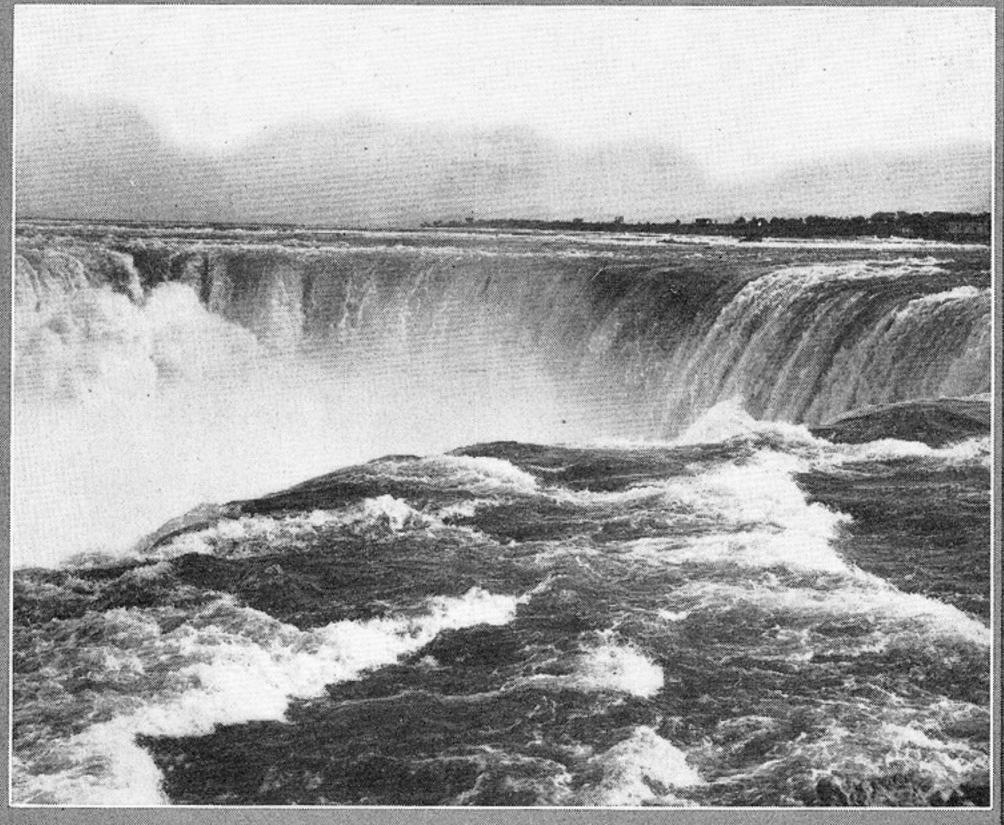


RAPIDS ABOVE THE FALLS
SHOWING THE RUSH OF WATER TOWARD THE PRECIPICE

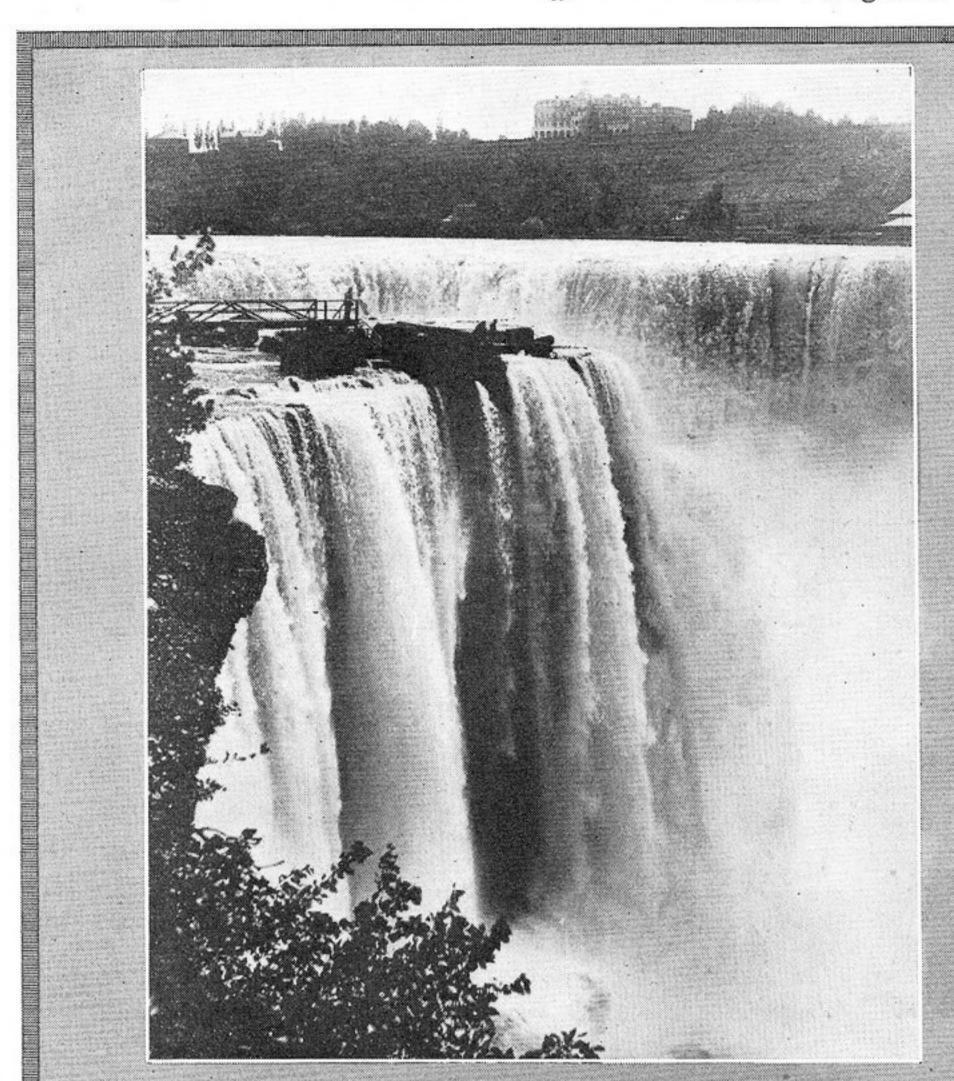




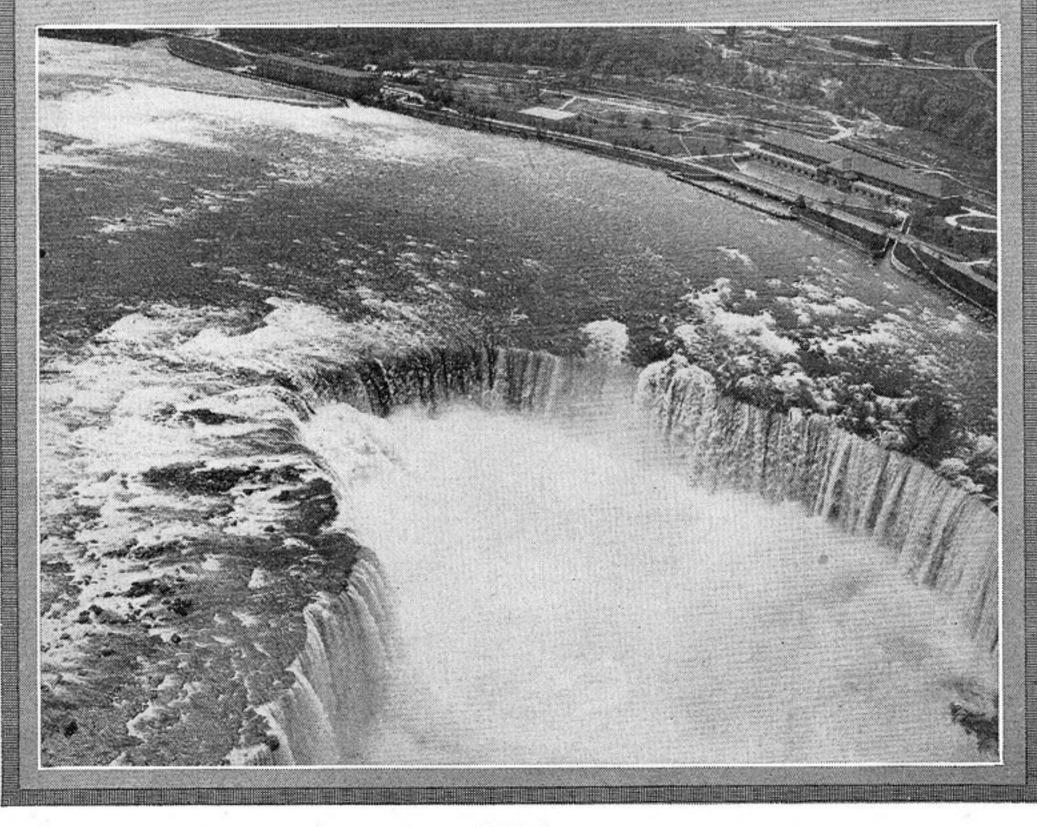
AS THE AIRMAN SEES THE BOILING CALDRON
OF THE HORSESHOE FALLS

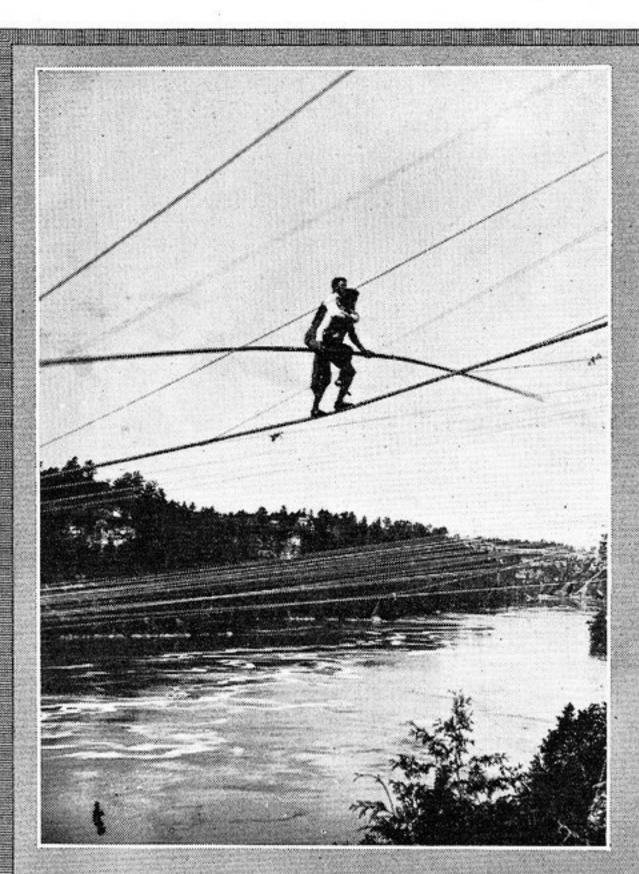


BRINK OF THE HORSESHOE FALLS



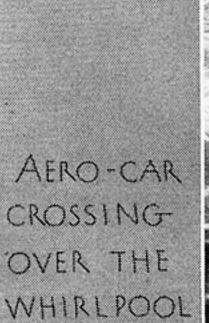
THE HORSESHOE FALLS

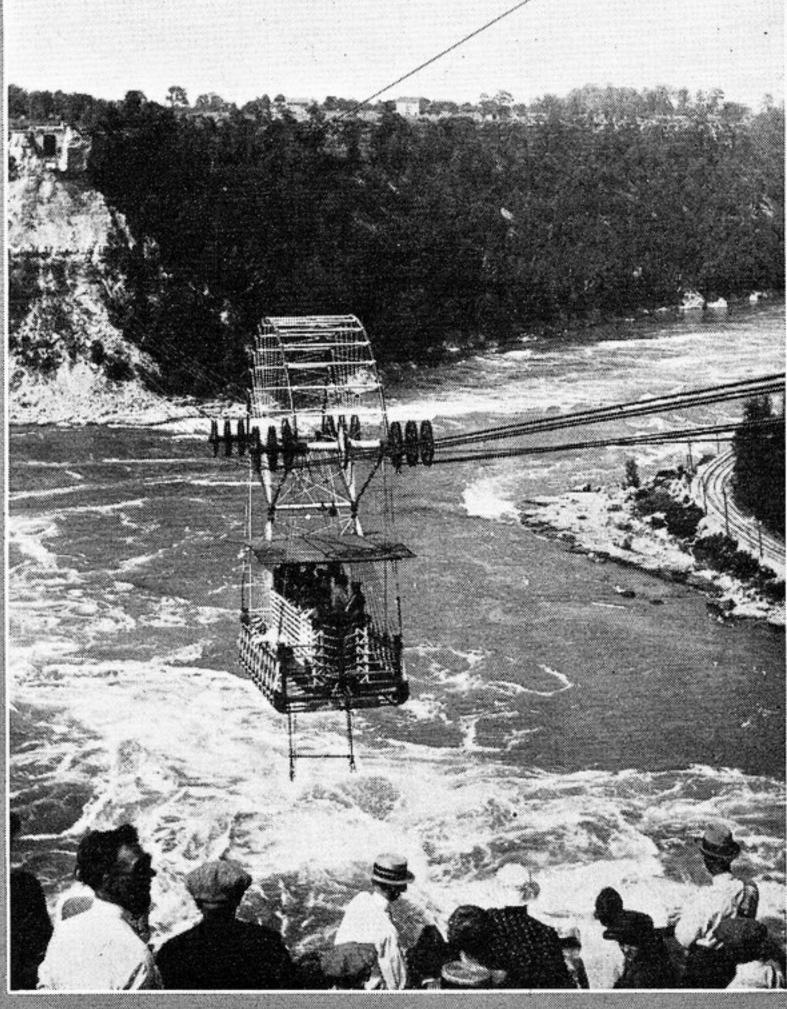




CROSSING-NIAGARA

BLONDIN, CARRYING HIS MANAGER, CROSSED NIAGARA ON A ROPE IN 1859 AND SEVERAL TIMES LATER





MIST.

AND COLD

TRANSFORM

TREES AND

SHRUBS

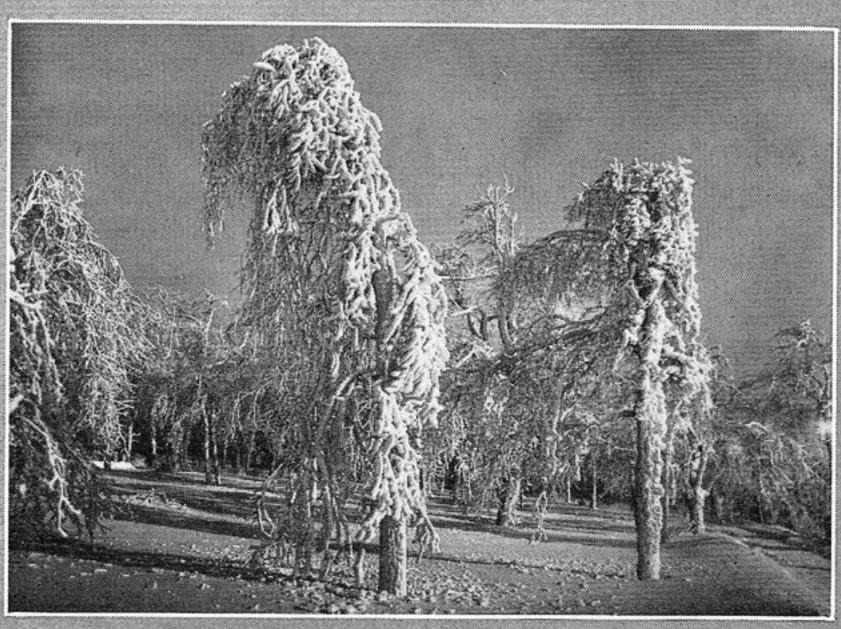
INTO A

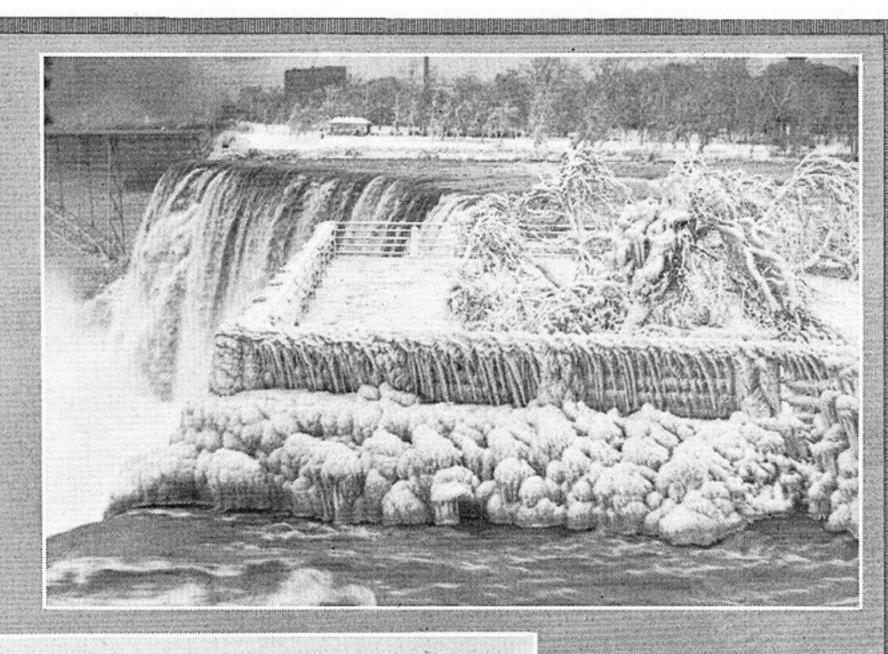
FAIRYLAND

OF BEAUTY



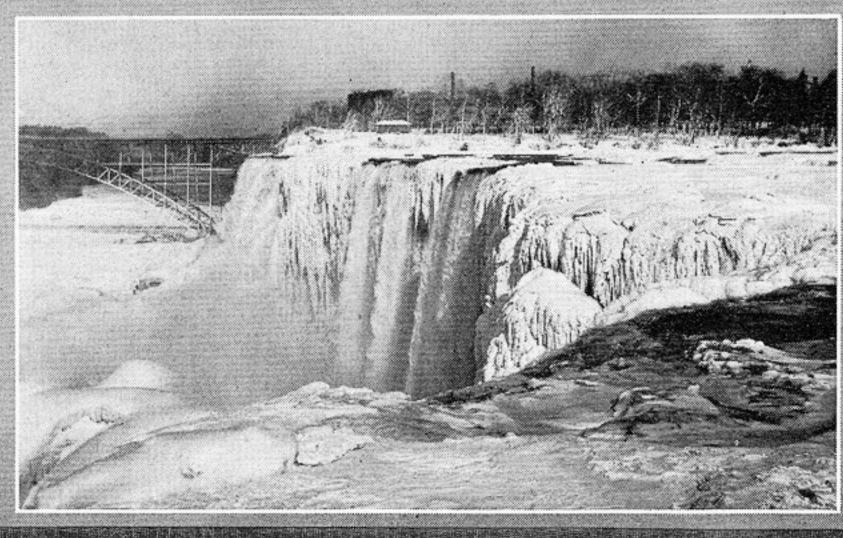


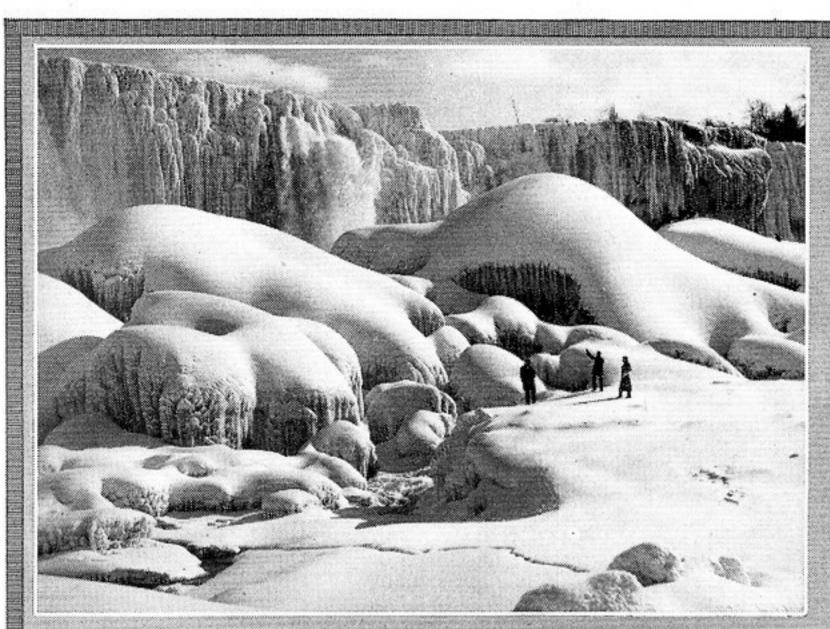




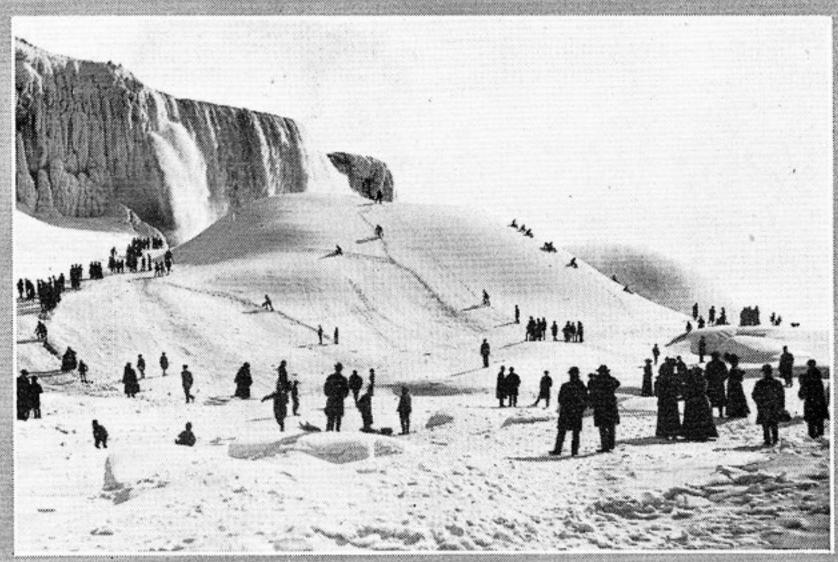


NIAGARA IN ITS WINTER MOOD



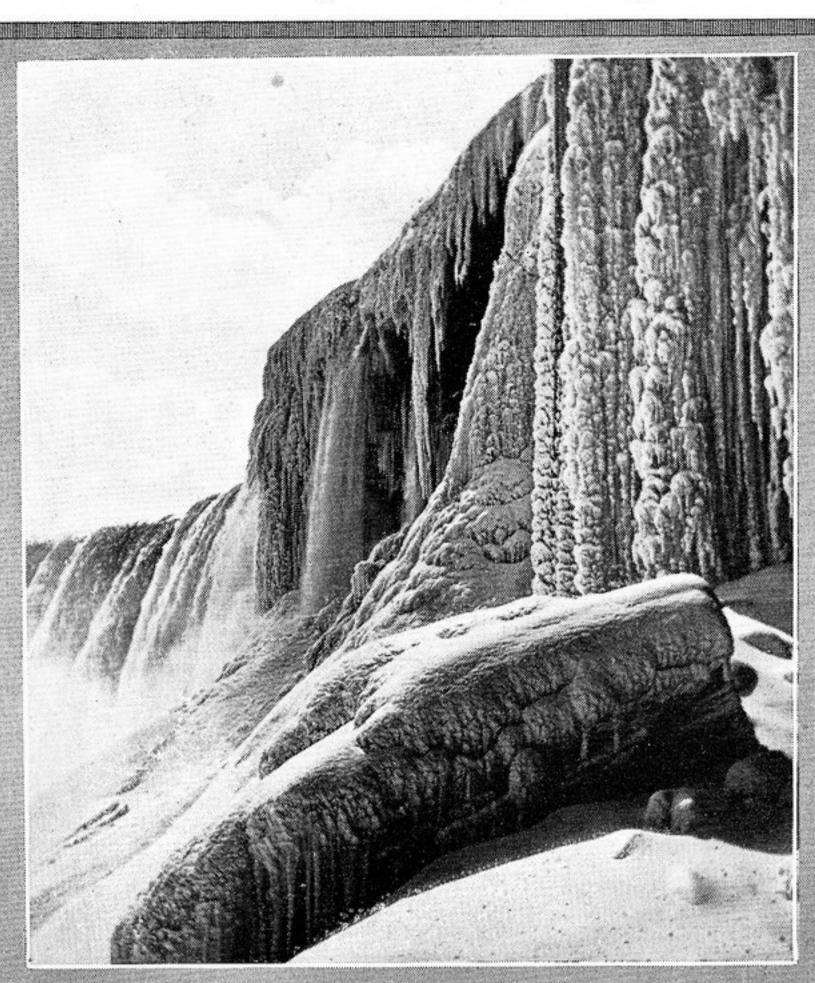


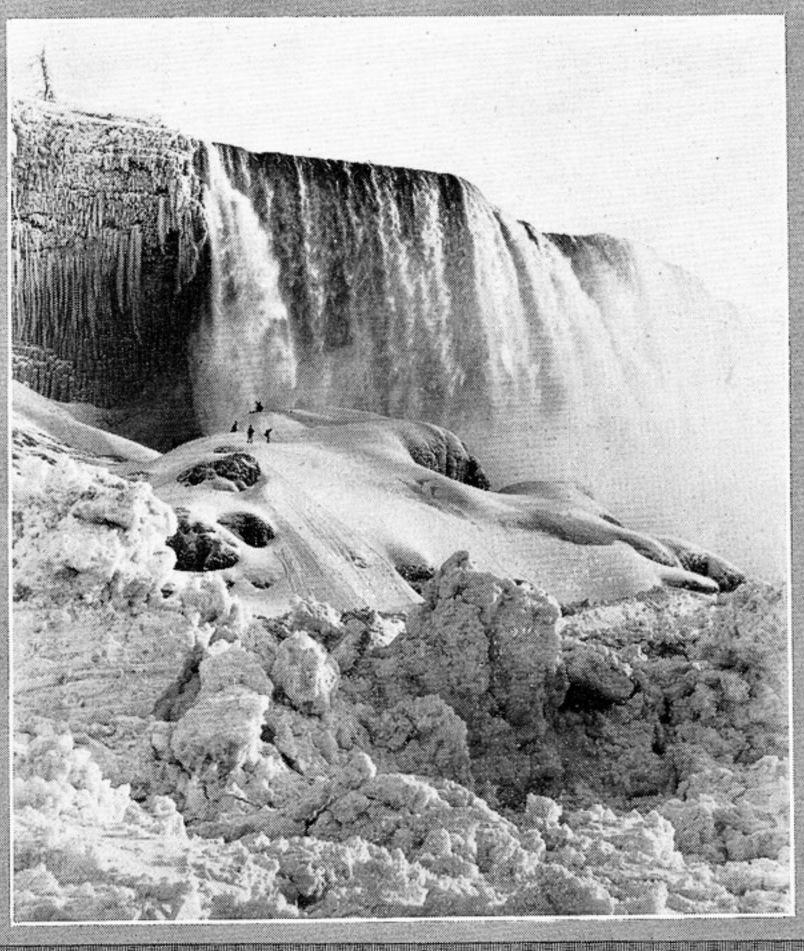
MOUNTAINS OF ICE BELOW THE FALLS
ATTRACT THE DARING AND THE CURIOUS

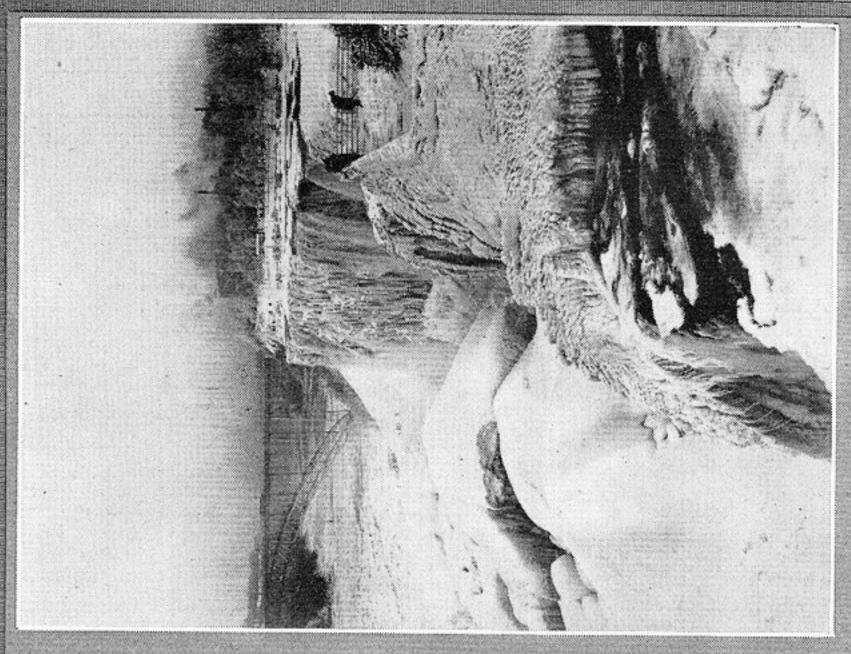




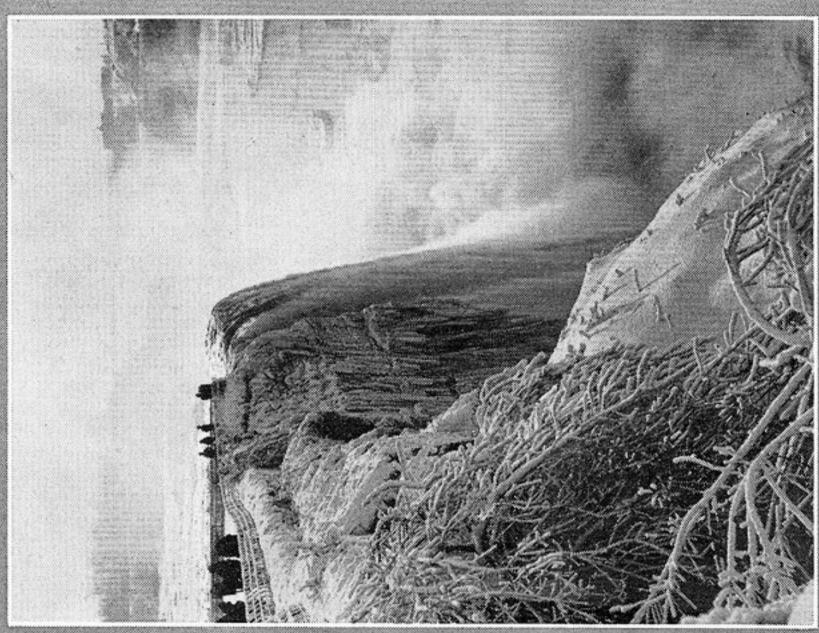
NATURE'S SPLENDOR AND BEAUTY BEYOND COMPARE

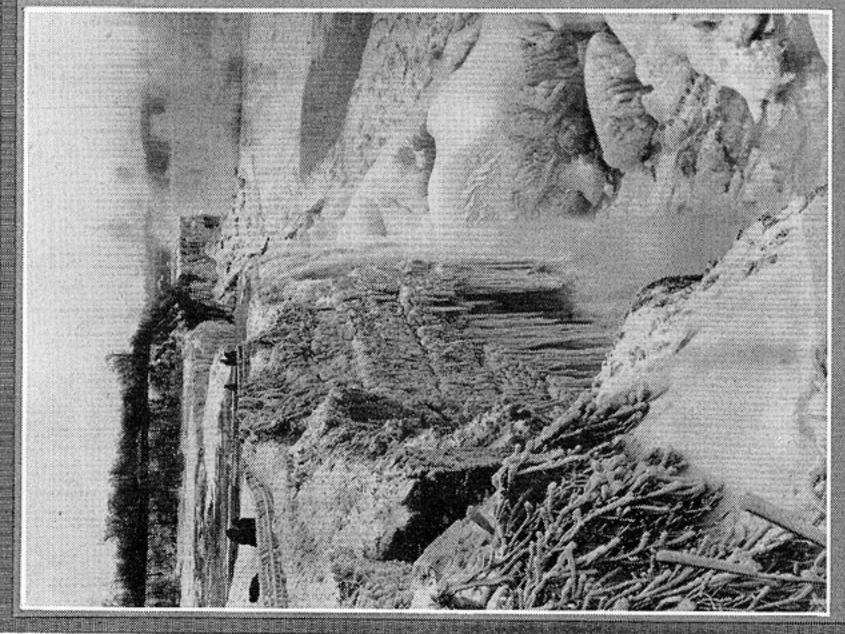


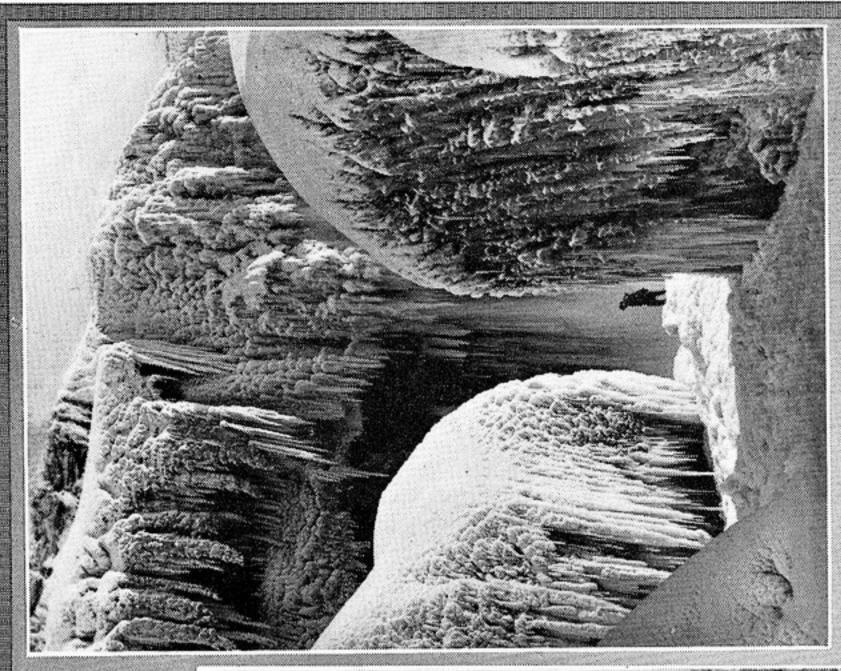




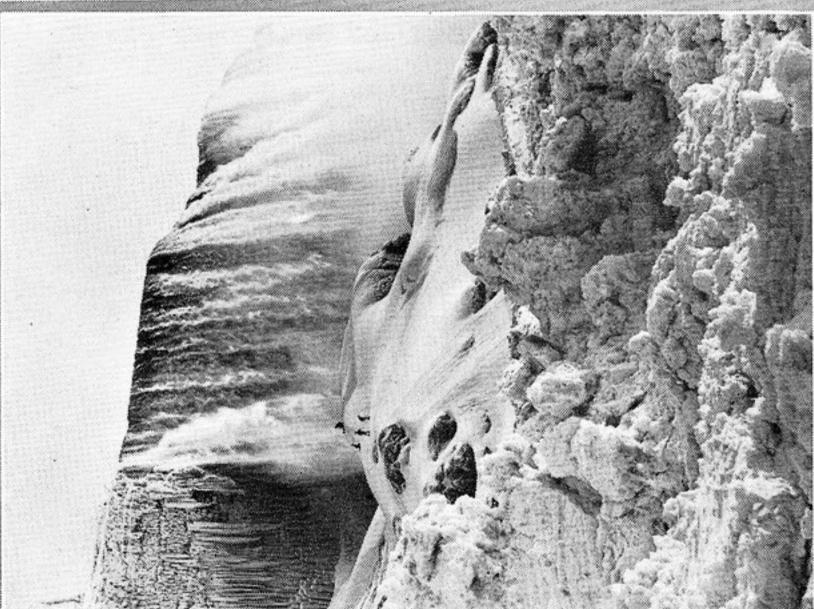
VIEWING THE FALLS FROM THE AMERICAN SIDE IN WINTER

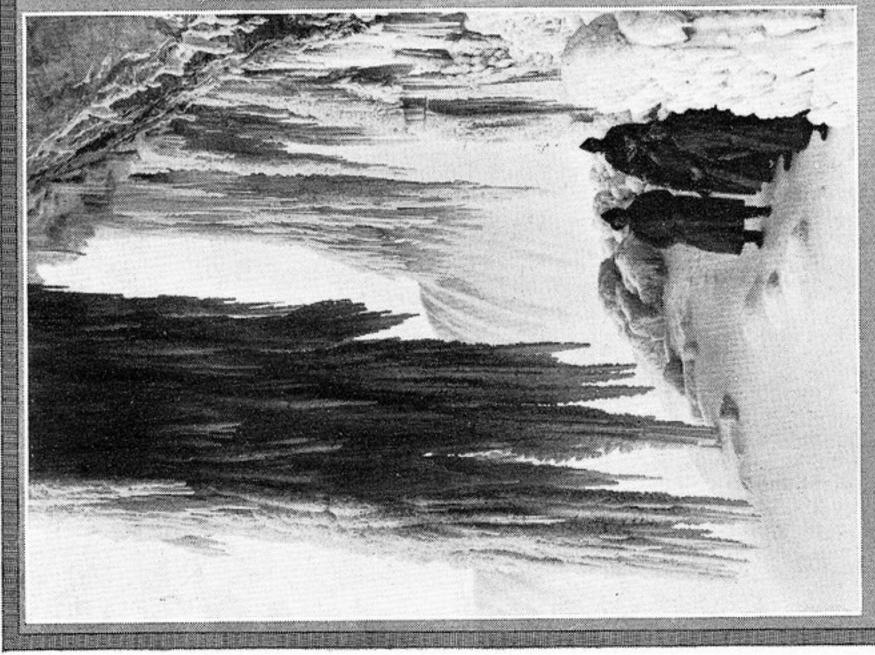


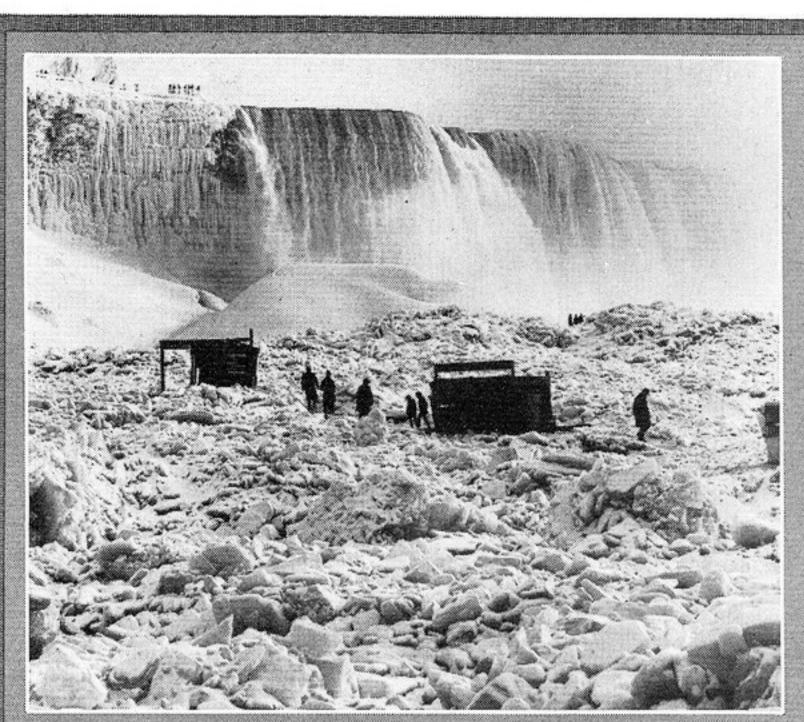




WATERS INTO MARVELOUS SHAPES
OF SPLENDOR AND BEAUTY

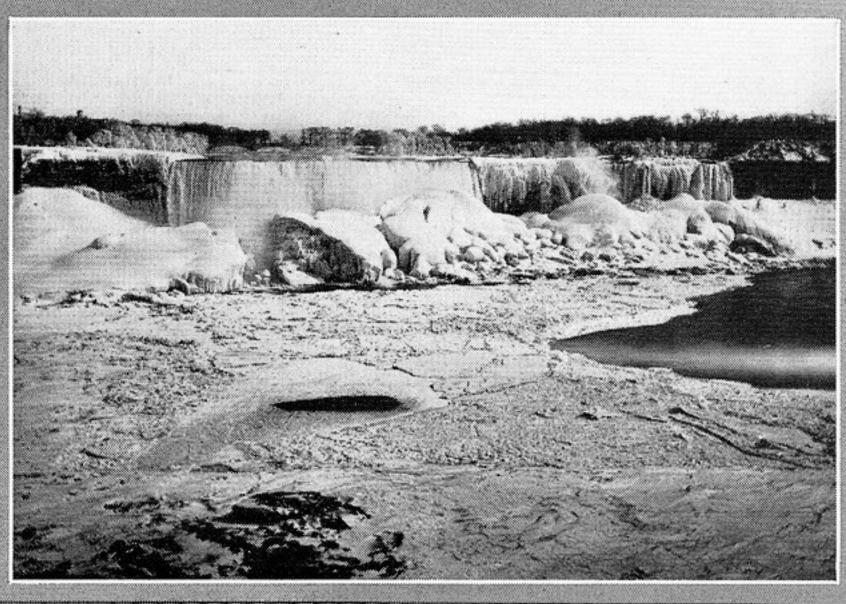


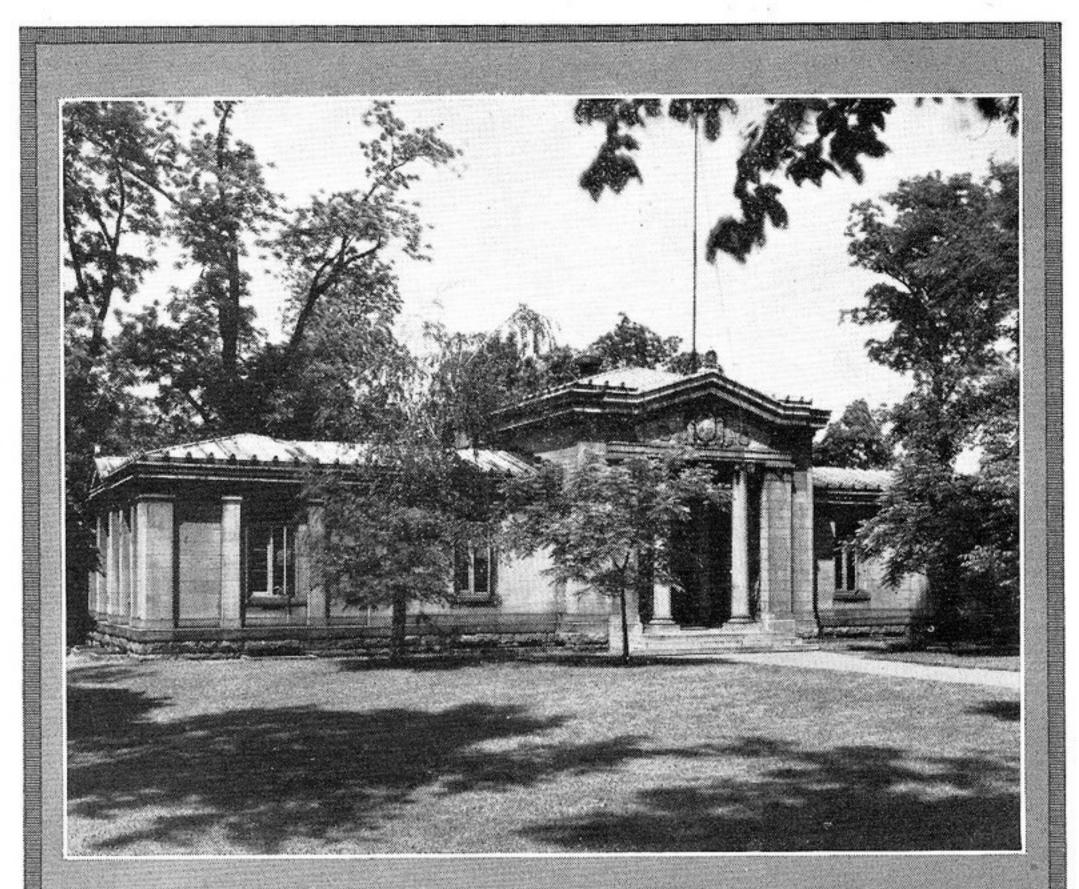




CROSSINGNIAGARA
OVER ONE
OF ITS
SO-CALLED
ICE-BRIDGES,
BELOW
THE FALLS







ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
PROSPECT PARK
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.



ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE OF THE WINDS

AT QUEEN VICTORIA PARK

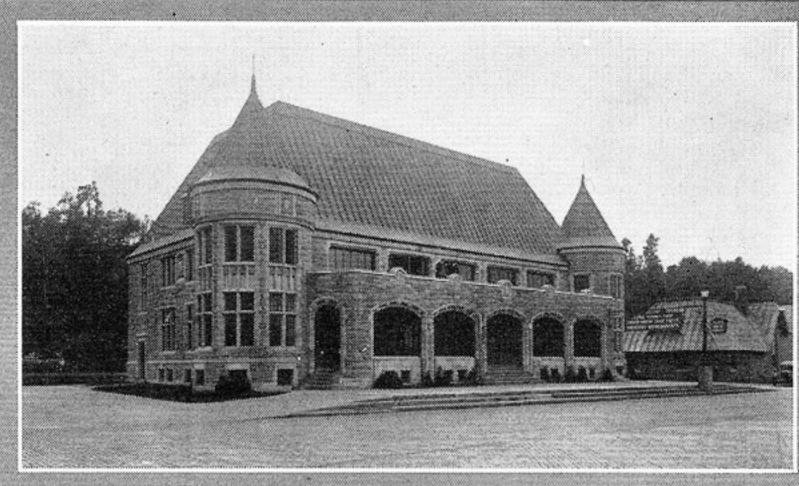
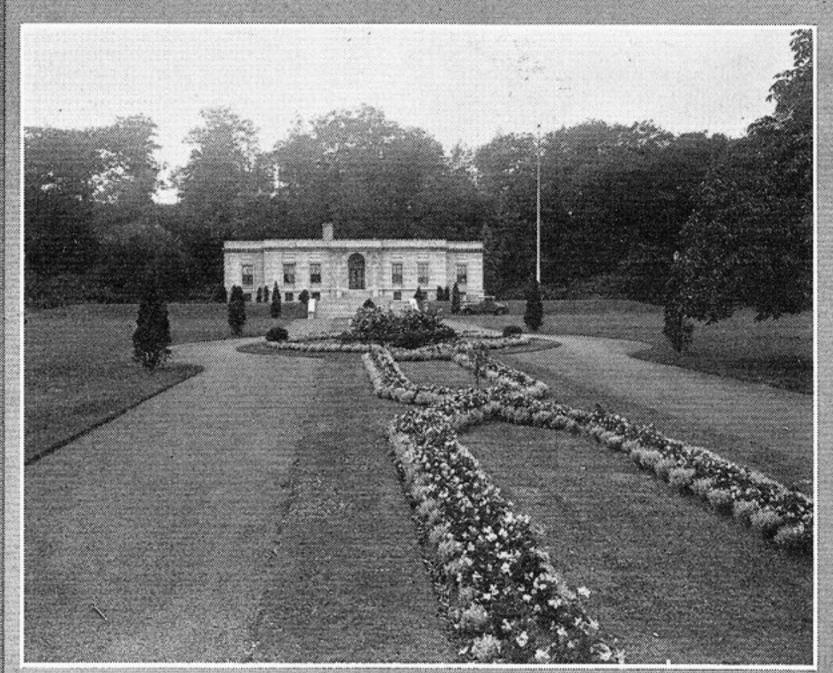


TABLE ROCK HOUSE



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



REFECTORY

BROCK'S

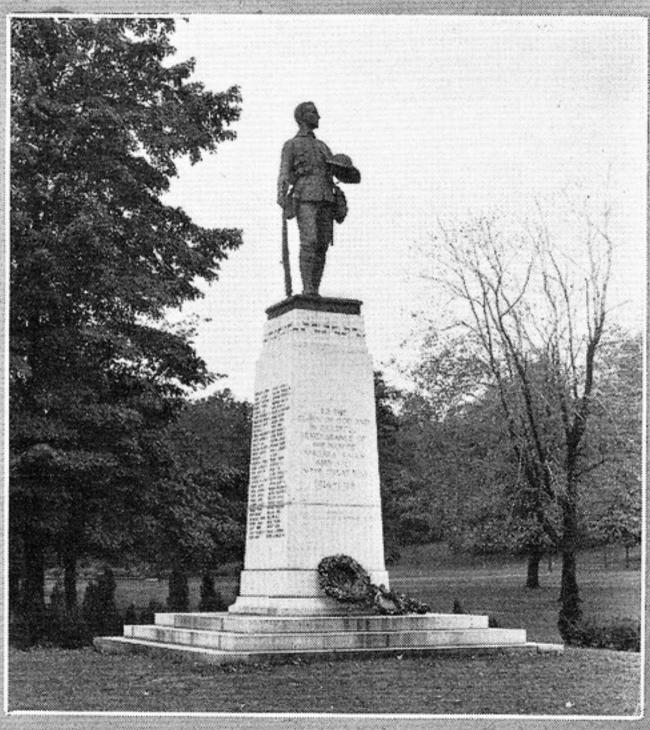
MONUMENT

QUEENSTON

HEIGHTS PARK,

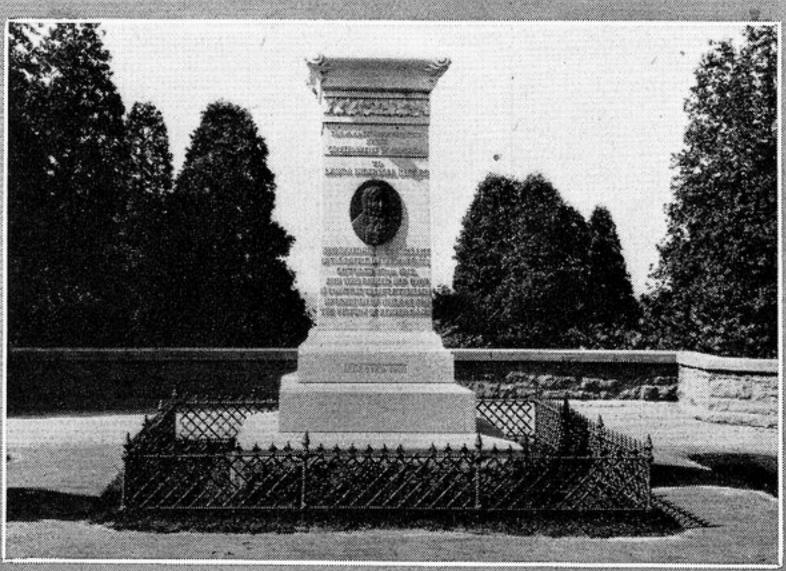
ONTARIO





MONUMENT TO
THOSE WHO FELL IN
THE GREAT WAR,
VICTORIA PARK, ONT.

LAURA SECORD
MONUMENT
QUEENSTON
HEIGHTS,
ONTARIO

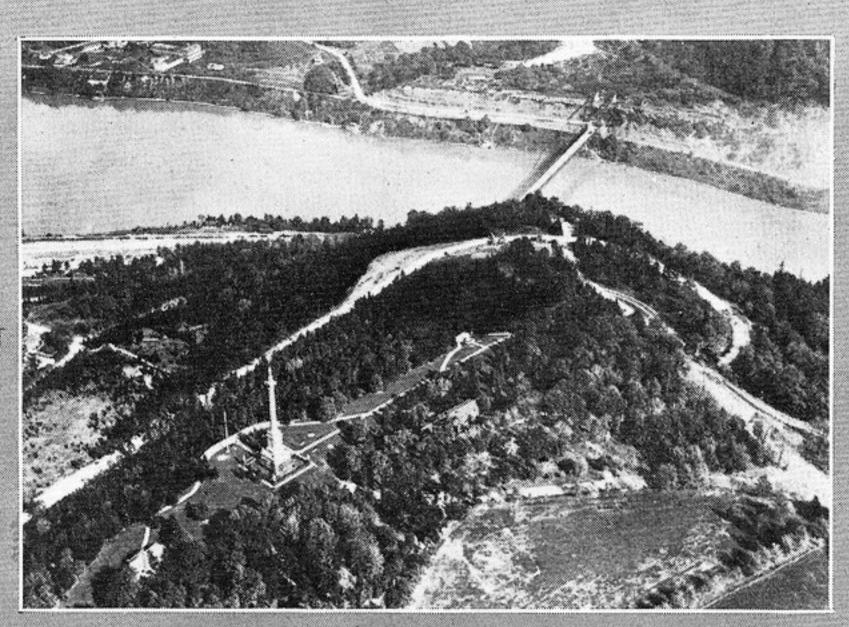


NIAGARA FALLS SEEN FROM THE AIR



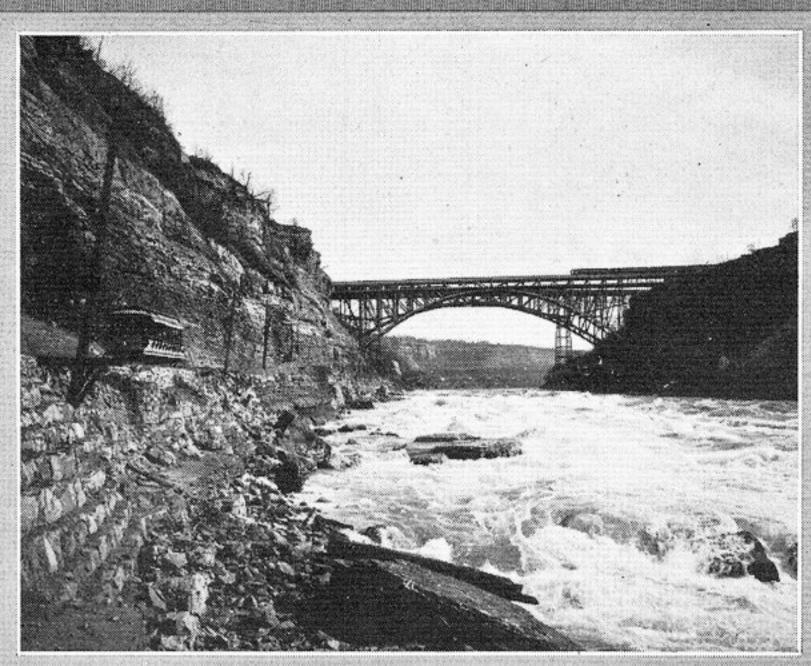
A RARE
VIEW UPSTREAM
FROM THE
WHIRLPOOL

FROM THE HEIGHTS AT BROCK'S MONUMENT



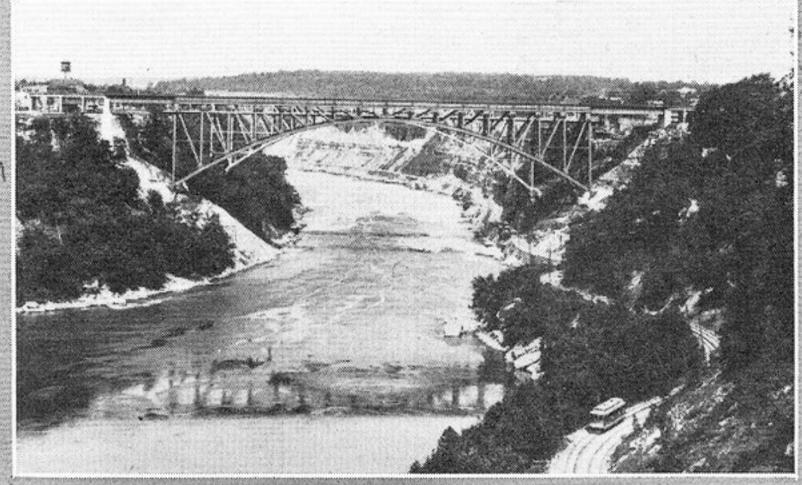


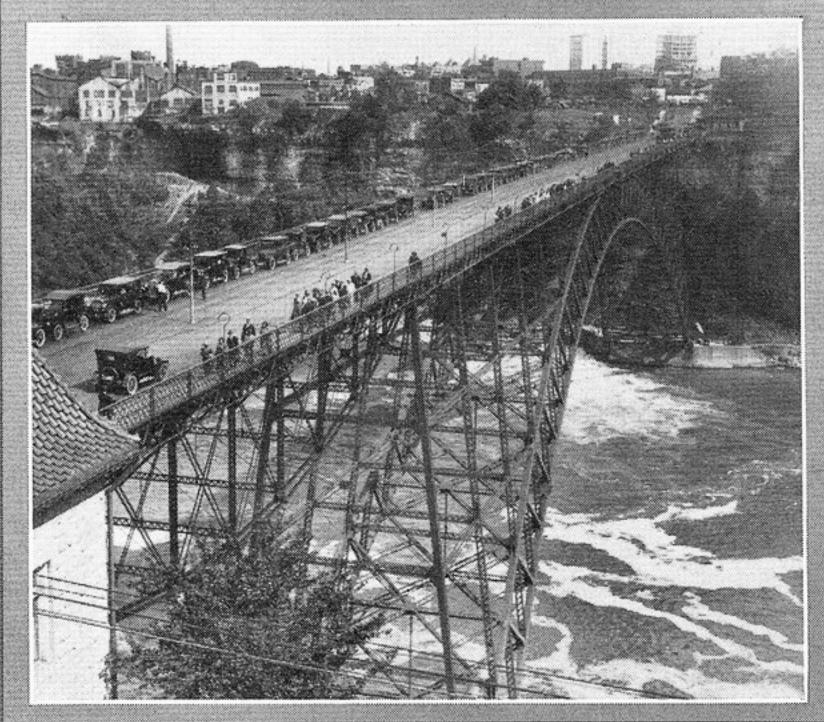
WITH
QUEENSTON
NESTLING IN
THE FOREGROUND
PEACEFUL
NIAGARA
FLOWS ON
TOWARD LAKE
ONTARIO



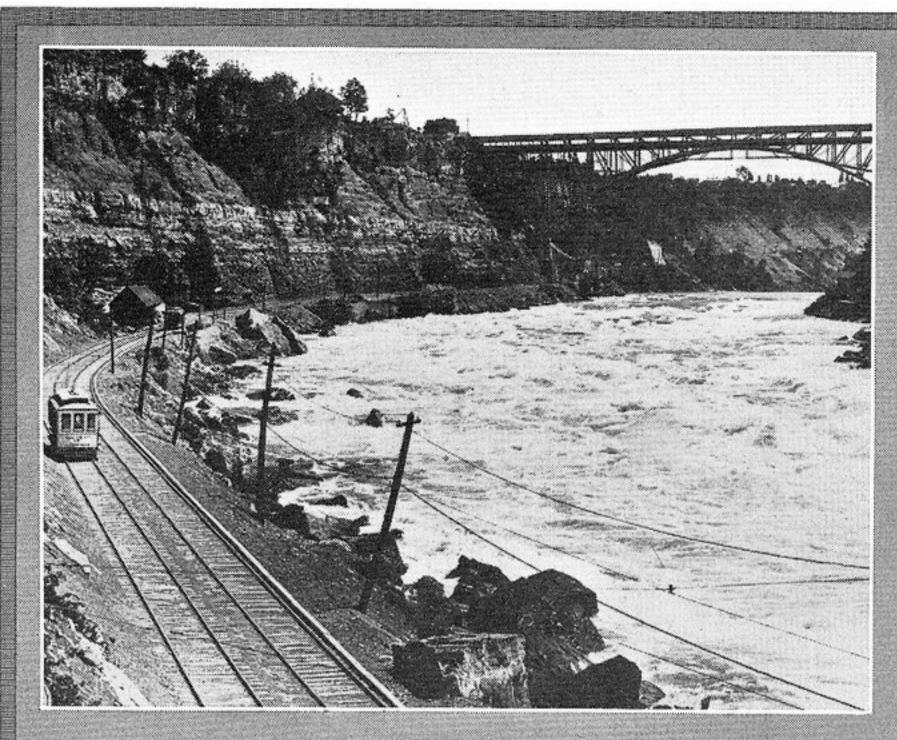
LOWER
RAPIDS
UNDER THE
RAILROAD
BRIDGES AT
SUSPENSION
BRIDGE

LOOKINGDOWN-STREAM
AT
SUSPENSION
BRIDGE

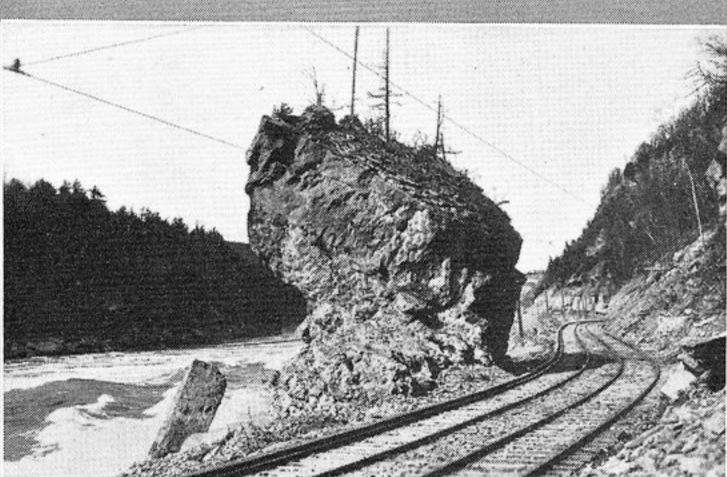


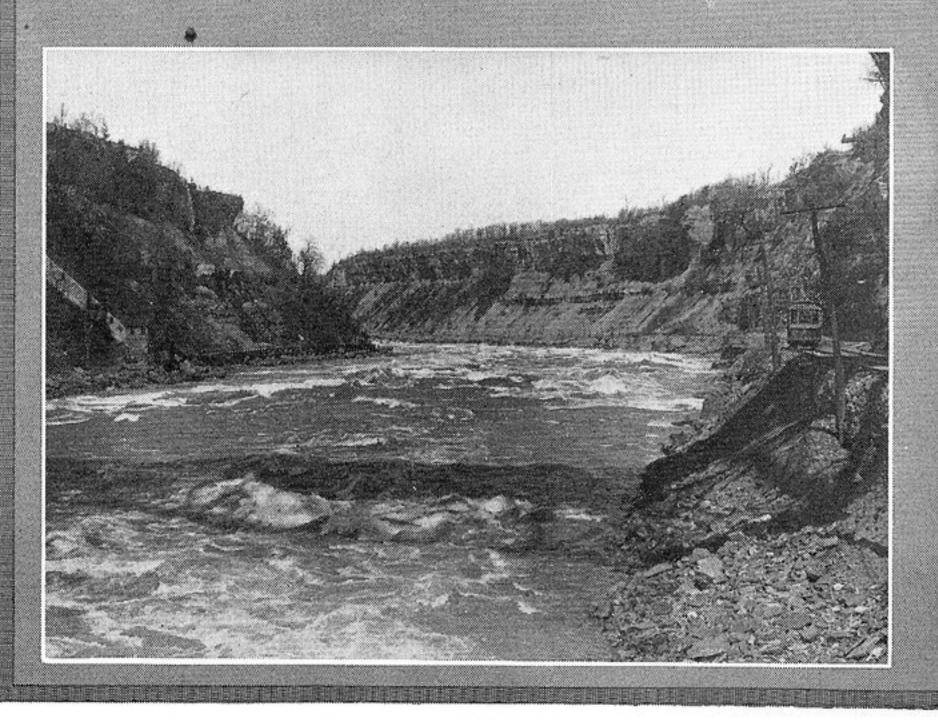


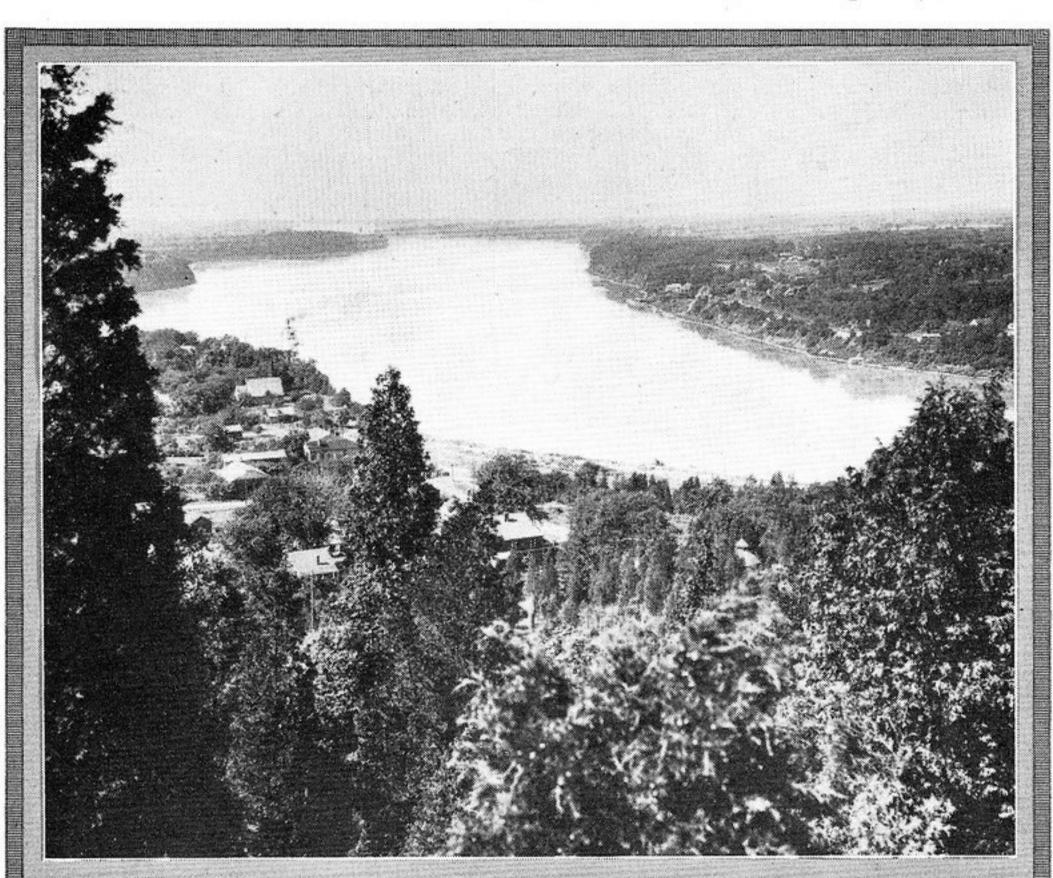
FALLS VIEW BRIDGE



NIAGARA'S
DEEP-CUT GORGE
BELOW THE FALLS
-SHOWINGTHE ROCKS AND
THE RAPIDS



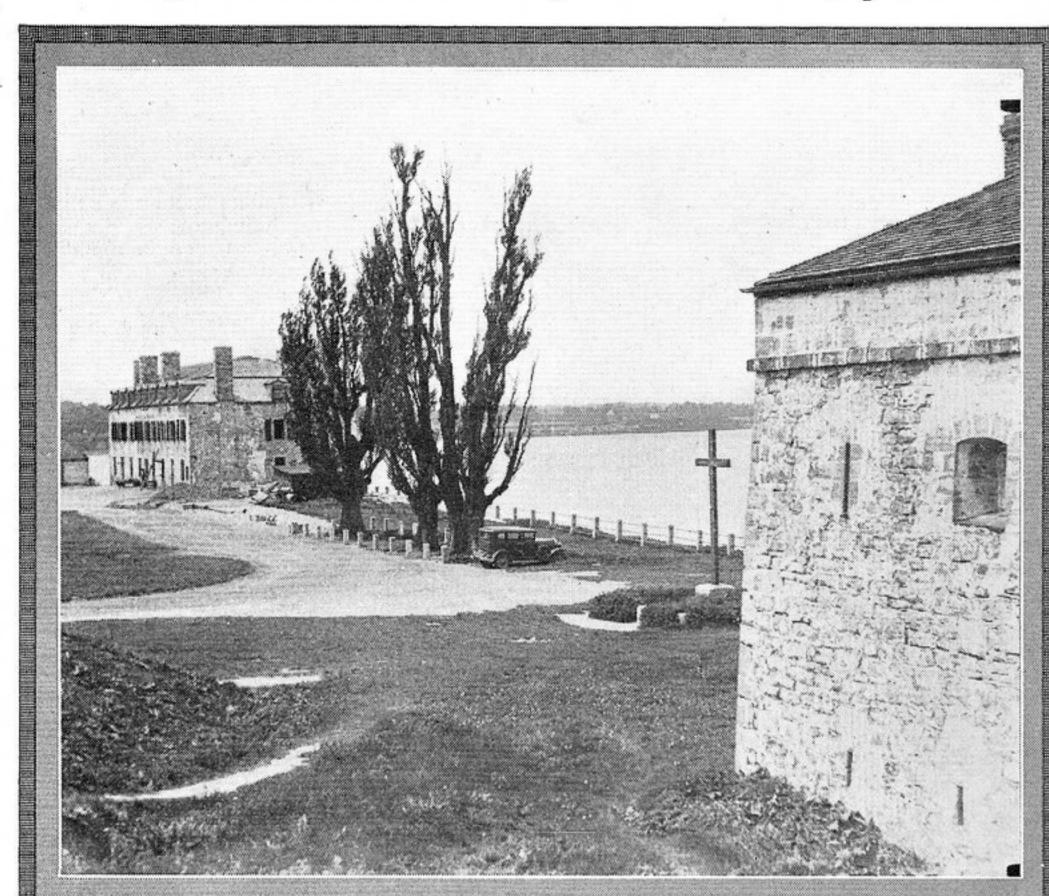




PEACEFUL NIAGARA
AS SEEN FROM QUEENSTON, TOWARD LAKE ONTARIO

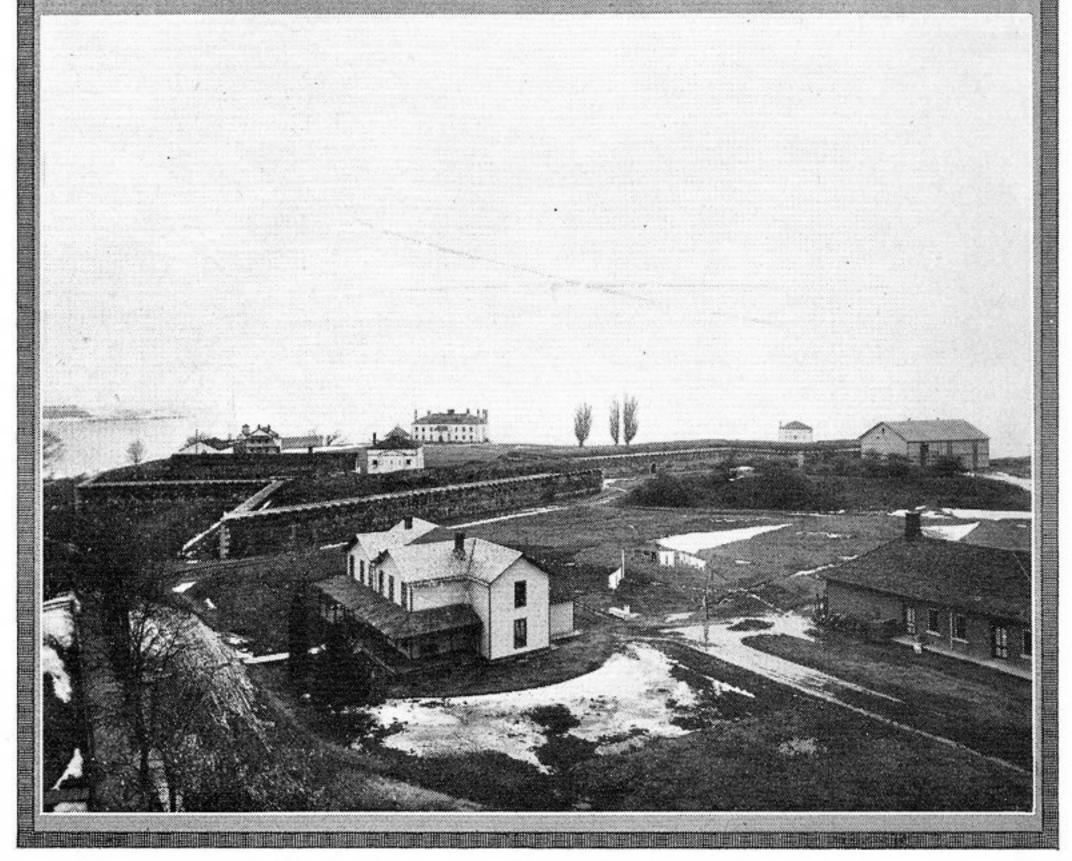


AN INTERESTING VIEW OF NIAGARA RIVER LOOKING UP-STREAM FROM LAKE ONTARIO WITH OLD FORT NIAGARA IN THE FOREGROUND

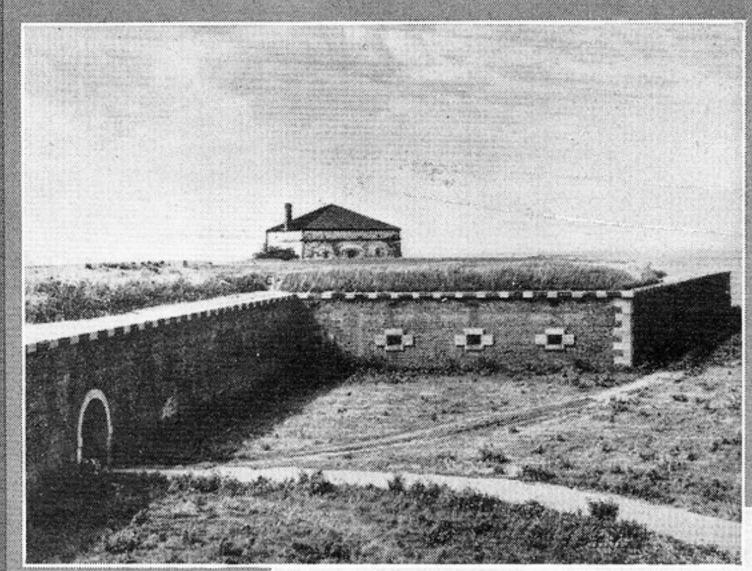


OLD FORT NIAGARA, MOST HISTORICAL PLACE IN EASTERN UNITED STATES

NOW BEING RESTORED



HISTORIC OLD FORT NIAGARA



INSIDE THE OLD

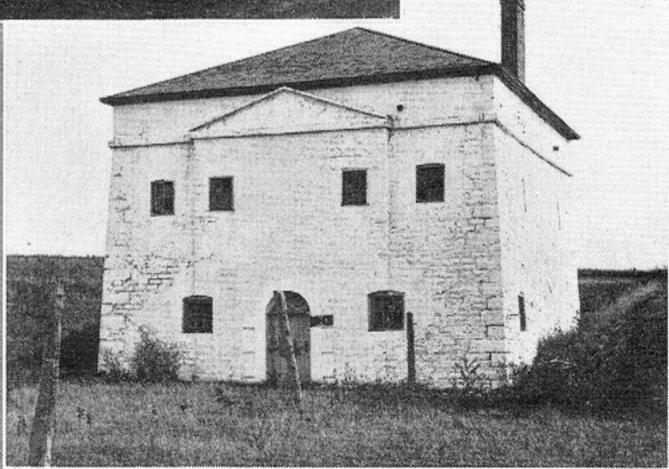
THE CASTLE

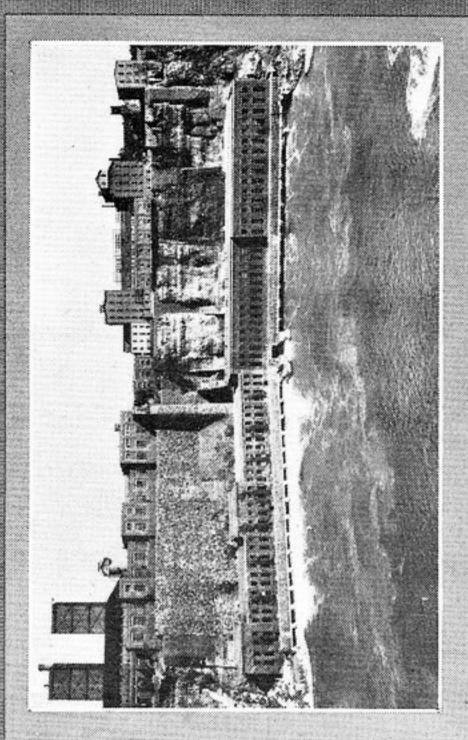


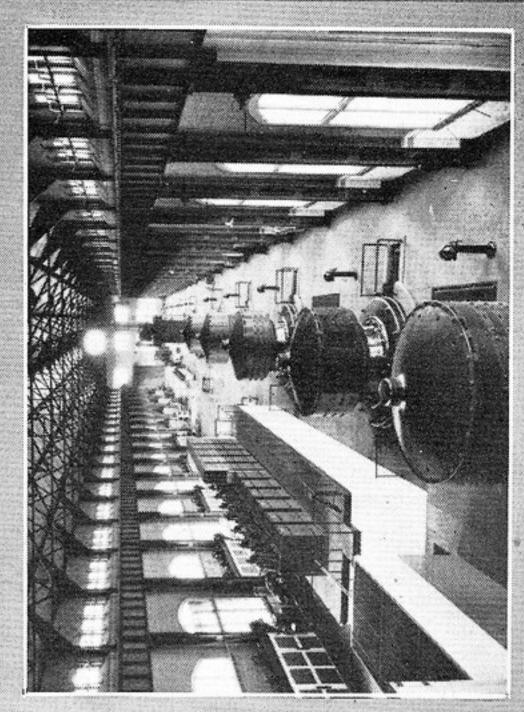


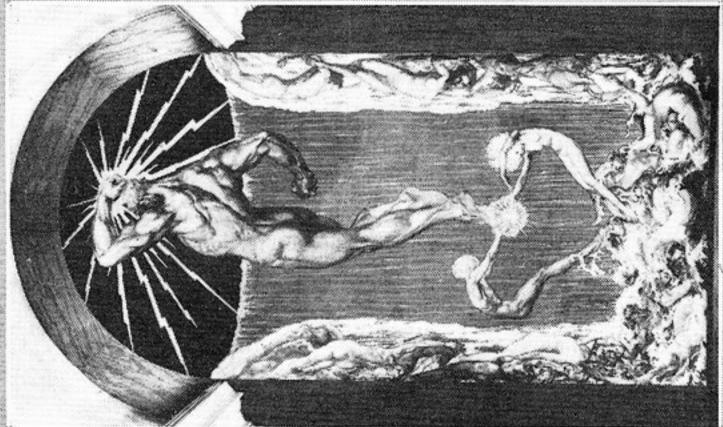
OLD FRENCH BARRACKS

BRITISH BLOCKHOUSE
BUILT 1770



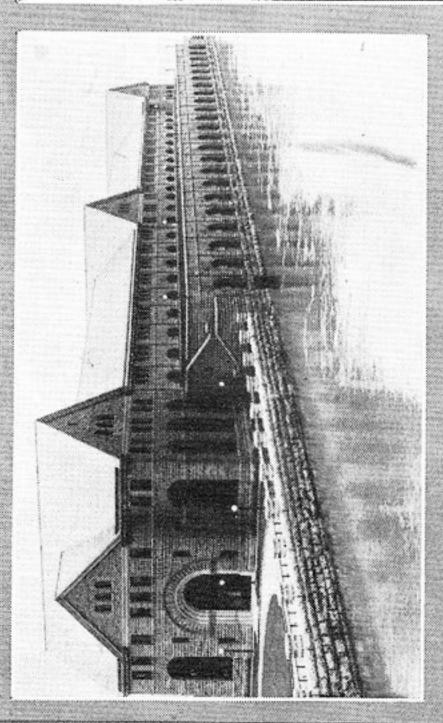


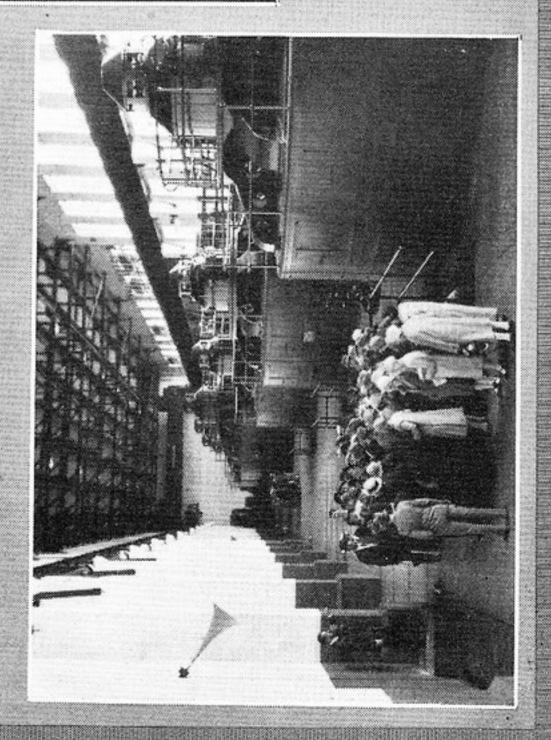


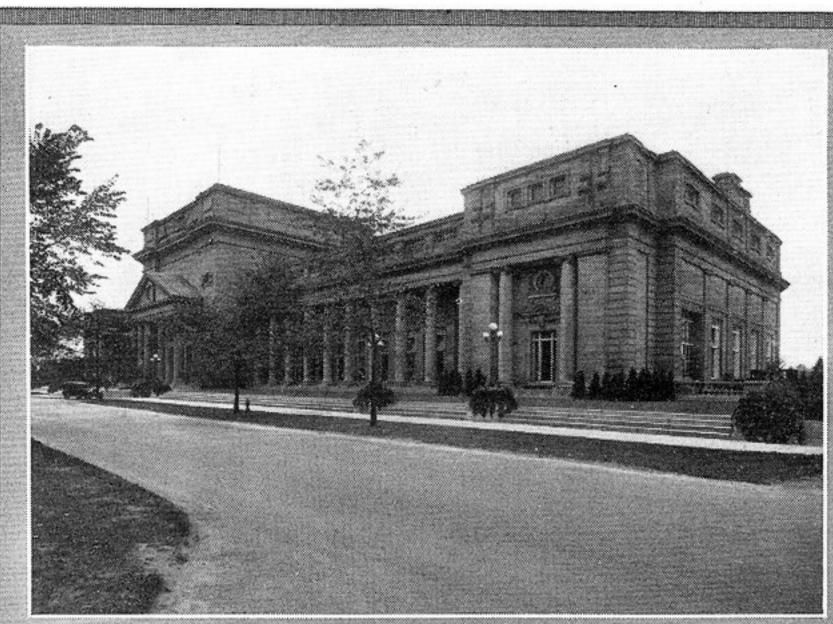


POWER PLANTS

OF THE NIAGARA FALLS

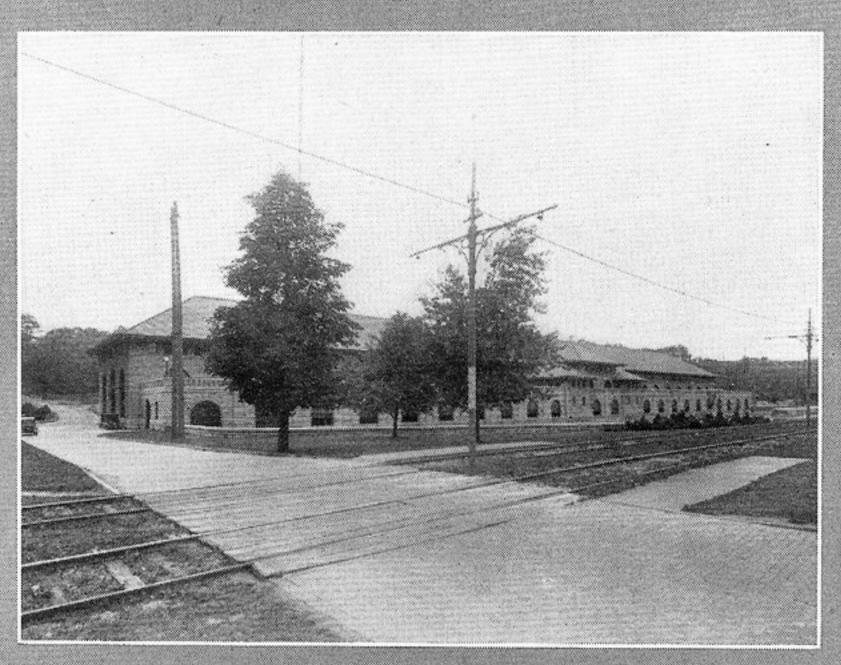


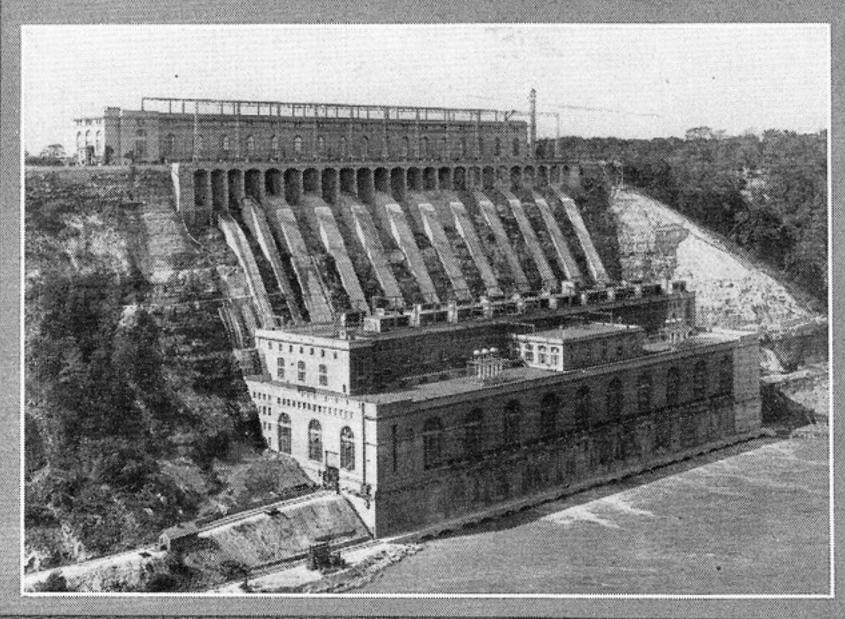




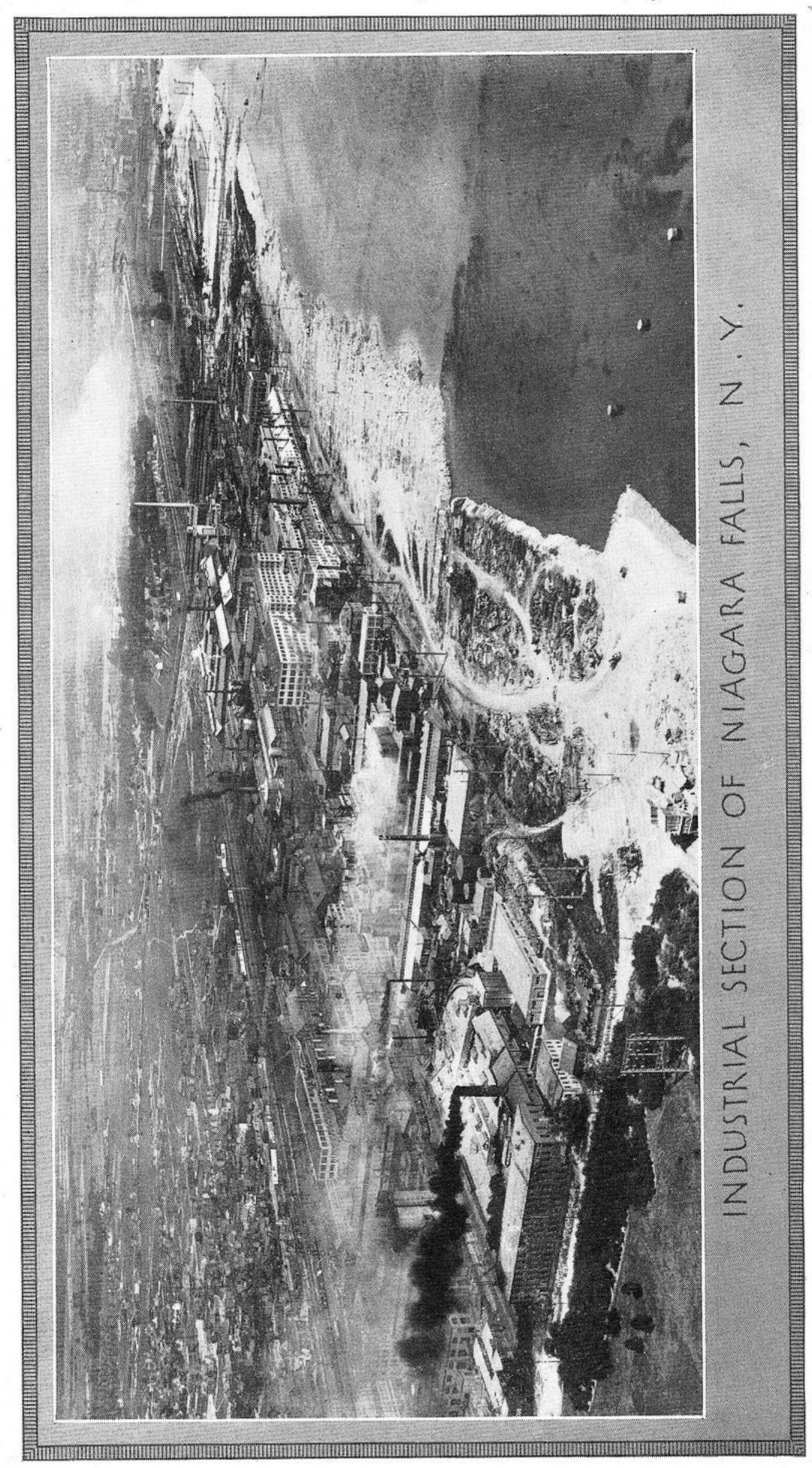
UP-STREAM
POWER PLANT
NIAGARA
FALLS,
ONTARIO







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